(7)

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/8/80

FURTHER: FINANCE

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had HB 689

"An Act providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of $25,520,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for water and sewer systems; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for _____ [ ] same title [ ] new title

and recommends _____

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

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MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

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CHAIRMAN

H 60 (Rev. 12/78)

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR
POUCH O – JUNEAU 99811

December 12, 1979

The Honorable John G. Fuller
Box 689
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Fuller:

For the last several months, our Village Safe Water (VSW) program staff has been working with the 12 regional Native health corporations to develop a priority list of candidate villages for future projects, funded under the Village Safe Water Act. Our purpose is to provide you and others in the Alaska Legislature with a prioritized list of 15 villages which we and the regional health corporations feel are most in need of improved sanitation services.

The selection process began last July when letters were sent to each health corporation, asking them to select up to three communities in their area to be considered along with candidate villages from the other 11 regions. To guide their deliberations, the health directors were asked to consider a number of factors, the most important being the availability of safe drinking water. For instance, melting ice or collecting river water for drinking is less safe and convenient than having a protected community well nearby. In addition, to avoid duplication of effort we asked the health corporations not to consider communities where sanitation improvements are proposed by the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) or some other agency. We also reminded the health directors that the Attorney General recently ruled that Village Safe Water funds cannot be used for solid waste disposal facilities. So only villages needing water supply, sewage disposal, bathing and/or laundry services were to be considered.

Seven of the 12 health corporations responded with candidate villages and supporting background information on each. Some of those that chose not to participate indicated that the Public Health Service had already provided sanitation services for all villages in their regions. VSW program staff then reviewed and checked the information submitted and used it to develop the following statewide priority list.

Regional Health Corporation	Village	Priority
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Department	Newtok	1
Copper River Health Department	Copper Center	2
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	Nelson Lagoon	3
Copper River Health Department	Chistochina	4
Bristol Bay Health Department	Portage Creek	5
Tanana Chiefs Health Authority	Eagle Village	6
Tanana Chiefs Health Authority	Rampart	7
Tanana Chiefs Health Authority	Ruby	8
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Department	Chefornak	9
Bristol Bay Health Department	Kokhanok	10
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Department	Stoney River	11
Bristol Bay Health Department	Pedro Bay	12
North Slope Borough Health Department	Point Lay	13
Copper River Health Department	Cantwell	14
Mauneluk Association	Selawik	15

This list reflects the relative need for improved sanitation services in each village, with special emphasis on the need for safe drinking water. For example Newtok, a community of 154 people, was placed at the top of the list because residents can only use rainwater for drinking, and it is only seasonally available. Water can be obtained at the BIA School, but residents are limited to 5 to 10 gallons per family per day. While the regional school district plans to drill a well to serve a new high school in Newtok, there are no provisions to extend service to the village. In addition, PHS does not plan to improve sanitation services in this community.

Copper Center, population 275, is number two on the list. In this interior community some residents obtain their drinking water from individual home wells drilled by PHS in 1965. However, of the original 29 wells, 10 are not operating, and most of the others produce water of poor chemical quality. Iron and manganese concentrations exceed drinking water standards and create taste, color and odor

problems. Due to community growth since 1965, there are now about 75 homes in need of an acceptable water supply. With Copper Center anticipating electrical service from a hydroelectric system, the difficulty of powering sanitation systems may be less than in some other villages.

At Nelson Lagoon, which is number three on the list, residents must travel 16 miles to obtain drinking water. The shallow, hand driven wells in the village produce brackish water suitable only for washing clothes. Also Nelson Lagoon has excellent potential for the use of wind power to generate electricity. It is very likely that a VSW facility in this village could be powered by wind energy.

The fourth village is Chistochina, population 33, where residents obtain their drinking water from Sinona Creek, which is littered with dead salmon during the summer months. Water and sewer systems installed by PHS in 1970 have failed.

Number five on the list is the Bristol Bay community of Portage Creek, where water is available from the school. Eleven of 13 families use this source. However, the school is closed for the summer months, and in the winter the well occasionally runs dry.

In Eagle Village, sixth on the list, residents must drive three miles in the summer to the City of Eagle for drinking water. In the winter months the Yukon River is the preferred source of supply. This community has no water system and there are no prospects for improvements from other agencies.

Rampart, with a population of 58, is seventh on the list. Village residents haul water from a nearby creek except for a two week period during breakup.

In Ruby (eighth) and Chefornak (ninth) there is critical need for sanitation improvements, but PHS plans projects in those villages in the near future.

In Kokhanok, Stoney River and Pedro Bay (tenth, eleventh and twelfth respectively), good sources of drinking water are available to residents, but sewage disposal problems may exist.

Point Lay was placed thirteenth on the priority list because $400,000 in VSW Funds have already been authorized for sanitation improvements there. Also, the North Slope Borough assembly has apparently appropriated an additional $100,000 for this purpose.

Cantwell and Selawik were placed at the bottom of the list because water and sewer facilities already exist in those communities, and additional improvements are scheduled in the near future by the PHS.

More detailed background information on each of these communities can be found in the enclosed village data summary.

Estimating the cost of Village Safe Water projects in specific villages is nearly impossible at the time a bond bill is being considered. Costs can vary from $100,000 to more than $1 million depending on what services are to be included, and local factors such as availability of water, type of treatment required, waste disposal options, power availability, and soil conditions.

What services will be provided by a VSW facility (i.e. the scope of the project) is largely a matter of choice by the village receiving it. Choices authorized by the VSW Act are water supply, sewage disposal, bathing and laundry services. The project scope must be negotiated with the village after funding for their facility has been approved in a bond election.

After project scope is established, the cost of providing the selected services can be estimated based on local conditions and preliminary engineering investigations. At this time alternate sources of energy to power the VSW facility are investigated. The technical and economic feasibility of appropriate alternate energy sources are evaluated, and incorporated into the design of the facility whenever possible.

To accommodate the problem of having to identify funds for VSW projects before their costs are known with any accuracy, the Department recommends a "group funding" approach. This technique is based on the assumption that the cost of groups of five projects varies much less than the cost of individual projects. From past construction experience in the VSW program, the total cost of several randomly selected groups of five projects was determined in 1981 construction dollars. The average cost of these groups of five projects is $6.5 million in equivalent 1981 dollars, or $1.3 million per project.

Because VSW facilities, and virtually any other village utilities project will fail prematurely without some degree of technical, management and financial assistance, this Department has been requesting and receiving general fund

appropriations for operation and maintenance assistance to villages receiving VSW facilities. An inevitable consequence of constructing more VSW facilities is the need for larger appropriations for operation and maintenance assistance as the facilities are completed.

If you have any questions on the VSW priority list or desire additional background information on any of the communities involved, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Ernst W. Mueller
Commissioner

Enclosure

December 1979

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	SOURCES OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
CHEFORNAK (CALISTA) PRIORITY #9	204/33 up	Flat, marshy tundra	Rain water collected off roofs	Only seasonally available	REAA to complete new school July, 1980/plan to drill well and treat water but no provisions to serve village	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets	Mike Frank Bill Adams LSKD 543-2871 Jordan Shur 543-2500 Steve Haver PHS 543-2251 Pete Tom Chefornak 878-8001 Earl Chase YKHC 543-2506	Need watering point closer to village that produces good quality drinking water and facility to dispose of liquid waste
			River water	Quality of river water varies with tides/silt and salt problems noted				
			PHS well	Residents complain of salty taste (482 mg/l TFR) haul distance is 1/2 mile	28 HUD Houses proposed for 1981 PHS sanitation services to follow			
			School well	Poor quality water produced / school well farther from village than PHS well				
KOKHANOK (BRISTOL BAY) PRIORITY #10	88/15 stable	Terrain very rocky	Water hauled from Iliamna Lake	Source of supply produces good tasting drinking water but no treatment provided	none	Honey buckets	Frank Williams PHS 279-6661	Central watering point, bathing laundry and sewage disposal service
STONEY RIVER (CALISTA) PRIORITY #11	69/14 stable	Rolling hills soils probably of sand and	5 or 6 families use hand driven well points with	Good quality Good quantity				

KOKHANOK (BRISTOL BAY) PRIORITY #10	88/15 stable	Terrain very rocky	Water hauled from Iliamna Lake	Source of supply produces good tasting drinking water but no treatment provided	none	Honey buckets	Fran Williams PHS 279-6661	Central watering point, bathing laundry and sewage disposal service
STONEY RIVER (CALISTA) PRIORITY #11	69/14 stable	Rolling hills soils probably of sand and gravel	5 or 6 families use hand driven well points with pitcher pumps Rest haul from river in winter and use neighbor's wells in summer months	Good quality Good quantity Water produced River turbid in summer months/ good quality in winter	none	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets	Bob McHenry Kuspuk School 675-4320 Jordan Suhr 543-2500	Water supply not pressing problem/ waste disposal system needed
PEDRO BAY (BRISTOL BAY) PRIORITY #12	65/11 stable	Rocky, well drained	Residents haul or pump water from Lake Iliamna	Supply not treated but good tasting water available year round	HUD Houses tentatively scheduled for 1981/PHS sanitation improvements to follow	Honey buckets	Frank Williams PHS 279-6661	Central watering point, bathing laundry and sewage disposal facility
PT. LAY (NORTH SLOPE) PRIORITY #13	72/63 stable	Flat poorly drained tundra	Freshwater lake	Village hauls water 1/2 mile/ ice used in winter/un-protected source not treated	$100,000 in NSB funds earmarked for improvements $400,000 in State funds available for sanitation improvements NSB plans to move village to new site in March, 1980	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets big problem	Art Wyback PHS 452-8251 Amos Agnasagga IRA Council 824-8001	Centralized washeteria/ laundromat at new village site

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

/HOMES END	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	SOURCES OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
/33 P	Flat, marshy tundra	Rain water collected off roofs	Only seasonally available	REAA to complete new school July, 1980/plan to drill well and treat water but no provisions to serve village	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets	Mike Frank Bill Adams LSKD 543-2871 Jordan Shur 543-2500 Steve Haver PHS 543-2251 Pete Tom Chefornak 878-8001 Earl Chase YKHC 543-2506	Need watering point closer to village that produces good quality drinking water and facility to dispose of liquid waste
		River water	Quality of river water varies with tides/silt and salt problems noted				
		PHS well	Residents complain of salty taste (482 mg/l TFR) haul distance is 1/2 mile	28 HUD Houses proposed for 1981 PHS sanitation services to follow			
		School well	Poor quality water produced / school well farther from village than PHS well				
15 le	Terrain very rocky	Water hauled from Iliamna Lake	Source of supply produces good tasting drinking water but no treatment provided	none	Honey buckets	Frank Williams PHS 279-6661	Central watering point, bathing laundry and sewage disposal service
14 le	Rolling hills soils probably of sand and gravel	5 or 6 families use hand driven well points with pitcher pumps	Good quality Good quantity Water produced				
		Rest haul from river in winter and use neighbor's wells in summer months	River turbid in summer months, good quality in winter	none	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets	Bob McHenry Kuspuk School 675-4320 Jordan Suhr 543-2500	Water supply not pressing problem/ waste disposal system needed
1 e	Rocky, well drained	Residents haul or pump water from Lake Iliamna	Supply not treated but good tasting water available year round	HUD Houses tentatively scheduled for 1981/PHS sanitation improvements to follow	Honey buckets	Frank Williams PHS 279-6661	Central watering point, bathing laundry and sewage disposal faoility
3 e	Flat poorly drained tundra	Freshwater lake	Village hauls water 1/2 mile/ ice used in winter/un-protected source not treated	$100,000 in NSB funds earmarked for improvements $400,000 in State funds available for sanitation improvements NSB plans to move village to new site in March, 1980	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets big problem	Art Wyback PHS 452-8251 Ar gnasagga IRA Council 824-8001	Centralized washeteria/ laundromat at new village site

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	SOURCES OF INFORMATIC
CHEFORNAK (CALISTA) PRIORITY #9	204/33 up	Flat, marshy tundra	Rain water collected off roofs	Only seasonally available	REAA to complete new school July, 1980/plan to drill well and treat water but no provisions to serve village	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets	Mike Frank Bill Adams LSKD 543-2871 Jordan Shur 543-2500 Steve Haver PHS 543-2251 Pete Tom Chefornak 878-800 Earl Chase YKHC 543-250
			River water	Quality of river water varies with tides/silt and salt problems noted			
			PHS well	Residents complain of salty taste (482 mg/l TFR) haul distance is 1/2 mile	26 HUD Houses proposed for 1981 PHS sanitation services to follow		
			School well	Poor quality water produced / school well farther from village than PHS well			
KOKHANOK (BRISTOL BAY) PRIORITY #10	88/15 stable	Terrain very rocky	Water hauled from Iliamna Lake	Source of supply produces good tasting drinking water but no treatment provided	none	Honey buckets	Frank Willi PHS 279-666
STONEY RIVER (CALISTA) PRIORITY #11	69/14 stable	Rolling hills soils probably of sand and gravel	5 or 6 families use hand driven well points with pitcher pumps	Good quality Good quantity Water produced			
			Rest haul from river in winter and use neighbor's wells in summer months	River turbid in summer months/ good quality in winter	none	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets	Bob McHenry Kuspuk Scho 675-432 Jordan Suhr 543-250
PEDRO BAY (BRISTOL BAY) PRIORITY #12	65/11 stable	Rocky, well drained	Residents haul or pump water from Lake Iliamna	Supply not treated but good tasting water available year round	HUD Houses tentatively scheduled for 1981/PHS sanitation improvements to follow	Honey buckets	Frank Willi PHS 279-666
PT. LAY (NORTH SLOPE) PRIORITY #13	72/63 stable	Flat poorly drained tundra	Freshwater lake	Village hauls water 1/2 mile/ ice used in winter/un-protected source not treated	$100,000 in NSB funds earmarked for improvements $400,000 in State funds available for sanitation improvements NSB plans to move village to new site in March, 1980	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets big problem	Art Wyback PHS 452-82 Amos Agnas IRA Council 824-80

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VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	SOURCES OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
CANTWELL (AHTNA) PRIORITY #14	62/14 stable	Silt and gravel along river/ scattered permafrost	Individual wells	Good quality Good quantity water produced	20 HUD Houses proposed for 1980/PHS sanitation improvements to follow	Septic tanks/ outhouses	Dan Rogness PHS 279-9628 Jessie Berberich Elenor Dementi Cantwell 768-2282	
SELAWIK (NANA) PRIORITY #15	500/100 up	Flat poorly drained tundra	Complete village safewater facility	Quality of water is ok/residents prefer nearby creek for drinking water	PHS proposes rain catchment system for 18 new HUD houses/ dumpsite for trash and sewage lagoon for VSW effluent	Village Safe Water facility has wastewater treatment plant/ residents dispose of waste in honey buckets	Rich Haskins Mauneluk 442-3311 Greg Drexler PHS 279-9628	Village request funds for solid waste disposal site

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CANTWELL (AHTNA) PRIORITY #14	62/14 stable	Silt and gravel along river/ scattered permafrost	Individual wells	Good quality Good quantity water produced	20 HUD Houses proposed for 1980/PHS sanitation improvements to follow	Septic tanks/ outhouses	Dan Rogness PHS 279-9628 Jessie Berberich Elenor Dementi Cantwell 768-2282	
SELAWIK (NANA) PRIORITY #15	500/100 up	Flat poorly drained tundra	Complete village safewater facility	Quality of water is ok/residents prefer nearby creek for drinking water	PHS proposes rain catchment system for 18 new HUD houses/ dumpsite for trash and sewage lagoon for VSW effluent	Village Safe Water facility has wastewater treatment plant/ residents dispose of waste in honey buckets	Rich Haskins Mauneluk 442-3311 Greg Drexler PHS 279-9628	Village request funds for solid waste disposal site

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VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	SOURCES OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
NEWTOK (CALISTA) PRIORITY #1	154/25 up	Flat, poorly drained tundra	Rain water used for drinking when available Centrally located BIA well/most residents get drinking water here	Only seasonally available Good quality water produced/ quantity limited residents limited to 5 gallons per day	New REAA H.S. planned for 1980/plan to drill well/ no intention to serve village	Indiscriminate dumping of honey buckets	Al Johnson BIA 543-3121 Jordan Suhr 543-2500	Increase village water supply and improve waste disposal and additional services pending negotiation with village
COPPER CENTER (AHTNA) PRIORITY #2	275/100 down	Sandy, rocky soil. some permafrost	29 individual wells drilled by PHS in 1969 Community Hall well	10 wells not operating remaining wells produce water of poor chemical quality/iron and manganese exceed state drinking water standards/taste and odor problems/very hard water Iron concentrations exceed state drinking water standards	none	Individual septic tanks most working	Bill Giles PHS 279-6661 Copper River Health Dept. 822-3333	Renovate abandoned wells, provide treatment to operating wells/drill approximately 75 new wells for residents and provide treatment where necessary
NELSON LAGOON (ALEUTIAN/PRIB) PRIORITY #3	61/17 up	Village built on porous sand spit adjacent to Bering Sea	Nine hand dug wells 6-10' deep. Deep well drilled by PHS 1973 hit salt water School has 8' deep well	Water brackish/ used only for washing clothes Water meets state standards	none	Indoor toilets sewage to septic tanks	Rory Mayra PHS Sanitarian 279-6661 Aleutian/ Pribilof Island Association 276-2700	Watering point with treatment plus additional services pending negotiations with village

NELSON LAGOON (ALEUTIAN/PRIB) PRIORITY #3	61/17 up	Village built on porous sand spit adjacent to Bering Sea	Nine hand dug wells 6-10' deep. Deep well drilled by PHS 1973 hit salt water	Water brackish/ used only for washing clothes	none	Indoor toilets sewage to septic tanks	Rory Mayra PHS Sanitarian 279-6661 Aleutian/ Pribilof Island Association 276-2700	Watering point with treatment plus additional services pending negotiations with village
			School has 8' deep well	Water meets state standards but salty taste unacceptable to villagers				
			16 Mile Lake	Most residents haul water for drinking/route to lake blocked by ice in winter lake produces excellent quality water				
CHISTOCHINA (ATHNA) PRIORITY #4	33/14 down	Soil composed of sand and gravel/ flat terrain adjacent to flood plain	PHS piped water system built in 1970/ well was source of supply	Quality and quantity of water good/ system failed in 1974 due to O&M problems	none	Sewer system failed/privies used	Bill Giles PHS Sanitarian 279-6661	Renovate village water system and additional services pending negotiations with village
			Sinona River	Undeveloped unprotected source littered with dead fish in summer				

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NELSON LAGOON (ALEUTIAN/PRIB) PRIORITY #3	61/17 up	Village built on porous sand spit adjacent to Bering Sea	Nine hand dug wells 6-10' deep Deep well drilled by PHS 1973 hit salt water School has 8' deep well 16 Mile Lake	Water brackish/ used only for washing clothes Water meets state standards but salty taste unacceptable to villagers Most residents haul water for drinking/route to lake blocked by ice in winter lake produces excellent quality water	none	Indoor toilets sewage to septic tanks	Rory Mayra PHS Sanitarian 279-6661 Aleutian/ Pribilof Island Association 276-2700	Watering point with treatment plus additional services pending negotiations with village
CHISTOCHINA (ATHNA) PRIORITY #4	33/14 down	Soil composed of sand and gravel/ flat terrain adjacent to flood plain	PHS piped water system built in 1970/ well was source of supply Sinona River	Quality and quantity of water good/ system failed in 1974 due to O&M problems Undeveloped unprotected source littered with dead fish in summer	none	Sewer system failed/privies used	Bill Giles PHS Sanitarian 279-6661	Renovate village water system and additional servi pending negotiat with village

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PORTAGE CREEK (BRISTOL BAY) PRIORITY #5	66/13 stable	Village on hill area well drained	School has 80' well/ 11/13 families use school as watering point	Untreated water, slight iron taste/well runs dry in winter School shuts off supply June-mid August	none	Honey buckets used by village/ school has 1,500 gallon septic tank and drainfield	Ron Perkins PHS 842-5201	Central watering point, bathing, laundry and sewage disposal service
EAGLE VILLAGE (DOYON) PRIORITY #6	54/21 up	On west bank of Yukon River/ poorly drained, subject to flooding	Single community well	Generator and well pump out of order,well no longer used	none	Outhouses	Ethel Beck Health Aide 729-8001 Tanana Chiefs Conference 452-8251	Communit, well and water treatment
			Eagle City Well	People travel 3 miles to Eagle City well and haul water back				
			Yukon River	Water hauled from Yukon in winter, untreated, unprotected source				
RAMPART (DOYON) PRIORITY #7	58/31	Hilly terrain but poorly drained in spots	Nearby creek provides water for all residents	Water tastes fine but supply is untreated and unprotected/ water turbid for 2 week per period during breakup/haul distance 2 1/2 miles on good road	none	Outhouses	Dan Wheel Rampart Resident 358-8001	Community water and sewer system
			School hauls	Two 500 gallon			George King	

RAMPART (DOYON) PRIORITY #7	58/31	Hilly terrain but poorly drained in spots	Nearby creek provides water for all residents	Water [illegible] fine but supply is untreated and unprotected/ water turbid for 2 week per period during breakup/haul distance 2 1/2 miles on good road	[illegible]		Rampart Resident 358-8001	and sewer system
			School hauls from same creek as village	Two 500 gallon storage tanks, plus chlorination			George King Principal 358-8001	
RUBY (DOYON) PRIORITY #8	220/74 up	Hilly terrain but poorly drained in spots	Primary source is spring, 2,000 gallon storage tank, log spring house	Spring closed by ADEC summer 1979 because of reported episodes of bacteria contamination	PHS has plans to drill community well in late 1979 or early 1980	Outhouses	Dan Rogners PHS 279-9628 Stan Justice ADEC 452-1714 City Clerk Ruby 989-8001	Water and sewer system and perhaps other services
			3 mile spring (along highway)	Unprotected source				
			10 mile spring (along highway)	Unprotected source				
			Ruby Roadhouse	Residents can buy for 5¢ per gallon				
			School 235' well	Quality good, quantity limited A few residents haul water from school		School has septic tank/ leachfield		

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	SOURCES OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
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EAGLE VILLAGE (DOYON) PRIORITY #6	54/21 up	On west bank of Yukon River/ poorly drained, subject to flooding	Single community well Eagle City Well Yukon River	Generator and well pump out of order/well no longer used People travel 3 miles to Eagle City well and haul water back Water hauled from Yukon in winter, untreated, unprotected source	none	Outhouses	Ethel Beck Health Aide 729-8001 Tanana Chiefs Conference 452-8251	Community well and water treatment
RAMPART (DOYON) PRIORITY #7	58/31	Hilly terrain but poorly drained in spots	Nearby creek provides water for all residents	Water tastes fine but supply is untreated and unprotected/ water turbid for 2 week per period during breakup/haul distance 2 1/2 miles on good road	none	Outhouses	Dan Whelan Rampart Resident 358-8001	Community water and sewer system
			School hauls from same creek as village	Two 500 gallon storage tanks, plus chlorination			George King Principal 358-8001	
RUBY (DOYON) PRIORITY #8	220/74 up	Hilly terrain but poorly drained in spots	Primary source is spring, 2,000 gallon storage tank, log spring house 3 mile spring (along highway) 10 mile spring (along highway) Ruby Roadhouse School 235' well	Spring closed by ADEC summer 1979 because of reported episodes of bacteria contamination Unprotected source Unprotected source Residents can buy for 5¢ per gallon Quality good, quantity limited A few residents haul water from school	PHS has plans to drill community well in late 1979 or early 1980	Outhouses School has septic tank/ leachfield	Dan Rogness PHS 279-9628 Stan Justice ADEC 452-1714 City Clerk Ruby 989-0001	Water and sewer system and perhaps other services

Testimony of

Ernst W Mueller

Commissioner of Environmental Conservation

On House Bill 689

Before the

House Committee on Community and Regional Affairs

March 7, 1980

I am Ernst W. Mueller, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation. I am here today to testify on H.B 689, for the provision of bond funds for the award of grants to build water and sewerage facilities throughout the State of Alaska. These funds are administered by my Department in the Facility Construction and Operation Section. Two programs are included in the bond bill.

(1) Construction grants, which are available only to incorporated municipalities. Fifty percent of non-federally financed costs can be granted. Costs of operation and maintenance support of water and sewerage facilities are not grant eligible under this program.

(2) Village Safe Water. Grants under this program are available with populations ranging between 25 and 600, or to second class cities. One hundred percent funding is available for construction. Costs of operation, and maintenance support of facilities are grant eligible, these funds are included in the Department's operating budget.

The capital budget submittal fully describes these programs and a detailed delineation of the $25.520 million bond request. The primary purpose of the program is to improve sanitation facilities, improve public health and protect the quality of the environment. A secondary benefit results from stimulation of the local economy due to employment opportunities generated during construction. In the case of the VSW projects, which are performed under force account by the villages, valuable construction and management skills are imparted to the community.

This program differs from other State capital construction programs in that the Department has no firmly established set of projects at the time the bond funds are requested, or even when approved by the voters. Construction grants projects are developed by the municipal grantee in accordance with local planning requirements. They proceed at a pace selected by municipalities. The Department is often unaware of the specific project until an application is received. Therefore, to meet continually changing needs, it is necessary to have adequate funds available upon demand. Of course, the Department has performed a statewide needs assessment to provide us with basic information of sewage and water supply requirements.

In order to assure that there are adequate funds available, the Department projects past bond obligation rates and then adds an inflation factor to forecast future needs. This process is explained in the capital budget submittal. To date, this method has been very accurate. The $23.0 million request is nearly identical with the need forecast two years ago. Having an adequate supply of bond funds

available allows us to meet all grantee requests without requiring us to determine which communities can construct facilities when there are not funds available for all communities' needs. The program can run on a first-come, first-served basis.

Having adequate funds also has a secondary benefit in that the Department's administrative procedures and costs can be kept lower, since we are not required to establish a detailed ranking of priorities among the communities. If priority allocation of funds was necessary, the Department would be forced to require additional paper work from the grantee to enable us to make these decisions.

The VSW needs are also projected, based on past expenses for building a standard type of facility. The actual facilities to be built have not yet been determined. However, the bush caucus has been provided with a priority list of projects detailing in which communities the Department feels the greatest public health needs exist. The $2.520 million requested for the VSW Program would fund approximately three new projects. This amount is suggested due to the limitations of our existing small staff to handle new projects. Since the VSW projects require a far greater amount of staff work per project than does the construction grants program, we are limited to approximately two new projects per engineer. If the Legislature chooses to fund more than the first group of projects listed on the priority list, the Department would like the opportunity to submit an additional fiscal note to assure that proper staffing becomes available.

The Department favors H.B. 689 for $25.520 million if there are no changes in AS 46.03 030. If AS 46.03 030 is amended by either adding solid waste facilities or changing the percentage of grant funding, the dollar amount in H.B. 689 needs to be increased, so that the projects can be funded. The eligibility of solids waste facilities would require an additional $8-$10 million in H.B. 689. In addition, an appropriation of $2.5-$3 million to cover the time period July 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980 would be required, so that communities would have money available immediately for solid waste purposes. A fiscal note has been prepared showing an increased need to hire more staff for the operation of the expanded grants program. This fiscal note requests a total of $82,700 to cover the salaries and support costs of an engineering position and an administrative assistant. The Department endorses the concept of adding solid waste facilities to our grants program if adequate funding is provided.

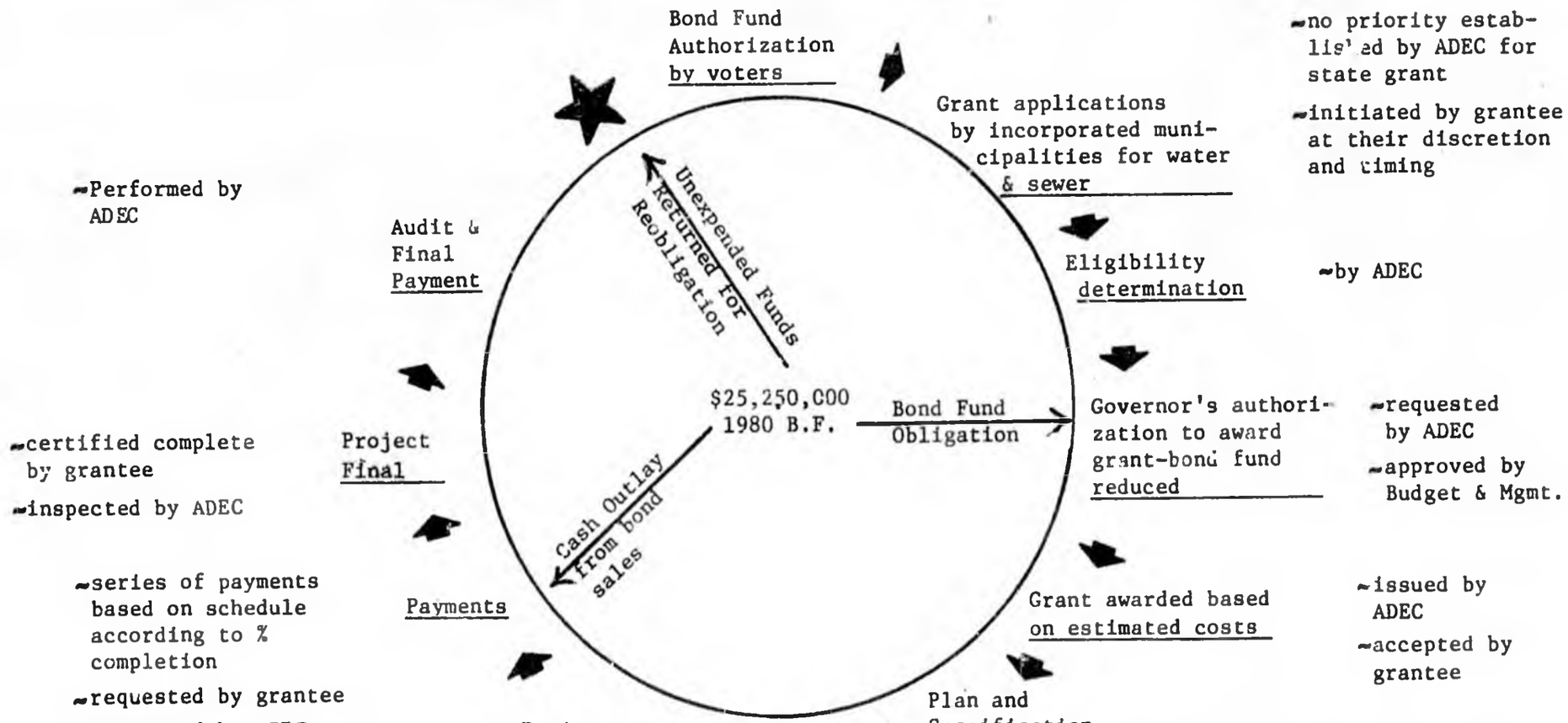
Increasing the percentage of grant participation above the current level of 50 percent is a serious concern of the Department. It has been our experience that as the grantee's percentage of project contribution is lowered, there is often a corresponding decrease in the level of active project participation by the grantee. The 50 percent level of funding appears to be adequate to ensure that the grantee administers this project properly. It is also probable that should State grants be increased to too high a percentage of toal project cost, municipalities would have little interest in applying for federal grants (which require more paper work). The EPA provides approximately $18-20 million per year for sewerage system projects in 12.5 percent for a total of 87.5 percent in grant funding. If, for example, the State grant

percentage was raised from 50 percent, there would be a strong likelihood that some communities would settle for a lesser total grant to avoid EPA grant requirements. An immediately increased annual demand of $18-$20 million on the State bond funds could result.

Should the Legislature choose to alter either the grant percentage or include solid waste facilities as grant eligible, a corresponding increase in the amount of the bond proposition will be required if the same number of projects are to be funded in the future.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments on H.B. 689. I would be glad to provide any further information you may need.

* * * *


Bond Fund Authorization by voters
Grant applications by incorporated municipalities for water & sewer
Eligibility determination
Governor's authorization to award grant-bond fund reduced
Grant awarded based on estimated costs
Plan and Specification approval
Project bidding & notice to proceed
Project Construction
Payments
Project Final
Audit & Final Payment
Unexpended Funds Returned for Reobligation
$25,250,000 1980 B.F.
Bond Fund Obligation
Cash Outlay from bond sales
-no priority established by ADEC for state grant
-initiated by grantee at their discretion and timing
-by ADEC
-requested by ADEC
-approved by Budget & Mgmt.
-issued by ADEC
-accepted by grantee
-plans prepared by consultant under contract with grantee
-approved by ADEC
Plan and Specification approval
-handled by grantee
-approved by ADEC
-grant amount often modified here
Project bidding & notice to proceed
-Supervised by consultant or done force account
Project Construction
-series of payments based on schedule according to % completion
-requested by grantee
-processed by ADEC
Payments
-certified complete by grantee
-inspected by ADEC
Project Final
-Performed by ADEC
Audit & Final Payment

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Ron Lind
Director, Division of
Management and Budget
Office of the Governor

ATTN: George Matz

FROM: Budget Analyst

DATE September 26, 1979

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

SUBJECT:

Ernst W. Mueller
Commissioner
Department of Environmental
Conservation

1980 Capital Budget

Attached for your review and consideration is the Department's 1980 capital budget proposal. This submittal is in two parts; Village Safe Water and Construction Grants. With Departmental reorganization both programs are now located in the Facility Construction and Operation Section, Division of Field Operations.

Our analysis of budget needs indicates that $25,520.0 will be required to continue our construction programs at their current level of activity. Therefore, we respectfully request that you support our request for a 1980 bond proposition totaling $25,520.0.

The budget format does not exactly lend itself to our construction programs. Where differences occur we have attempted to explain our procedures on the budget forms. Please feel free to contact us if additional information clarity is required.

Relationship with Objectives

The Village Safe Water (VSW) Act (AS 46.07) calls for "the installation of ... at least one facility for safe water and hygienic sewage disposal in each village." According to the VSW Act a "facility shall include, at a minimum a source of clean water, such as a well with pumping facilities or utilization of surface water treated so it is safe and healthful for use, shower bath facilities, an adequate means of hygienic sewage disposal, and facilities for the washing of clothes."

When a VSW facility providing safe water supply and sewage disposal services has been completed in a village, progress toward budget objectives 1 and 3 has been made in the amount of the population of the village. Department activities other than VSW construction, such as enforcement of the drinking water regulations, also contribute to achieving objectives 1 and 3.

Need for Capital Construction

The Alaska Water assessment task force, chaired by the VSW program managers, did a cursory inventory of village sanitation facilities in 1976 and discovered that: 1) about 25,000 rural Alaskans (about half the village population) depend on domestic water supply methods in immediate need of improvements, 2) less than half of the industrial and institutional establishments in villages have adequate water supplies, and 3) in more than two-thirds of Alaska's villages, the environment is being unacceptably contaminated by human wastes. A copy of the task force report is enclosed.

The task force report also reveals that water supply and waste disposal methods in more than two-thirds of Alaska's villages are in violation of State and federal laws and regulations.

Nearly all of the more than 200 villages in Alaska lack the financial, technical and management resources to obtain adequate sanitation services and comply with legal environmental standards on their own.

Management Strategy

Imposing enforcement penalities on the villages would serve no useful purpose because most of the villages are unable to respond without outside assistance. Similarly, motivation and education programs alone do not help. Sanitation services of the kind defined in the VSW Act will not exist in the villages without money to build physical facilities.

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

ANAYLTIC STATEMENT Continued (2)

The U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) administers a federal program for installing water supply and waste disposal systems in Native villages. But the federal program is currently confined to villages receiving housing projects, and not all villages satisfy the eligiblity criteria for PHS projects. Hence, it is only through the VSW program that many villages might hope for financial assistance in obtaining sanitation services.

The type of VSW facility built in a particular village depends on local conditions such as surface topography, soil conditions, availability of water sources, village layout, and the needs and desires of village residents. To date, VSW projects have consisted of a central community structure, usually wood frame, where people can go to get safe water, dispose of hand carried sewage, use rest rooms, take showers and do laundry. Pipe water distribution and sewage collection systems, either above or below ground, serving individual homes are also possible, as are vehicle haul systems for delivery to individual homes. But no such systems have yet been selected by villages receiving VSW projects.

Very few villages in Alaska have the financial, technical and management resouces to successfully operate and maintain any utility systems, including VSW facilities, without outside assistance. But there are no continuing programs though which such assistance is available. For the few (about a dozen) VSW facilities built so far, this Department has requested and received annual general fund appropriations to provide operation and maintenance assistance. But providing financial assistance for VSW operation and maintenance has not been adopted by the State as a continuing long term commitment. Until the operation and maintenance future of village utilities is more secure, the Department recommends limiting VSW construction to no more than two facilities per year. That means an annual construction budget of about $1,2000,000 at FY 81 prices.

Construction Priorities

VSW construction priorities are established jointly by VSW staff and the directors of the 12 regional native health corporations. The intention is to let village residents themselves, through their regional representatives, decide who is most in need of VSW services.

CONTINUATION FORM

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TITLE

01-1033 (7/79)

REVISED DATE

ANALYTIC STATEMENT Continued (3)

Before a legislative session, during which bond funds are authorized (i.e., once every two years), each health corporation director is invited to select candidate village(s) from his region. The number of candidate villages from each region depends on the amount of construction money anticipated and until adequate operation and maintenance provisions are made a construction rate of one or two facilities per year is recommended. After the regional candidates are selected, the health corporation directors meet jointly with VSW staff to review the candidate villages and rank them in order of need for VSW services. Then the priority list is presented to the Legislature, along with a recommendation of how much construction money should be authorized.

The cost of a VSW facility can vary from less than $100,000 for a simple watering point in a small village, to more than $1,000,000 for a facility in a large village offering all the services authorized by the VSW Act. Estimating the cost of a particular VSW project is not feasible as part of the prioritizing because it is a long, involved and expensive process to negotiate the appropriate scope of the project in a village and to determine what that scope of project will cost for the local conditions that exist. It is not reasonable to ask a village to participate in that effort unless they have a funded project.

It is highly desirable to carry out a construction schedule established with the regional health corporations. A primary purpose of those corporations is to speak for the villages concerning sanitation utility problems. Their recommendations of how fast to build facilities and where to build them, made with the advice and assistance of VSW staff, should be persuasive. But no matter how construction priorities and expenditure rates are determined, no facility should be built unless its operation, maintenance and management future is provided for.

If funds are not available for VSW construction because a bond issue fails, a general fund capital appropriation could be considered. But without funds for capital construction, the contribution of VSW program activities toward achieving objectives 1 and 3 could not be made.

CONTINUATION FORM

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TITLE

01-1033 (7/79)

REVISED DATE

AGENCY SUBMISSION						GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION Please Do Not Write In This Area			
AGENCY PRIORITY	OBJ. NO(S)	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AGENCY FUNDING YEAR 81	FUNDING SOURCE	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR	GOV'S PRIORITY
	1 3	C, E P	Village Safe Water Project(s), Statewide		FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN FUND				
				2,520.0	G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = 142.0						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY 85		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR =		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY		TOTAL				

PROPOSED FUNDING YEAR _____

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TYPE CODES

C Bldg. Construction	L Land
I Other Improvement	P Professional Svcs.
E Equipment	O Other

34 PROPOSED SIX—YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM

REVISED DATE _____

01-1034 (7/79)

AGENCY SUBMISSION						GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION Please Do Not Write In This Area			
AGENCY PRIORITY	OBJ. NO(S)	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AGENCY FUNDING YEAR 83	FUNDING SOURCE	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR	GOV'S PRIORITY
	1 3	C, E P			FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN FUND				
				3,040.0	G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = 171.1						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY 87		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR =		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST =						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY		TOTAL				

PROPOSED FUNDING YEAR _____

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TYPE CODES

C	Bldg. Construction	L	Land
I	Other Improvement	P	Professional Svcs.
E	Equipment	O	Other

34 PROPOSED SIX-YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM

REVISED DATE _____

01-1034 (7/79)

AGENCY SUBMISSION						GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION Please Do Not Write In This Area			
AGENCY PRIORITY	OBJ. NO(S)	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AGENCY FUNDING YEAR 85	FUNDING SOURCE	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOV'S PRIORITY
	1 3	C, E P			FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN FUND				
				3,670.0	G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = 206.6						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY 89		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR = _____		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		TOTAL				

PROPOSED FUNDING YEAR _____

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TYPE CODES

C Bldg. Construction	L Land
I Other Improvement	P Professional Svcs.
E Equipment	O Other

34 PROPOSED SIX—YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM

REVISED DATE _____

01-1734 (7/79)

PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION(S)	AREA SERVED	ELECTION DISTRICT(S)
VSW Projects (1980 bonds)	Alaska Villages	Alaska Villages	

OBJ. NO(S)	OPERATING BUDGET BRU(S)	NAME(S)	BUDGET COMPONENT NUMBERS	START DATE	COMPLETION DATE
1, 3		Program Operation		January, 1981	December, 1983

PROJECT NARRATIVE

At the present time, there are four projects on the VSW priority list for 1980 bond funds. They are Circle, Portage Creek, Point Lay and False Pass. However, currently this priority list is being reevaluated and new candidate villages are being selected by the health corporation directors. It is anticipated that a new priority list will be complete by December 1979. After this, the appropriate scope of the project for each village will be negotiated with village residents, and a preliminary cost estimate made based on the scope of project and local conditions. This process will continue through the priority list until the $2,520,000 in 1980 construction bonds are used up. Past VSW construction experience suggests there will be money for about three projects.

Project Need -

Conditions in the first four villages on the VSW priority list which illustrate the need for improved sanitation services are summarized below:

1. Circle - 51 people, get water from trading post in summer, but most haul untreated water from Yukon River in winter. Privies and honey

PROJECT TYPE

- [X] Building Construction (C)
- [ ] Other Improvement (I)
- [ ] Equipment (E)
- [ ] Land (L)
- [X] Professional Services (P)
- [ ] Other (O)

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

1002	FED. RCPTS.	
1003	G/F MATCH	
1004	GEN. FUND	
1005	I/A RCPTS.	
	G.O. BONDS	2,520.0
	TOTAL	2,520.0

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

- [X] Totally New Facility
- [ ] Addition to Existing Facility
- [ ] Renovation of Existing Facility
- [ ] Major Maintenance or Repair
- [ ] Supplement Previously Authorized Funds to Enable Completion
- [ ] One of Several Phases
- [ ] Major External Funding Source
- [ ] Other

PROJECT PURPOSES

- [X] Protect Human Health & Safety
- [ ] Protect Capital Assets
- [X] Protect Natural Resources or Natural Environment
- [ ] Improve Efficiency & Economy of State Government
- [ ] Improve Services or Accommodate Increased Demand for Services
- [ ] Accommodate New Program Requirements
- [X] Respond to Legal or Policy Mandate
- [ ] Improve Efficiency & Economy of Alaskan Infrastructure
- [ ] Other

SITE FEATURES

NO	YES	
[X]	[ ]	Site Currently Owned?
[X]	[ ]	All Utilities Available?
[X]	[ ]	Access Already Available?

OPERATIONAL COST & NO. PERSONNEL INCREASE (DECREASE)		FIRST OPERATING YEAR 82	ULTIMATE ANNUAL YEAR 85	PREVIOUS YR–PRIORITY
FUNDING SOURCE	FED. RCPTS.			AGENCY PRIORITY
	GEN. FUND	52.8	142.0	
				GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY
TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATIONAL COST		52.8	142.0	
POSITION (FTE)		0	0	

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

01-1035a (7/79)

35a PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECT

REVISED DATE _____

CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES (CASH FLOW)	TOTAL	BUDGET YEAR	BUDGET YEAR Plus 1	BUDGET YEAR Plus 2	BUDGET YEAR Plus 3	BUDGET YEAR Plus 4	REMAINING COST
Planning and Engineering	252.0	70.0	110.0	72.0			
Land							
Construction	2,268.0		800.0	1,250.0	218.0		
Equipment							
Administration and Other							
Total Annual Expenditure (Capital Cost)	2,520.0	70.0	910.0	1,332.0	218.0		

CONTINUATION OF NARRATIVE

1. Circle Continued

   buckets for sewage disposal, and evidence of sewage surfacing from school sewage disposal system. No PHS project planned.

2. Portage Creek - 66 people, some get water from school during school year, otherwise use untreated water from river. Honey buckets for sewage with indiscriminate dumping. No PHS project planned.

3. Point Lay - 50 people, in summer haul untreated water from lake a mile away, in winter melt ice. Honey buckets for sewage with indiscriminate dumping. No PHS project planned. Village received $400,000 VSW capital appropriation from Legislature in FY 80 budget, but that's not enough because local conditions are so difficult (e.g., permafrost; flat, poorly drained tundra; lack of good quality water sources).

4. False Pass - 56 people, piped water service to homes from cannery system, no treatment but no evidence of contamination. Main problem is raw sewage discharged on ground and on beach. No PHS project for sewage disposal planned.

The scope of each VSW project will be tailored to alleviate the specific sanitation problems in the villages. Human health and safety will be protected by providing a safe, dependable drinking water source for all village residents. In all four villages there is sewage pollution of the natural land and water environment which jeopardizes the health and safety of village residents, and violates federal and State environmental regulations. Also, the Village Safe Water Act calls for adequate sanitation services in all villages in the State.

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TITLE

35b PROPOSED PROJECT ANALYSIS

REVISED DATE

01-1035b (7/79)

Site features such as land ownership, utilities available, and access will be determined when project scope is negotiated with each village and preliminary estimates are made.

Project Description -

The physical features of a VSW facility depend on the services to be provided in a particular village, and on local environmental conditions. Most projects involve developing a safe, dependable water source using a well if subsurface conditions make it possible; or a surface water source if ground water is not accessible. Unorthodox methods such as rain collection are sometimes used when water sources are unusually difficult to develop. Water treatment equipment is installed as necessary depending on the bacteriological and chemical quality of water sources available. Pumping, storage and dispensing equipment and structures, with appurtenant mechanical and electrical systems, are required for a simple watering point. Energy sources can be village AVEC systems, village owned electrical systems, school generators, and wind generators and waste heat recovery, if feasible.

When rest rooms, sewage disposal, and bathing and laundry services are also provided, more extensive structures and equipment are required. Nearly all building are wood frame so that village residents can do most of the constructing and handle maintenance. Rest rooms usually contain standard flush toilets, urinals and lavatory fixtures, with water saving devices used when appropriate. Bathing facilities include standard showers when sufficient water is available, and saunas where steambaths are a traditional method of bathing.

Laundry services are provided by standard washers, extractors and dryers with water saving devices used when appropriate.

Sewage treatment and disposal methods vary greatly depending on local conditions. Lagoons are used when possible to minimize operating problems. But primary and secondary treatment systems are sometimes necessary when subsurface disposal is impossible (e.g., due to permafrost) and effluent must be discharged to the land surface or a natural water body.

CONTINUATION FORM

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TITLE

01-1033 (7/79)

REVISED DATE

Documentation of Estimated Capital Cost -

The request for $2,520,000 in 1980 bonds is to fund $1,200,000 in VSW projects in SFY 81, and $1,320,000 worth of projects in SFY 82. The amount in SFY 82 includes a 10% inflationary increase over SFY 81 costs.

The scope and cost of individual projects have not yet been determined for reasons given earlier, and costs vary greatly. Based on previous VSW construction experience, however, it is estimated that for any group of three or four VSW facilities, construction costs will average about $800,000 per facility at SFY 81 prices. This estimate is based only on past projects and does not include any engineering estimates for actual projects on the priority list for 1980 bonds. The intention is to go as far down the priority list as $2,520,000 will allow, and it is expected that about three projects can be funded.

Analysis of Estimated Operational Expenses -

The operation, maintenance and mangement costs for a VSW facility depend on the extent and complexity of the physical plant, the inclination and ability of the village to manage the utility system, and such things as power, fuel and transportation costs that vary from village to village. Based on the operational experience of the eleven existing VSW facilities, ultimate annual operating costs are proving to be about 10% of construction costs. So for a facility constructed in SFY 81 for $800,000, the ultimate annual operating cost is expected to be $80,000 in SFY 81 dollars.

Money to pay operating costs for VSW facilities generally comes from three sources: 1) fees paid by village residents who use facility services, 2) fees paid by institutions (e.g., schools, FAA sites, health clinics) provided with VSW water and sewer services, and 3) operation and maintenance assistance grants from this Department. The amount of O&M grant assistance provided is the amount by which the other two revenue sources fall short of meeting approved operating expenses. The grant assistance can vary from none at all in a large village where the residents have money to use their facility frequently and where institutions agree to pay substantial fees, to 70 or 80 percent of operating costs in relatively poor

small villages with no institutions paying fees. Over the 5 year operating history of the VSW program, O&M grant assistance from the State has averaged about 50% of total operating costs, and that figure is used for estimating the impact of the 1980 bond projects on the State operational budget.

The first year a VSW facility operates, the costs of operation, maintenance and management are higher than the ultimate annual operating costs. Plant operators and village administrators require special training and guidance until they learn the ropes; "bugs" in the physical plant must be worked out; and stocks of operating supplies, spare parts and standby equipment are accumulated. Based on past operational experience with VSW facilities, first year operating costs are estimated to average about 30 percent more than ultimate operating costs, or about 13 percent of construction costs.

The only increase expected in the Department's operating budget for SFY's 81 and 82 due to the 1980 VSW bond projects is for the O&M grants. Administration of the construction and O&M programs can be handled by existing staff.

Identification of Alternatives Considered -

There are several means by which villages can attain sanitation services, including PHS construction projects, Housing and Urban Development grants, Economic Development assistance grants and grants from the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Only the PHS program, however, is big enough to make visible improvements in village sanitation conditions.

For many, and perhaps most, of the more than 200 villages, the PHS program is the apprporiate source of assistance for sanitation services. They have more than 15 years of experience in rural sanitation, a multi-million dollar construction budget funded by the federal government, and a large relatively talented staff with established working relationships with villages throughout the State.

The PHS program can serve only Native villages, however, and there are some Native villages likely never to receive PHS assistance because they do not meet eligiblity requirements for the federal program (e.g. technical feasibility and economic feasibility). Such villages usually lack the technical and management expertise it takes to parlay assistance like HUD community assistance grants and EDA development grant into sanitation services. Also, the VSW Act specifies that State assistance to villages for sanitation facilities will be provided through the VSW program

Once it is determined that the VSW program will be the means for helping a village attain sanitation services, there are many methods for providing them. Selecting appropriate methods in determining the scope of the project. Among the possibilities are a piped water and sewer system serving individual homes, a central facility with vehicle haul service to individual homes, a central facility with no haul service, a simple watering point, several watering points scattered throughout the village, privies for sewage disposal, and several sewage dump sites scattered throughout the village with piped sewage collection to central treatment and disposal. After project scope is determined, there is a multitude of engineering choices to be made of ways to develop and build the facility.

Basically, it is village residents who select the "alternatives" that are most appropriate as the means for solving their sanitation problems, with advise and guidance from VSW staff. Factors considered in making those choices include minimizng construction costs, keeping the project as small and simple as possible, and minimizing operating requirements and costs. The engineering choices of how to build a facility according to a selected scope of project are recommended by professional engineers hired as design consulants. The consultants' recommendations including such things as floor plans, pump sizes and types, water and sewage treatment methods, floor covering, and type of foundation, are considered by VSW staff and village administrators, and either accepted or appropriately modified. The classical engineering criterion of attaining the desired service or function at the least cost is the basis for selecting among design alternatives.

CONTINUATION FORM

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TITLE

01-1033 (7/70)

REVISED DATE

PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION(S)	AREA SERVED	ELECTION DISTRICT(S)

OBJ. NO(S)	APPROPRIATION REQUEST		OPTION 1	OPTION 2
	1002	FED. RCPTS.		
	1003	G/F MATCH		
	1004	GEN. FUND		
	1005	I/A RCPTS.		
		G.O. BONDS		
	TOTAL			

OPERATIONAL COST & NO. PERSONNEL INCREASE (DECREASE)		OPTION 1 ULTIMATE ANNUAL YEAR ____	OPTION 2 ULTIMATE ANNUAL YEAR ____	PREVIOUS YR-PRIORITY
FUNDING SOURCE	FED. RCPTS.			AGENCY PRIORITY
	GEN. FUND			
				GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY
TOTAL ANNUAL OPER. COST				
POSITION (FTE)				

NARRATIVE

An appropriate role for the VSW program in meeting rural sanitation needs has never been defined. Soon after the VSW act was passed the Department realized there was no rational basis for deciding how many VSW facilities should be built, how fast they should be built, how construction priorities should be established, how operation and maintenance needs should be met and other such questions. Hence the Department embarked on an ambitious comprehensive planning effort, the purpose of which was to prescribe a complete strategy for meeting all rural sanitation needs. The intention was to consider all existing programs and resources devoted to village sanitation, and involve all major participants in rural sanitation programs in the planning process, so that everyone would subscribe to the grand design and participate in its implementation.

After devoting more than three years to the comprehensive planning effort, it appears that completing the project as originally conceived is not feasible. A detailed report on work completed so far, is enclosed. Included in the report is a discussion of why it is not feasible to attain the original planning objectives according to the original schedule, and recommendations for redirecting the planning effort.

The revised planning effort will consist of concentrating on specific questions of immediate consequence to the VSW program, such as: 1) should financial, technical and management assistance for VSW facilities be accepted as a long-term service of the State, 2) how will it be determined whether a PHS or a VSW project is most appropriate for a given village, 3) how many VSW projects can be built per year without overtaxing

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

01-1037 (7/79)

37 POTENTIAL CAPITAL PROJECT

REVISED DATE

Department's management capacity for construction projects and in the O&M assistance program. At least until the narrowed planning effort reveals answers to some of these basic questions concerning the scope of the VSW program, the Department recommends that construction be limited to levels indicated on form 34 of this budget request.

It is conceivable, however, that planning results available before the term of the six year plans has expired might suggest an accelerated construction schedule. If so funds for those future projects would be included in a capital budget request at the appropriate time, and supported with VSW planning results.

CONTINUATION FORM

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

PROJECT TITLE

01-1033 (7/79)

REVISED DATE

the Legislature independent of a Department capital budget request.

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
CH 271 SLA 1976	Tanana VSW	746.5	746.5	746.5	7/79	Site cleanup and minor mechanical adjustments yet to complete.
79-225 79-1	Federal Contribution	560.0	560.0	560.0		
79-13	Contribution from REAA School	100.0	100.0	100.0		
CH 145 SLA 1978	Bethel VSW	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6/80	Paid 120.0 to date. City will request remainder as they need it.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Cantwell VSW	50.0	0	(see status)		No useful purpose for funds has yet been discovered.
CH 145 SLA 1978	McGrath VSW	400.00	200.0	400.0	6/81	Paid 157.0 to date. City will request remainder as they need it.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Kotzebue VSW	1,800.0	0	900.0	6/81	City has not yet requested money, and is completing community planning.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Kobuk VSW	400.0	20.0	400.0	6/81	Project scope not yet negotiated with village.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Kotlik VSW	400.0	246.0	400.0	6/81	Paid 246.0 through RSA with DOTPF. Scope of rest of project not yet determined
CH 145 SLA 1978	Kipnuk VSW	400.0	40.0	400.0	6/81	Scope of project has been negotiated. Engineering design is next.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Koyuk VSW	400.0	20.0	400.0	6/81	Scope of project not yet negotiated with village.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Point Lay VSW	400.0	0	(see status)		Waiting for decision about village. Relocation to be made.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Shaktoolik VSW	400.0	20.0	400.0	6/81	Scope of project not yet negotiated with village.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Hooper Bay VSW	100.0	10.0	100.0	6/81	Scope of project not net negotiated with village.
CH 145 SLA 1978	Akiachak	1,000.0	40.0	1,000.0	6/81	Akiachak has been selected. Project scope not yet negotiated with village.

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

01-1038 (7/79)

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

Management Strategy

The Department awards grants from unobligated bond funds to communities on a first-come, first-serve basis as eligible projects are identified and approved by the Governor. The community is responsible for determining whether a project's in its best interest and meets local planning and zoning requirements. The Department reviews all plans and specifications for conformance with sound engineering standards.

Since projects are initiated by local government and proceed at a pace determined by local resources and politics it is impossible for the Department to attempt to forecast needs based on anticipated project development. Forescasting bond needs is also complicated by the provision in the statue that allows the Department to match federal funds. Since many federal funding programs are available it would be difficult to coordinate bond fund needs with their projects. In the past we have attempted to estimate bond fund needs by contacting municipal officals to determine their projected needs. Unfortunately, this has not proven very satisfactory. Since municipal priorities often change without our knowledge, thereby throwing off our projections. In addition, emergency or unplanned projects often arise which had not been anticipated.

Therefore, the Department's belief that we can best estimate our future bond needs by extrapolating past bond fund obligation rates to meet future needs. The present obligation rate is just slightly over $1.0 million per month. Unobligated bond funds from the 70, 72, 76 and 78 authorizations total approximately $23.325 million. Projecting current obligations from October 1979 through December 1982 with a construction inflation rate of 10% a year the following table was generated:

October - December 1979	$1.0 million X 3 months	=$ 3.0 Million
1980-	$1.0 million X 1.1 X 12 months	= 13.2 million
1981	$1.1 million X 1.1 X 12 months	= 14.5 million
1982	$1.2 million X 1.1 X 12 months	= 15.8 million
		$46.5 million

Relation With Objectives

Alaska Statute 46.03.030 authorizes the Department to award grants to incorporated municipalities for the construction of water and sewerage facilities. These projects provide safe, dependable water supplies and reduce the chances of water-borne diseases and environmental degradation through the collection and treatment of sewage. Projects aided with construction grant funding enable the Department to progress toward meeting budget objectives 1 and 3 as outlined in the Policy Budget for FY81. These objectives call for the reduction in the number of people exposed to pollution related health hazards. These hazards may be the result of improperly treated domestic water supplies or the insanitary disposal of domestic wastes.

Need for capital construction

Alaska Statute 46.03.030 authorizes the Department of Environmental Conservation to grant to incorporated municipalities, as funds are available, up to a maximum of 50 percent of the non-federally financed costs of eligible water and sewerage projects. Grants awarded under this statute assist municipalities in constructing sewage treatment facilities complying with public law 95-217 and the Alaska Water Quality Standards. In addition, grants for water supply projects enable communities to provide adequate quantities of potable water to rapidly expanding residential areas. High construction costs and the rapid population increases make state construction grant assistance highly desirable, if not mandatory if state and federal laws are to be met.

The construction grant program has had a very successful history of accomplishment. Bond issues of $8, $32, $29.5 and $19.7 million have been approved in 1970, 1972, 1976 and 1978 respectively for a total of $89.2 million. These funds have aided in the construction of over 200 projects, many of which would not have been possible without State assistance. These facilities have greatly reduced the hazards of water borne disease outbreaks and protected the aquatic environment from water contaminants.

Expansion of water and sewerage services are essential to the organized development of communities. Many areas within the State lack soil conditions suitable for the development of closely spaced on-lot water and sewage disposal systems. In these areas housing density must be decreased if the health of the residents is to be protected. Since few people can afford large tracts of land, growth patterns generally result in subdivisions. Within an incorporated municipality, many communities are utilizing the water and sewerage grants to provide these services to newly developing areas, assessing the benefiting property owners for the remaining 50% of costs. In many areas developed without benefit of the grants, failing septic tank systems are now necessitating the con-struction of sewerage systems, there by resulting in double costs to the residents. The cost of the septic system can now be avoided and growth can proceed without fear of health hazard due to contaminated drinking water supplies.

Management Strategy

The Department awards grants from unobligated bond funds to communities on a first-come, first-serve basis as eligible projects are identified and approved by the Governor. The community is responsible for determining whether a project's in its best interest and meets local planning and zoning requirements. The Department reviews all plans and specifications for conformance with sound engineering standards.

Since projects are initiated by local government and proceed at a pace determined by local resources and politics it is impossible for the Department to attempt to forecast needs based on anticipated project development. Forecasting bond needs is also complicated by the provision in the statue that allows the Department to match federal funds. Since many federal funding programs are available it would be difficult to coordinate bond fund needs with their projects. In the past we have attempted to estimate bond fund needs by contacting municipal officals to determine their projected needs. Unfortunately, this has not proven very satisfactory. Since municipal priorities often change without our knowledge, thereby throwing off our projections. In addition, emergency or unplanned projects often arise which had not been anticipated.

Therefore, the Department's belief that we can best estimate our future bond needs by extrapolating past bond fund obligation rates to meet future needs. The present obligation rate is just slightly over $1.0 million per month. Unobligated bond funds from the 70, 72, 76 and 78 authorizations total approximately $23.325 million. Projecting current obligations from October 1979 through December 1982 with a construction inflation rate of 10% a year the following table was generated:

October - December 1979	$1.0 million X 3 months	=$ 3.0 Million
1980-	$1.0 million X 1.1 X 12 months	= 13.2 million
1981	$1.1 million X 1.1 X 12 months	= 14.5 million
1982	$1.2 million X 1.1 X 12 months	= 15.8 million
		$46.5 million

Subtracting the unobligated bond funds from the $46.5 million we are left with unmet needs totaling $23,175 million. Rounding this need down to the next whole number we estimate that $23.0 million will be required to maintain the construction grants program at its current level of activity. This estimate is consistent with the $24.0 million figure projected in the last capital budget submittal.

If funds e not available for construction grants projects because of failure of the bond proposition, a general fund capital appropriation could be considered. Without the funds for capital construction, the contribution it is impossible for the Department to attempt to forecast needs based on anticipated project development. Forecasting bond needs is also complicated by the provision in the statute that allows the Department to match federal funds.

AGENCY SUBMISSION						GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION Please Do Not Write In This Area			
AGENCY PRIORITY	OBJ. NO(S)	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AGENCY FUNDING YEAR 81-82	FUNDING SOURCE	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOV'S PRIORITY
I	1 3	C E P O	All projects to be funded from 80 bond proposition ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = -0- EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____	 23,000.0 	FED. RCPTS. GEN FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN. FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN. FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN. FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				

PROPOSED FUNDING YEAR _____

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction and Operation

PROJECT TYPE CODES

C Bldg. Construction	L Land
I Other Improvement	P Professional Svcs.
E Equipment	O Other

34 PROPOSED SIX—YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM

REVISED DATE _____

01-1034 (7/79)

AGENCY SUBMISSION						GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION Please Do Not Write In This Area			
AGENCY PRIORITY	OBJ. NO(S)	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AGENCY FUNDING YEAR 83-84	FUNDING SOURCE	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOV'S PRIORITY
I	1	C E	All projects to be funded		FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN FUND				
				36,000.0	G.O. BONDS				
		P O	from 1982 bond proposition						
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = -0-						
			EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST= _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR= _____		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST= _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR=FY _____		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST= _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR=FY _____		TOTAL				
					FED. RCPTS.				
					GEN. FUND				
					G.O. BONDS				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST= _____						
			EXPECTED YEAR=FY _____		TOTAL				

PROPOSED FUNDING YEAR _____

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

PROJECT TYPE CODES

C Bldg. Construction	L Land
I Other Improvement	P Professional Svcs.
E Equipment	O Other

34 PROPOSED SIX-YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM

REVISED DATE _____

01 1034 12/81

AGENCY SUBMISSION						GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION Please Do Not Write In This Area			
AGENCY PRIORITY	OBJ. NO(S)	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AGENCY FUNDING YEAR 85-6	FUNDING SOURCE	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOVERNOR'S FUNDING YEAR_____	GOV'S PRIORITY
I	1/3	C E P O	All projects to be funded from 1984 bond proposition ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = -0- EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____	42,000.0	FED. RCPTS. GEN FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN. FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN. FUND G.O BONDS TOTAL				
			ULTIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COST = _____ EXPECTED YEAR = FY _____		FED. RCPTS. GEN. FUND G.O. BONDS TOTAL				

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PROPOSED FUNDING YEAR _____

PROJECT TYPE CODES

C	Bldg. Construction	L	Land
I	Other Improvement	P	Professional Svcs.
E	Equipment	O	Other

34 PROPOSED SIX–YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM

REVISED DATE _____

PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION(S)	AREA SERVED	ELECTION DISTRICT(S)
Construction Grants (1980 Bonds)	State - Wide	State - Wide	All

OBJ. NO(S)	OPERATING BUDGET BRU(S)	NAME(S)	BUDGET COMPONENT NUMBERS	START DATE	COMPLETION DATE
1& 3		Program Operation		January 1981	N.A.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Projects are not known or defined at this time. Projects are identified by municipalities as the need develops. Applications are reviewed and project eligibility determined on a first-come, first-served basis up to the availability of funds. Eligible projects include water source development, treatment and distribution and sewage collection treatment and discharge. Projects occur state-wide and costs and project scope are determined by the grantee. Grants will be awarded up to the limit of bond authorization. The length of project time varies but probably averages 1.5 years.

PROJECT TYPE

- [X] Building Construction (C)
- [ ] Other Improvement (I)
- [X] Equipment (E)
- [ ] Land (L)
- [X] Professional Services (P)
- [X] Other (O)

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

1002	FED. RCPTS.	
1003	G/F MATCH	
1004	GEN. FUND	
1005	I/A RCPTS.	
	G.O. BONDS	23,000.0
	TOTAL	23,000.0

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

- [X] Totally New Facility
- [X] Addition to Existing Facility
- [ ] Renovation of Existing Facility
- [ ] Major Maintenance or Repair
- [ ] Supplement Previously Authorized Funds to Enable Completion
- [X] One of Several Phases
- [ ] Major External Funding Source
- [ ] Other

PROJECT PURPOSES

- [X] Protect Human Health & Safety
- [ ] Protect Capital Assets
- [X] Protect Natural Resources or Natural Environment
- [ ] Improve Efficiency & Economy of State Government
- [ ] Improve Services or Accommodate Increased Demand for Services
- [ ] Accommodate New Program Requirements
- [X] Respond to Legal or Policy Mandate
- [ ] Improve Efficiency & Economy of Alaskan Infrastructure
- [X] Other Reduce unemployment and stimulate economy

SITE FEATURES

NO	YES	
[X]	[ ]	Site Currently Owned?
[X]	[ ]	All Utilities Available?
[X]	[ ]	Access Already Available?

OPERATIONAL COST & NO. PERSONNEL N.A. INCREASE (DECREASE)		FIRST OPERATING YEAR ____	ULTIMATE ANNUAL YEAR ____	PREVIOUS YR–PRIORITY
FUNDING SOURCE	FED. RCPTS.			AGENCY PRIORITY
	GEN. FUND			
				GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY
TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATIONAL COST				
POSITION (FTE)				

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

01-1035a (7/79)

35a PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECT

REVISED DATE ____

CAPITAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES (CASH FLOW)	TOTAL	BUDGET YEAR 1981	BUDGET YEAR Plus 1 1982	BUDGET YEAR Plus 2	BUDGET YEAR Plus 3	BUDGET YEAR Plus 4	REMAINING COST
Planning and Engineering	3,840.0	1,848.0	1,998.0				
Land							
Construction	18,000.0	8,600.0	8,400.0				
Equipment	600.0	288.0	312.0				
Administration and Other	560.0	270.0	290.0				
Total Annual Expenditure (Capital Cost)	23,000.0	11,000.0	12,000.0				

CONTINUATION OF NARRATIVE

The grantee is responsible for project administration including: local planning and zoning requirements; determination of project scope, engineering agreements, grant administration, land and right-of-way acquisition; project inspection and operation and maintenance of the completed project. The Department awards the grant, reviews plans and specifications and monitors project development.

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

PROJECT TITLE

35b PROPOSED PROJECT ANALYSIS

REVISED DATE

PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION(S)	AREA SERVED	ELECTION DISTRICT(S)

OBJ. NO(S)	APPROPRIATION REQUEST		OPTION 1	OPTION 2
	1002	FED. RCPTS.		
	1003	G/F MATCH		
	1004	GEN. FUND		
	1005	I/A RCPTS.		
		G.O. BONDS		
		TOTAL		

OPERATIONAL COST & NO. PERSONNEL INCREASE (DECREASE)		OPTION 1 ULTIMATE ANNUAL YEAR ____	OPTION 2 ULTIMATE ANNUAL YEAR ____	PREVIOUS YR–PRIORITY
FUNDING SOURCE	FED. RCPTS.			AGENCY PRIORITY
	GEN. FUND			
				GOVERNOR'S PRIORITY
TOTAL ANNUAL OPER. COST				
POSITION (FTE)				

NARRATIVE

This form does not apply to construction grants since the grantee identifies the project needed to provide a solution to a specific problem.

Form 38 Narrative

Since grantees proceed with projects at their discretion, the Department has no way to estimate the rate of payments or anticipated completion date. Therefore, the column for estimated expenditures gives only the most current expenditure for each project and the column for the estimated completion date has been left blank. The remainder of the form has been completed for each project that has been awarded a grant and is segregated by bond fund. There are some potential projects for which the Governor's authorization has been received but for various administrative or technical reasons of non-compliance by the grantee the grants have not been awarded. Therefore, the total for amounts authorized will not yield the same results as records kept by administration for bond fund balances.

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

01-1037 (7/79)

37 POTENTIAL CAPITAL PROJECT

REVISED

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-222	Anchorage - E-3 Trunk, Phase I	225,000	-0-	225,000		Design
79-75	Anchorage-E-3 Trunk Crossing	19,400	-0-	19,400		Plans Approved
79-95	Anchorage - S.E. Int. Crossing New Seward Hwy.	45,700	-0-	45,700		Design
79-95	Anchorage-S.E. Inter Crossing New Seward Hwy.	250,000	-0-	250,000		Design
79-109	Anchorage-S.E. Int. Crossing New Seward Hwy.	204,300	-0-	204,300		Design
79-109	Anchorage-S.E. Inter. Crossing Old Seward Hwy.	32,480	-0-	32,480		Plans Approved
79-75	Anchorage-S.E. Inter Diamond E-2	97,742	-0-	97,742		Construction
79-123	Anchorage-S.E. Inter E-2 O'Malley	837,500	-0-	837,500		Design
79-75	Anchorage-E1 Trunk Phase I	615,000	-0-	615,000		Design
79-191	Anchorage-O'Mally at New Seward Hwy. Lat.	10,500	-0-	10,500		Final Design
79-109	Anchorage -E-1-1 Trunk Phase II	1,282,470	-0-	1,282,470		Preliminary Design
79-123	Anchorage - D-3 Trunk	112,500	-0-	112,500		Preliminary Design
79-75	Anchorage- E-2 Trunk Airport Road Sewer	124,022	-0-	124,022		Construction
79-60	Anchorage Inter'n	401,635	-0-	401,635		Final Design
78-40	Anchorage - Trunk Sewer A-2, Phase II	122,059	109,853	12,206		Completed Pending Audit

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction and Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1038 (7/79)

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
78-21	Anchorage - DeBarr Road Sewer	34,593	31,134	3,459		Completed Pending Audit
78-21	Anchorage - Pancho Villa Extension	8,753	7,878	875		Completed Pending Audit
78-82	Anchorage - "C" Street Trunk Sewer	35,750	-0-	35,750		Construction Completed
78-158	Anchorage - Roberts Subdivision	4,547	4,092	455		Completed Pending Audit
78-54	Anchorage - Mis. Lat. Extension 1977-1	23,374	21,036	2,338		Completed Pending Audit
78-82	Anchorage - LID 50-8	70,331	-0-	70,331		Construction
78-40	Anchorage - LID 75	138,166	138,166	-0-		Completed Pending Audit
77-294	Anchorage - LID 60 Westgate	204,425	183,983	20,442		Completed Pending Audit
77-294	Anchorage - LID 76 Pleasant Valley	98,430	98,430	-0-		Completed Pending Audit
77-294	Anchorage - LID 77 Creekside	51,016	51,016	-0-		Completed Pending Audit
77-294	Anchorage - LID 80 Lloyd	37,983	34,184	3,799		Completed Pending Audit
77-294	Anchorage - LID 81 McGill	81,082	72,974	8,108		Completed Pending Audit
78-54/40	Anchorage - LID 87	256,325	230,693	25,632		Completed Pending Audit
78-128	Anchorage - LID 89 Baxter	8,868	7,981	887		Completed Pending Audit
79-123	Anchorage - LID 90 Wyatt	53,800	-0-	53,800		Design

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction and Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1030 (7/79)

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-123	Anchorage - LID 91 Campbell	257,500	-0-	257,500		Plans Approved
79-95	Anchorage - LID 92 Kelly	145,000	-0-	145,000		Plans Approved
79-75	Anchorage - LID 93 Homecrest	43,928	-0-	43,928		Bid Awarded
79-123	Anchorage - LID 94 Hathor	220,000	-0-	220,000		Design
79-123	Anchorage - LID 95 Marys	64,500	-0-	64,500		Design
79-222	Anchorage - LID 96 Timothy	67,000	-0-	67,000		Preliminary Design
79-222	Anchorage - LID 98 Shelikof	104,500	-0-	104,500		Preliminary Design
79-222	Anchorage - LID 100 Century	23,600	-0-	23,600		Preliminary Design
79-172	Anchorage - I/I Report	134,883	-0-	134,883		Step I Initiated
79-123	Anchorage - Girdwood	857,106	-0-	857,106		Sewer Construction
79-169	Anchorage - Girdwood					Sewer Construction
77-294	Anchorage - Phase I Water	188,000	188,000	-0-		Being Audited
79-109	Anchorage - Eagle River	725,000	-0-	725,000		Under Construction
80-159X	Anchorage - S Street 8" Water 14th to Scenic	15,210	-0-	15,210		Preliminary Design
80-27	Anchorage - 16" Water Main Dowling Rd.New Seward Hwy.	10,938	-0-	10,938		Preliminary Design

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction and Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

CH.#, SLA# OP RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-222	Anchorage - Misc. Water Main Extension	26,000	-0-	26,000		Preliminary Design
79-172	Anchorage - 10th Ave. Water	85,200	-0-	85,200		Pre-Design
79-172	Anchorage - Bluff & Richardson Water	44,186	-0-	44,186		Plans Approved
79-172	Anchorage - "A" Street Alley Water	29,930	-0-	29,930		Pre-Design
79-167	Anchorage - E 68th Avenue Water	70,740	-0-	70,740		Pre-Design
80-27	Anchorage - 36" Trans Mission Main Dam to WTP	-1,546,960	-0-	1,546,960		Preliminary Design
79-95	Anchorage - "A" St. Water Main	164,775	-0-	164,775		Bid Awarded
78-305	Anchorage - Willow Street Main	12,221	12,221	-0-		Completed Pending Audit
78-305	Anchorage - Improvement District #311	51,761	51,760	1		Construction Complete
80-19	Anchorage - Grumman Water District #313	45,150	-0-	45,150		Preliminary Design
79-179	Anchorage - Shelikoff Subdivision Water	91,563	-0-	91,563		Pre-Design
79-75	Anchorage - Lake Otis-Dowling	444,500	-0-	444,500		Design
79-95	Anchorage - Inter. Airport Road Water	337,348	-0-	337,348		Design
79-109	Anchorage - Auk. Power Well #4	76,250	-0-	76,250		Design
78-305	Anchorage - Well House #12	229,500	-0-	229,500		Design

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1030 (7/79)

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
78-305	Anchorage - Production Well #12	60,935	18,281	42,654		Design
78-305	Anchorage - 36th Ave. Main	195,261	58,578	136,683		Construction
78-336	Anchorage - Railroad Bore Crossings	17,958	16,530	1,428		Completed Pending Audit
78-305	Anchorage - E 4th Ave. Main	28,359	28,359	-0-		Completed Pending Audit
78-156	Anchorage - Water Well #7	117,699	105,929	11,770		Completed Pending Audit
77-410	Anchorage - Water Improvement Unit #8	89,216	65,046	24,170		Completed Pending Audit
77-410	Anchorage - Test Wells	42,688	32,715	9,973		Complete
79-167	Anchorage - 3 Mis. Test Wells	58,375	-0-	58,375		Design
79-109	Anchorage - 5th Unga/ Gambell	620,037	-0-	620,037		Design
78-40	Anchorage - Airport Water	38,639	34,775	3,864		Completed Pending Audit
78-248	Barrow - Sewage Trucks	81,813	63,000	18,813		Delivered - Need Costs
78-336	Cordova - Upper "C" Sewage	26,200	23,580	2,620		Completed Pending Audit
78-156	Cordova - I/I	12,213	9,770	2,443		EPA Audit Needed
78-82	Cordova - Whiskey Ridge	190,727	152,582	38,145		Construction
78-305	Cordova - Industrial Park Water	83,267	66,614	16,653		Design

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1030 (7/79)

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-123	Cordova - Coast Guard Dock Water	7,183	2,155	5,028		Design
79-167	Cordova - APW Bypass	5,083	-0-	5,083		Design
79-191	Cordova - North Side Interceptor	43,614	-0-	43,614		Design
80-19	Cordova - Odiak Park Waterline	114,088	-0-	114,088		Design
80-19	Cordova - Cedar Street Sewer	10,219	-0-	10,219		Design
80-19	Cordova - Water Study	3,000	-0-	3,000		Design
76-267	Dillingham C-020066	2,960	-0-	2,960		Step I awarded
79-167	Fairbanks - Sludge Study	5,643	-0-	5,643		Step I Awarded
79-167	Fairbanks - Derby Tract Sewer	250,000	-0-	250,000		Design
78-248	Fairbanks - S. Water Addition	867,539	-0-	867,539		Construction
79-60	Fairbanks - Ballaine Lake	3,273	-0-	3,273		Step I Awarded
79-191	Fairbanks - Fairground W & S Ext.	157,288	125,836	31,452		Construction
79-191	Fairbanks Derby Tract Water Extension	400,000	-0-	400,000		Design
80-159X	Fairbanks - E. Slater Dr. Sewer Extension	170,000	-0-	170,000		Preliminary Design
80-159X	Fairbanks - E. Slater Dr. Water Extension	98,000	-0-	98,000		Preliminary Design

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1030 (7/79)

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-95	Haines - Highland Oslund	21,000	-0-	21,000		Construction
80-159X	Haines - Tower Road Water & Sewer	3,175	-0-	3,175		Design
79-95	Haines - Small Tract Road Water	19,065	17,158	1,907		Completed Pending Audit
78-202	Haines - Battle Road Water and Sewer	22,500	-0-	22,500		Construction
78-40	Haines - Helms Loop	17,538	-0-	17,538		Construction
79-60	Haines - 1978 Service Connections	4,400	2,420	1,980		Construction
78-336	Haines - Tom's Sewer Extension	3,919	2,467	1,452		Completed Pending Audit
80-19	Homer - Bear Creek Sub. Water & Sewer	87,902	48,346	39,556		Construction
78-202	Homer - East Trunk Sewer	22,986	20,687	2,299		Completed Pending Audit
78-320	Homer - Ridgeview Water and Sewer	110,618	97,970	12,648		Completed Pending Audit
78-336	Homer - Bartlett Water and Sewer	62,616	53,138	9,478		Completed Pending Audit
79-167	Homer - Kachemak Lake, Bayview	264,748	211,798	52,950		Design
80-159X	Homer - Kachemak Bay Dr. Sewer	56,315	-0-	56,315		Construction
80-159X	Homer - Benson Subdiv. Hansen Ave. Imp. Dist.	61,600	-0-	61,600		Design
79-109	Homer - Spit #56	18,522	2,500	16,022		Construction

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

CH./ SLA/ OR RP/	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
78-320	Juneau - Hospital Water	111,300	-0-	111,300		Design
78-21	Juneau - AJ Water	201,000	110,550	90,450		Construction Complete
77-443	Juneau - Lemon Creek	1,318,750	948,313	370,437		EPA Audit Pending
77-410	Kenai - STP Expansion	55,113	-0-	55,113		Design
77-294	Kenai - Water Reservoir	94,895	75,916	18,979		Pending EPA Audit
79-123	Kenai - Sewer Lift Sta.	30,000	-0-	30,000		Design
79-172	Kenai - Airport Way Sewer	143,500	43,050	100,450		Design
80-19	Ketchikan - Highlands Sub. Div. Phase I	197,500	-0-	197,500		Plans Approved
80-19	Ketchikan - Tongass View Resubdivision	86,000	-0-	86,000		Construction
80-19	Kodiak - Shelikof Water Lines	28,948	-0-	28,948		Construction
78-320 336	King Salmon #81	2,820	-0-	2,820		Step I Awarded
79-222	Kodiak Borough Island Lake 69	6,186	-0-	6,186		Step I Awarded
78-320	Nenana - Water & Sewer	220,779	-0-	220,779		Design
77-378	Petersburg - #47	52,243	1,519	50,724		Collectors Pending Audit
80-159X	Palmer West Interceptor	219,284	-0-	219,284		Step 2 & 3

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-75	NSB - Sewage Vehicles	145,000	-0-	145,000		Purchased
78-156	Saxman - Water	34,000	-0-	34,000		Design
77-410	Seldovia - Water	40,000	32,000	8,000		Construction
80-159X	Seldovia - Sewera e 71	1,807	-0-	1,807		Step I Awarded
78-156	Seward - Bayview	76,000	68,400	7,600		Construction
78-202	Seward - Jesse Lee Hts.	22,574	-0-	22,574		Completed Pending Audit
78-54	Seward - Water Improvement	270,000	243,000	27,000		Construction
78-336 79-172	Seward - Sewer #51	57,331	10,018	47,313		Design Design
78-82	Sitka - Sawmill Ext	318,000	254,400	63,600		Construction
79-191	Sitka Harris Is. Water Extension	37,500	-0-	37,500		Design
78-305	Ketchikan - Sewer #53	140,363	-0-	140,363		Design
79-222	Soldotna - Kobuk St. Water and Sewer	185,000	-0-	185,000		Construction
79-222	Soldotna - Sterling Street W & S	220,000	-0-	220,000		Construction
80-19	Wrangell St. Michael St. Water	10,072	-0-	10,072		Plans Approved
7[illegible]-41[illegible]	Wrangell - Sewer #45	12,415	-0-	12,415		EPA Audit Pending

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
77-410	Nome STP	25,037	24,592	44		Design
78-54	~~Anchorage - 5th Ave~~	163,664	163,66[illegible]	1		Construction
	TOTAL	20,706,262	4,479,056	16,227,206		

CATEGORY NPMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1030 (7/79)

CH.# SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-18	Anchorage - Camp Creek Force Main #2	205,000	44,793	160,207		Under Construction
79-18	Anchorage Camp Creek Pump Station	129,000	-0-	129,000		Under Construction
78-21	Anchorage - C Street Trunk Sewer	150,000	-0-	150,000		Construction Complete
77-443	Anchorage - LID 78 DeBarr	161,660	145,494	16,166		Complete Pending Audit
79-60	Anchorage - STP Exp.	85,000	-0-	85,000		Design
77-294	Anchorage - 78" W. Interceptor	1,120,000	-0-	1,120,000		Plans Approved
77-102 77-180	Anchorage - Girdwood	1,792,503	905,192	887,311		EPA Audit Pending
74-146	Anchorage - Phase I Water	930,530	770,470	160,060		Being Audited
79-18	Anchorage - E. 26th Avenue	32,672	31,186	1,486		Completed Pending Audit
79-18	Anchorage - Telemetering Phase II	49,500	-0-	49,500		Construction
77-267	Anchorage - Water Well #7	117,699	105,929	11,770		Completed Pending Audit
79-18	Anchorage - Dowling Road - Potter	112,185	89,748	22,437		Construction
77-443	Bethel - University Water & Sewer	247,500	136,125	111,375		Construction
78-320	Cordova - North Side Interceptor	564	-0-	564		Design
77-129	Cordova - I/I	2,500	2,500	-0-		EPA Audit Pending

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1030 (7/79)

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
75-291	Cordova - Sewer #1	414,407	371,993	42,414		EPA Audit Pending
79-45	Cordova - Industrial Park Water	8,267	8,267	-0-		Design
76-267	Dillingham C-020066	2,888	-0-	2,888		Step I Awarded
77-180	Fairbanks - C-020039	2,475,653	1,874,300	601,353		EPA Audit Pending
79-60	Haines - Harbor Water	16,000	-0-	16,000		Construction
79-45	Homer - Lakeside Village	241,802	193,441	48,361		Construction
77-129	Haines - I/I	1,546	1,546	-0-		EPA Audit Pending
79-60	Anchorage - Inter. Airport Road Sewer	401,635	-0-	401,635		Design
76-190	Juneau - Express Crossing	9,300	8,370	930		Completed Pending Audit
76-291	Juneau - AJ Water	130,527	110,550	19,977		Completed
76-275	Juneau - Lemon Creek	270,000	169,250	100,750		EPA Audit Pending
77-275	Kenai - Anchor Point School	10,000	9,000	1,000		Completed Pending Audit
76-190	Kenai - Water System	223,200	153,620	69,580		EPA Audit Pending
77-267	King Salmon #81	3,000	-0-	3,000		Step I Awarded
75-291	Kodiak - #74 STP	985,318	742,910	242,408		EPA Audit Pending

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
79-45	Naknek - #82	3,665	-0-	3,665		Step I Awarded
77-180	Nome - STP	7,579	7,277	302		Design
76-315	North Slope Borough D.H.	2,250,000	918,750	1,331,250		Design - Construction
79-18	NSB - Water Vehicles	135,000	-0-	135,000		Purchased
79-18	NSB - Point Hope	336,935	-0-	336,935		Construction
79-18	NSB - Anaktuvuk Pass	246,200	-0-	246,200		Construction
79-60	Palmer - Water System Improvement	651,275	-0-	651,275		Construction
75-291	Petersburg - Sewer #47	780,285	778,174	2,111		Collectors Pending Audit
75-45	Seldovia - Water & Sewer	60,000	-0-	60,000		Design
77-180	Seward - Jesse Lee Hts.	180,813	162,732	18,081		Pending Audit
75-291	Seward - Sewer #51	11,875	11,875	-0-		Design
75-291 79-45	Sitka - Sewer #52	141,473	17,653	123,820		Design
75-291	Ketchikan - Sewer #53	29,375	29,375	-0-		Design
75-291	Skagway - #46	502,961	417,912	85,049		EPA Audit Pending
77-275	Soldotna - STP Expan. #76	3,500	3,500	-0-		Design

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

CH./ SLA/ OR RP/	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
75-291	~~Valdez - Airport~~ and Sewer	210,184	168,147	42,037		EPA Audit Pending
75-291	Valdez - STP #49	973,675	741,925	231,750		EPA Audit Pending
77-267	Valdez - Zook Sub.	100,000	45,745	54,255		Completed Pending Audit
77-378	Wrangell - 12" Trans.	15,800	14,220	1,580		Completed Pending Audit
77-294	Wasilla - #73	6,375	6,278	97		Step I Awarded
77-129	Whittier - Sewer #80	166,599	-0-	166,599		Design Construction
75-291	Wrangell - #45	751,275	615,650	135,625		EPA Audit Pending
76-315	Unalaska Water	175,300	126,494	48,806		EPA Audit Pending
	Kodiak STP 130384	312,000	249,600	62,400		EPA Audit Pending
	Skagway Water	221,200	176,960	44,240		EDA Audit Pending
	Juneau-Airport Water	70,500	63,450	7,050		State Audit Pending
	TOTAL	18,673,700.	10,430,401	8243,299		

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
76-146	Kenai - WS Improvement and Expansion 75	124,700	124,700	-0-		EPA Audit Pending
77-102	Homer - Spit #56	2,500	2,500	-0-		Construction
77-443	Anchorage - Pressure Red. Station	70,000	40,000	30,000		Construction
76-146	Nome - STP	3,500	3,500	-0-		Design
78-305	Palmer - West Interceptor	3,438	-0-	3,438		Step I Awarded
76-292	Seldovia - Water	9,763	-0-	9,763		Delayed
76-292	Seldovia - Sewer 71	2,625	-0-	2,625		Step I Awarded
79-45	Soldotna STP 76	22,603	-0-	22,603		Design
76-146	Petersburg - Sewer	115,404	99,241	16,163		Collectors Pending Audit
75-291	Unalaska - Water	312,750	312,750	-0-		EPA Audit Pending
78-320	Unalaska - #64	4,350	-0-	4,350		Step I Awarded
N/A	Anchorage - Phase I Water	500,000	500,000	-0-		

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Condervation PROGRAM Facility Construction Operation

38 STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

01-1030 (7/79)

CH.#, SLA# OR RP#	PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED	TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 1979	PLANNED EXPENDITURES THROUGH COMPLETION	EST. COMPL. DATE	STATUS
	Anchorage Phase II Wt.	104,477	100,459	4,018		State Audit Pending
	Palmer - Airport W & S	30,000	17,404	12,596		EPA Audit Pending
	TOTAL	1,306,110	1,200,554	105,556		

CATEGORY NRMEC AGENCY Environmental Conservation PROGRAM Facility Construction & Operation

38: STATUS OF CURRENTLY APPROVED CAPITAL PROJECTS

REVISED DATE

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. S.B. 436

Title An Act relating to grants for solid waste processing or disposal facilities; etc.

Requested by Kerttula Date February 12, 1980

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Environmental Conservation

Program Category Affected Facility Construction and Operation Section

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Environmental Quality Operations

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

Assumes annual inflation of 8%

		FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	66.7	72.0	77.8	84.0	90.7	97.6
200	TRAVEL	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.9	11.8
300	CONTRACTUAL	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.6
400	COMMODITIES	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
500	EQUIPMENT	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
600	LAND & STRUCTURES						
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
	TOTAL	82.7	86.6	93.5	101.1	109.1	117.5

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	82.7	86.6	93.5	101.1	109.1	117.5
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

If S.B. 436 is adopted, authorizing the award of solid waste construction grants, it will be necessary to amend S.B. 131 to add an additional $10.0 million to cover the increased grants burden. Also an additional $2.5 to $3.0 million appropriation will be needed to cover the award of grants from the July 1, 1980 effective date through the time when bond funds are approved for use. Should S.B. 436 be amended further to increase the grant percentage to 75% this fiscal note will need to be amended.

IV. DATE February 14, 1980 PREPARED BY Keith Kelton

AGENCY Alaska Department of Environmental Conservatio

PHONE 465-2610

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/79)

COMMITTEE MINUTES

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Community & Regional Affairs

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

BILL NUMBER AND TITLE: HB 689 Bonds $25 Million for water/sewer

ORIGINAL SPONSOR: Rules - Gov Request
RECEIVED FROM:

OTHER SPONSORS:
FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

HEARING DATE: 3/10/80

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Bill Parker	X	Pat Carney	X
Margaret Branson	X	Charlie Parr	X
Pat O'Connell		Fred Zharoff	X
		Ray Metcalfe	X

Ernest Mueller, Commissioner Dept. Environmental Conservation
Keith Kelton, Chief, Facilities Construction & Operations Section

Made reference to the Senate C&RA CS on SB 131, originally introduced by Sen. Kerttula which raised the bond amount to $41 million and included grants for solid waste facilities construction.

Discussion and questions concentrated on the Village Safe Water Act, its effectiveness, and the prioritization of the projects to be funded by the bonds in the villages.

The Commissioner pointed out that two major changes had taken place in the Village Safe Water program during the last 5 years including: 1. the projects had been simplified a great deal 2. Local labor was now being used extensively in the projects.

In response to whether the communities were able to afford continued support of the projects after they were installed, Mueller responded that there had been a problem in Beaver.

Mr. Kelton reviewed the bond chart developed by the Dept. which outlined the process followed after the bonds were approved by the voters.

Parr questioned the ability of the Dept. to handle increased amount of funding and whether staff would be necessary. As relected in the Senate fiscal note on the subject, additional staff would be necessary if solid waste was to be added to the bond bill.

It was clarified that bond money could be used for bond specifications. Budget and Management is responsible for processing the application.

Housing and health clinics in the facilities are authorized in the statutes and are available if the communities indicate interest in such. The State works with the Public Health Service in constructing projects.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

TAPE # 1 SIDE 1 Footage 1987

Jerry Lovett, City Manager, Cordova
Supports the bill and also SB 436.

Parr - questions if sludge can be dumped. Thought that it had been illegal since 1972.

Carney - Questions DEC on villages included in the list of those who would get funding.

Branson - Suggests amending line 1 page 2 to include "solid waste" construction grants. This will be included in a CS.

(OVER)

Original sponsor: Kerttula

Offered: 2/20/80
Referred: Finance

IN THE SENATE

BY THE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 131

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

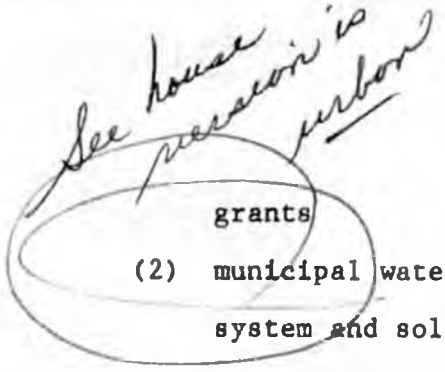
For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of $41,520,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of water and sewerage system and solid waste facility construction; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. For the purpose of paying the cost of water and sewerage system and solid waste facility construction, general obligation bonds of the state in the principal amount of not more than $41,520,000 shall be issued and sold. The full faith, credit and resources of the state are pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on these bonds. These bonds shall be issued under the provisions of AS 37.15 as those provisions read at the time of issuance.

* Sec. 2. If the issuance of these bonds is authorized by the qualified voters of the state, a special fund of the state to be known as the "1980 Water Supply and Sewerage Systems and Solid Waste Facilities Construction Fund" shall be established, to which shall be credited the proceeds of the sale of the bonds described in sec. 1 of this Act except for the accrued interest and premiums. The amount of $41,520,000 is appropriated from the "1980 Water Supply and Sewerage Systems and Solid Waste Facilities Construction Fund" to the Department of Environmental Conservation to be allocated as follows:

Project	Location	Amount
(1) village safe water construction		



	grants	statewide	$ 2,520,000
(2)	municipal water supply, sewerage system and solid waste facilities construction grants	statewide	39,000,000

* Sec. 3. If the issuance of these bonds is authorized by the qualified voters of the state, the amount of $146,000 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 question whether the bonds authorized in this Act are to be issued shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state at the next general election and shall read substantially as follows:

Proposition

State General Obligation Water Supply and Sewerage Systems and Solid Waste Facilities Construction Bonds $41,520,000

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than $41,520,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of village and municipal water supply, sewerage system, and solid waste facilities construction?

Bonds Yes [ ]

Bonds No [ ]

* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-070(c).

Introduced: 2/8/80
Referred: Community & Regional Affairs and Finance

IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 689

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of $25,520,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for water and sewer systems; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. For the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for water and sewer systems, general obligation bonds of the state in the principal amount of not more than $25,520,000 shall be issued and sold. The full faith, credit and resources of the state are pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on these bonds. These bonds shall be issued under the provisions of AS 37.15 as those provisions read at the time of issuance.

* Sec. 2. If the issuance of these bonds is authorized by the qualified voters of the state, a special fund of the state to be known as the "1980 Water Supply and Sewerage Systems Fund" shall be established, to which shall be credited the proceeds of the sale of bonds described in sec. 1 of this Act except for accrued interest and premiums. There is appropriated from the "1980 Water Supply and Sewerage Systems Fund" to the Department of Environmental Conservation the amount of $25,520,000, allocated in accordance with the following projects and estimates:

	Project	Location	Amount
(1)	Village safe water construction grants	Statewide	$ 2,520,000

(2) Urban water and sewer construction grants Statewide 23,000,000

* Sec. 3. If the issuance of these bonds is authorized by the qualified voters of the state, the amount of $89,400, 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 this Act shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by this Act.

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

Proposition

State General Obligation Water Supply and Sewerage Systems Bonds $25,520,000

Shall the State of Alaska issue its general obligation bonds in the principal amount of not more than $25,520,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements for water and sewer systems?

Bonds Yes [ ]

Bonds No [ ]

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

CARA

BILL WORK SHEET

BILL NO. 689 re GO Bonds $25,520,000 Water & Sewer

Received from _____
Referred to _____

Original Sponsor _____
Fiscal Note _____

LAA Legal Research Contact _____

CONTACTS:

See SB 342 (same)

SB 342 made part of CS SB 131 $41,520,000 and solid waste facility construction added

Flemming Cole Contacted
Kirtl Hatton (DEC) 15 min statement
to along 75% - should be more $ in the bond fund.
SB 131 8-10 million for 2 yrs. for solid waste

Terry Leitt - City Mgr. Cordova. want - talk

Senate Bills

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 131 presently reflects:

1. Title and body contents of SB 342

2. $10 million G.O. Bond increase - covering solid waste facilities, plus new wording when relating to same.

3. $ 6 million G.O. Bond increase - raising State share from 50% to 75%

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 436 presently reflects:

1. Page 1, line 10, section 1 - new wording (per Dept. Environmental Conservation request) to incorporate the raising of the State share from 50% to 75%

2. Amending typewriter error, page 1, line 28 to read (d) instead of (e)

3. Page 2, Line 21, Section 5 - adding a new paragraph stating "solid waste" definition as stated in HB 353, (per D.E.C. request and in answer to Mr. Baldwin's concern, our bill drafter.)

Issue Paper
Water and Sewer Construction Grants
December 1979

The Department, through the Facilities Construction and Operation section, administers a grant program which is directed toward providing incorporated communities with assistance in the construction of water and sewerage services. Two basic grant programs are administered: the State general obligation bond water and sewer grant program authorized by AS 46.03.030; and the federal wastewater pollution control program authorized by the Clean Water Act of 1977.

Under the State water and sewer grant program, incorporated municipalities may apply for grants to fund up to 50 percent of project costs for new water and sewerage facilities. If federal funding is involved in a project, State grants are limited to half the non-federal share of eligible project costs. Funded projects include facilities needed for community expansion as well as facilities needed to correct existing public health and environmental problems.

The Department performs the following administrative responsibilities in support of this program:

- review of grant applications
- review of project plans and specifications
- analysis of project construction and operating costs

- processing of grant offers and payment requests
- inspection of projects during construction and following completion
- preparation of project audit reports to ensure that grant funds were properly utilized by grantees.

Eligible projects are presently funded as need arises, after a review to ensure that projects are capable of meeting the need identified at an acceptable life cycle cost. The source of funding for these grants is general obligation bond funds which have been periodically authorized by the voters. Presently, approximately $18,112,626 are available for obligation to projects through this program.

Since July, 1976, $37,358,030 has been obligated to water and sewage projects throughout the state. Of this total, $14,465,1[illegible] (38.7%) was for community water supply projects; $9,450,000 (25.3%) was for sewage treatment and intercepter facilities (matching EPA funding); and $13,442,850 (36.0%) was for sewage collection facilities. These grants have supported projects in major communities in all regions of the state. The program is not heavily used by bush communities because the Public Health Service and the State Village Safe Water programs are addressing utility needs of remote areas. It is also usually difficult for small remote communities to raise the 50 percent matching requirements. In some instances, however, projects in remote areas are funded through the program in conjunction with other federal, state, or local funding sources.

The grant program for construction of sewage treatment facilities is administered under the authorization of the federal Clean Water Act of 1977. This Act mandates that community sewage treatment works achieve secondary treatment by 1983, except those communities capable of discharging effluent into marine coastal waters which receive good tidal mixing may be allowed to follow less stringent requirements. Secondary treatment is a broad term for many methods of treating sewage through the use of biological processes, and usually results in removal of 85% of the pollutants. Depending upon congressional appropriations from year to year, Alaska is allocated $16-25 million annually. These funds are then available to communities to finance 75 percent of the cost of sewage treatment and intercepter projects. The State water and sewage grant program mentioned above contributes an additional 12 1/2 percent toward such projects leaving only 12 1/2 percent to be funded locally.

The Clean Water Act assigns the Environmental Protection Agency the responsibility for this grant program. The Act also stipulates that EPA may delegate the administration of the program to the states, and makes funding available to those states which assume administration of the program. Alaska assumed responsibility for a major portion of the program in December of 1978 (one of the first states to do so) and was awarded a grant of $245,349 to cover costs of administration through June, 1980. EPA has reserved funding to defray State administration expenses in subsequent fiscal years.

In order to reduce the significant delays in grant processing which occurred under EPA administration, and to better ensure that projects are consistent with the unique requirements of Alaska, the Department assumed responsibility for the following administrative tasks:

- preparation of annual project priority list
- review of grant applications
- review of consultant agreements
- review and approval of plans and specifications
- review and approval of project change orders
- review and approval of O & M manuals.

Under agreement with EPA, State certification of these items will be accepted as if performed by EPA staff (subject to periodic audit). It is expected that additional administrative tasks will be delegated the state, including:

- facility plan approval
- interim and final project inspections
- eligibility determinations
- review and approval of planning documents
- preparation of necessary environmental assessments
- issuance of numerous other technical approvals required for each project.

Since 1975, grants averaging $20,000,000 a year have been awarded to 30 communities throughout the state. As with the State water and sewer grant program, mainly the larger communities have benefitted from the program. Recent modifications of the Clean Water Act present opportunities for making funding available to smaller communities for innovative, individual, or non-conventional sewage handling facilities.

SB 451 TITLE & SPONSOR SUMMARY 09:31 3/05/80 PAGE 1 OF

AMENDED TITLE:
AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $8,000,000 FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING THE COST OF SEWERAGE SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE $8,000,000 (BONDS)

PRIME SPONSOR: KERTTULA.

CO-SPONSORS:

CURRENT STATUS 2/20/80 IN (S) FINANCE

SB 451 SENATE ACTION 09:34 3/05/80 PAGE 2 OF

DATE	SEN	PAGE	LEGISLATIVE ACTION
02/12/80	01	0241	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
02/20/80	01	0319	CRA -- CS04
			FINANCE
			RULES
****	**	**	*** *** ***

In S Finance 3/5/80