COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(5) FURTHER: FINANCE

2/16/82

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had HB 840

"An Act making special appropriations for water and sewer systems, waste disposal facilities, and related facilities, projects and project maintenance; 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 HB 840 [✓] same title [ ] new title

and recommends do pass

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

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

(Rev. 12/78)

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE

ERIC SUTCLIFFE

REPRESENTING
THE SOUTHERN ALASKA PENINSULA
THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN
KODIAK ISLAND
AND THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

HOME
P.O. BOX 8
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
(907) 581-1483

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4940

MEMORANDUM

TO: Community and Regional Affairs Committee Members

FROM: Eric Sutcliffe ES

SUBJECT: HB 840

DATE: March 3, 1982

The question was raised during the March 3 testimony on HB840 whether or not the Port Lions water and sewer extensions (pg. 3, item 12) were already funded by the Public Health Service. At the time, the PHS representative did not have the back-up material describing the projects proposed in HB 840 and could not say for sure whether or not there was a duplication of effort. Conversations with him and the city have clarified beyond a doubt that the project outlined in HB 840 and the work planned by PHS are different projects. PHS plans to construct water and sewer extensions into the new HUD subdivisions. The city is seeking funding for service into already developed areas of town. In fact, the city applied for PHS funds for the project listed in HB 840 but was told PHS could only construct lines into the new housing projects.

Please see the attached descriptions if you have any further questions.

CITY OF PORT LIONS

CAPITAL PROJECTS NARRATIVE

1. PORT LIONS WATER & SEWER EXTENSIONS

A. Water Main - Kizhuyak Drive

2,700 feet of 6" water main to the City Dock and through the City's only industrial area. Repair or replace septic tank at City Dock. The City of Port Lions had an application into EDA to fund this project when Federal monies were cut. The U.S. Public Health Service has already done the industrial sizing of key water mains within the village. Also, three (3) industrial water filters were installed in our new water treatment building in the summer of 1981. Therefore, the 2,700 foot water extension and workable septic tank is all that is needed to put our industrial area and City Dock back in working order.

City Project #11 (FY '82) on the Municipal Aid financial report show's the City's intention to prepare Kizhuyak Drive water for the industrial extension.

B. Water Main & Sewer Main - Bayview Drive

1,200 feet of four (4) inch water main and 1,200 feet of four(4) inch sewer main along Bayview Drive where existing homes are located. Although all residential units in Port Lions are connected to the City's water and sewer systems, Bayview Drive extensions have never been funded. This represents a health hazard for our community.

City Project #10 on the Municipal Aid Financial Report represents $6,000.00 for the engineering and design of a comprehensive water, sewer and road study for Bayview Drive. This study is expected to be completed the winter of 1982. The City is requesting construction funds only.

It should be noted that the City of Port Lions charges all users a service fee each month for water and for sewer. The existing system operates all year around and has a full time operator. The City of Port Lions is wholely responsible for operation and maintenance.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

February 22, 1982

The Honorable Patrick O'Connell
Chairman, House Community & Regional
Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative O'Connell:

As requested during the hearing on HB 723 and HB 724 last Friday the Department is providing you with information on applicants for Chapter 60 funding who have actually received funds.

Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

Richard Aks
Deputy Commissioner

cc: Keith Specking
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator John Sackett
McKie Campbell, Senator Gillman's Office
Ralph Bennett, Representative Montgomery's Office
Wendy Rader, Representative Adams' Office

21-P1LH

Prepared by the
Department of Community & Regional Affair
Local Government Assistance Division
February 22, 1982

Unincorporated Community Aid Applicants

Community	Status	Organization Type	Amount	Projects
Arctic Village	Pending	IRA(16 & 17)	$ 111,000	Fuel for generator
Birch Creek	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 32,000	Purchase generator, operating electric company
Cantwell	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 89,000	Building community hall, improve solid waste system, fire hall improvement
Cold Bay	Approved	Non-profit (existing)	$ 228,000	Operating an emergency medical care clinic
Elfin Cove	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)	$ 28,000	Maintaining community equipment & buildings,developing an alternate energy
Gustavus	Pending	Non-profit (existing)	$ 98,000	Building a community center
Healy Lake	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 33,000	Completing community hall and community freezer
Igiugig	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 33,000	Salary for recreation supervisor, purchasing a truck, salary for community building maintenance person
Klukwan	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 135,000	Rewiring in community, buy fire equipment, repairing community hall, buy s pump truck, Adult basic ed., emergency medical service, purchase a village
Kongiganak	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 239,000	Building: Multi-purpose, VFD, and equipment trash collection
Kwigillingok	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 354,000	Renovate community building, install fence, purchase truck
Levelock	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 79,000	Salary for building maintenance person, buy satellite transmitter, communi hall renovation, complete bulk fuel storage and dock
Metlakatla	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$1,195,000	Build recreation building, Port improvements
McKinley Park	Pending	Non-profit (existing)	$ 32,000	Operating community center
Minto	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 153,000	Utility improvements, operating lodge
Nikolski	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 50,000	Windmills
Noatak	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 273,000	Building a Post Office, buying various pieces of equipment, operating wate sewer and community buildings, medical and old age care
Pedro Bay	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 33,000	Constructing a dock & trails and bridges
Rampart	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 50,000	Build generator building, operating expense custodian salary, buy recre equipment
Stevens Village	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 96,000	Salary for water treatment plant operator, buy truck, buy washers and drye recreation director salary
Tatitlek	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 68,000	Renovate community building and school, buy generator, install fuel lines
Venetie	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 132,000	Buy generator, fuel for generator

* has existing traditional Native government or IRA Council.

Prepared by the
Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Local Government Assistance Division
February 22, 1982

Unincorporated Community Aid Applicants

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	Approved	Non-profit (existing)	$ 228,000	Operating an emergency medical care clinic
	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)	$ 28,000	Maintaining community equipment & buildings,developing an alternate energy source
	Pending	Non-profit (existing)	$ 98,000	Building a community center
	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 33,000	Completing community hall and community freezer
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Question of sovereig

By STAN JONES
Daily News reporter

Sovereignty — the idea that native American tribes are not just groups of people connected by the ties of family and race, but nations, with inherent governmental powers — is a principle that has underlain the dealings of American Indians and Alaska Natives with the U. S. government from the beginning — from the earliest treaties signed in New England to recent efforts by Natives in nearly 20 villages in Interior Alaska to obtain federal charters as tribal governments.

Perhaps no group of Natives in Alaska has tended the flame of sovereignty with greater devotion, or at greater cost, than the handful of residents of a 1.8 million acre tract of land which, until the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act passed in 1971, made up the Venetie Indian Reserve.

Their devotion to sovereignty has brought its rewards to the 350 or so Athabaskan Indians of the Venetie tribe. They own those 1.8 million acres, lock, stock and mineral rights. The land is far more than any other Native group of comparable size received under the settlement act.

The pursuit of sovereignty has also had its price for the Venetie tribe, however. Virtually alone among Alaska's Natives, its members belong to no village or regional Native corporation, nor do they share in the profits many Native corporations are beginning to earn from their investments.

Most recently, the tribe's vision of sovereignty collided head-on with laws requiring the state to have a clear right to the use of school sites before building schools. As a result, the state Department of Transportation and Public Facilities withheld $267,000 voted by the Alaska legislature for improvements to schools in Venetie and Arctic Village, both located within the boundaries of the former reservation. And the resurrection of an old claim to an additional 3.4 million acres of land, located mostly in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, has pitted the tribe against the Interior Department and the settlement act.

The seeds of the dispute over the school improvements were sown in 1978, when, according to assistant state attorney general Bill Cummings, the Venetie village corporation formed under the settlement act gave the state permission to use small parcels of land in Venetie and Arctic Village for school sites. The schools in the village are operated by the Yukon Flats School District, a Rural Education Attendance Area (REAA) set up by the state in the wake of the Molly Hootch consent decree requiring the construction of village high schools.

Since the land had not yet been conveyed to the village corporation, it did not give the state a deed, but said it would do so when it received patent to the land from the federal government.

In September 1979, however, the two village corporations operating within the boundaries of the former reservation relinquished any interest in land they might receive in the future to the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government. In October of the same year, the two corporations voted to dissolve themselves and ceased to exist.

When the federal government finally delivered the patent to the 1.8 million acres that had made up the reservation, the land as a result went to the tribal government.

The land shuffle had left the state without satisfactory title to the school lands.

The department of law decided that before making them, the state needed, if not outright ownership of the school lands, at least enough control over them to protect its interest for the expected life of the improvements.

Negotiations began on the land issue, with the tribal government offering in April, 1981, what it called a 'license', allowing the state to use, but not own, the school lands.

The problem with the license, according to Cummings, was that it did not give the state sufficient interest in the school sites to satisfy the law.

Cummings said the state objected to at least four elements of the license the tribe had offered.

First was a phrase describing the tribe as a "sovereign entity".

"The state can't do business with sovereigns," Cummings said. The assistant attorney general indicated the state was worried it might not be able to enforce contract provisions

See Page C-9, INDIANS

Continued from Page C-1

against the tribe if it were acknowledged as a sovereign entity.

Another provision the state objected to, Cummings said, was a requirement that school employees abide by the tribe's constitution and regulations as a condition of continued use of the school site. Tribal regulations forbid the use of alcohol or marijuana while on tribal lands or waters, and require non-members of the tribe to have a use permit and be accompanied by a member if they leave the school premises, Cummings said.

According to Cummings, that would have subjected the state's use of the school sites to the behavior of third parties over whom it had no control.

"If a guy makes home brew in his apartment," the assistant attorney general said, "the state's right to use the premises for school purposes could evaporate."

"Local communities of course have the right to declare themselves dry," Cummings continued. "The problem was tying the state's use of the facilities to the conduct of third parties (i.e., school employees). The state was supposed to monitor their conduct at all times, even in the privacy of their own homes."

The state also objected, the assistant attorney general said, to a provision requiring the licensee to abide by any rules and regulations that might be adopted by the tribe later.

"That's tied to their claim of being a sovereign entity," Cummings said. "The state could go in and sink a bunch of money in improvements, and then they could change the rules on us. It didn't allow the state to protect its investment."

Another provision that caused the state to balk, according to Cummings, made continued use of the schools by the state contingent upon their being funded at a level the local Indian school board considered adequate.

"We don't do business with Indian school boards," Cummings said. "We do business with REAAs. The funding is based on the state's foundation formula."

"They could set any level of funding they wanted to, and we would have no way to fund it. We have no authority to do business that way."

Don Wright, the former Alaska Federation of Natives president and perennial unsuccessful political candidate who served as the tribe's consultant during the school battle, maintains however that the local Indian school board qualifies as a school district under state law, and, as owners of the land through the tribal government, would have the sufficient interest required by law.

"The attorney generals do not have the right to interpret the mandate of the state constitution to provide education for children in the state of Alaska," Wright said. "If the Venetie tribal government has sufficient interest, that's sufficient."

The state responded in May 1981, Cummings said, with a rewritten license from which the objectionable provisions had been deleted.

The state's version, however, was unacceptable to the tribal government. A meeting was held in September 1981, at the tribe's offices in Fairbanks, with representatives of the state Departments of Law, Transportation and Public Facilities, and Education present, as well as Wright and members of the tribal government. The meeting reached an impasse, according to both sides, with Venetie standing on its original license. The result was that the improvements to the schools were never made, and are still in limbo today.

According to Wright, the tribe is not concerned by the prospect of the loss of state funds. "We'll do without the state education money," he insisted. "I'm sure the tribe isn't going to have its children grow up illiterate."

For him, the issue of sovereignty is supreme. "The state's got no standing with us," he said. "The reservation is not part of the state of Alaska. Venetie has always been a governmental entity. We're above and beyond the state."

Nonetheless, there are signs the tribe wants to come to terms with the state on the school sites. The tribe has chosen new leadership since last fall, and meetings are scheduled next week between Beatriz Apodaca, the superintendant of the Yukon Flats School District, and Lawrence Roberts, the tribe's new first chief. Apodaca said this week she was hopeful the meetings would lead to a compromise that will permit the school improvements to be made. Officials in Juneau say they are leaving the matter in Apodaca's hands.

The path that led the Venetie Indians from the creation of the reservation in 1944 to the loss of school improvements in 1981 is a tortuous one.

The reserve came into existence March 11, 1944, created by the Secretary of the Interior in response to a petition from the residents of the area. Beginning at the confluence of the Chandalar and Yukon Rivers and extending north approximately 100 miles, it took in 1.8 million acres and the settlements of Venetie, Arctic Village, KaChick, Roberts Fish Camp, Venetie Landing, and Christian.

When the settlement act passed in 1971, the reserve was wiped out, and the residents who had lived on it were faced with two choices. One was to enroll in Doyon Regional Corporation, form their own village corporations and select land under the standard settlement act formula. By doing so

they would gain the surface rights on about 184,000 acres of village corporation land (with subsurface rights going to Doyon), the right to individual and corporate cash distributions, and a share of any profits that their village corporations and Doyon might earn.

The other choice was for the village corporations to take over the reservation land, while forfeiting their Doyon membership and their entitlement to individual and corporate cash distributions under the settlement act. This way they would not only acquir 1.8 million acres instead of the far smaller acreage yielded by the standard settlement act formula, but they would acquire both surface and subsurface rights, including the ownership of any oil or other minerals which might lie beneath the land.

The shareholders opted for the second course, acquiring the reservation lands in total, but relinquishing any claim to the other benefits of the settlement act. Things were again as they had been — almost.

The difference was that the reservation no longer existed. The lands were still intact, true, but the special trust relationship with the federal government was gone. The management of the lands now rested in the hands of the two village corporations, the unfamiliar children of the settlement act.

The trust relationship had meant that the government in Washington would guard the tribal lands from the outside world. The tribe had enjoyed that security, and in 1978 they tried to get it back.

They asked the Secretary of the Interior to bring the tribal lands full circle by restoring them to the trust status they had enjoyed before the settlement act passed.

Not possible, the Department of the Interior concluded. In a legal opinion dated Sept. 15, 1978, a department attorney stated, "Congress (in the Settlement Act) intended permanently to remove from trust status all Native land in Alaska except allotments and the Annette Island Reserve."

But the efforts to keep things as they had been continued. In September 1979, the shareholders of the two village corporations transferred their entitlement to the former reservation land to the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government, which had been formed in 1940, and, according to its constitution, held the powers to deal with the federal and territorial governments, control the use of the reservation, and to guard and foster Native life, arts, possessions and customs.

That done, the shareholders decided they had no further use for their village corporations, and dissolved them in October 1979. Now the village corporations, like the reservation, were gone. What was left was 1.8 million acres of land, in the hands the tribal government.

In February and April 1981, even as the fight over the school improvements with the state was brewing, the Venetie tribe opened a campaign on a new front. They laid claim to an additional 3.4 million acres of land located mostly in what had by then become the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, based on old petitions originally submitted to the Interior Department in 1950 and 1957. The land was claimed chiefly for the benefit of the residents of Arctic Village, who asserted in the 1957 petition that they had not been aware of the boundaries when the reservation was established in 1944. Those boundaries, they said, had included their village lands, but excluded the lands they used for hunting and fishing.

The Interior Department took as dim a view of the claim for 3.4 million additional acres as it had of the 1978 request to turn the tribal lands back into a reservation. "ANCSA," the Department responded, "provided for the extinguishment of all aboriginal claims in Alaska, and ... for the revocation of all former reserves in the state."

Interior's position is hotly contested by Wright, who insists the Venetie tribe never really participated in the settlement act, and is therefore exempt from the clause purporting to extinguish all aboriginal claims.

"Some ignorant individuals employed by the United States don't know enough of the land to know anything," the tribal consultant said. "The fact is the tribe owns the land, period. We always have. The tribe received nothing from the (federal) government, the state or Doyon."

Having been rebuffed by the Interior Department, the tribe took matters into its own hands. It simply declared itself, in legal notices in three July 1981 issues of the Fairbanks-based All-Alaska Weekly, the owner of the land.

"Know ye," warned the notice, "that there is, therefore, granted by the NEETS'AI GWICH'IN ATHAPASKAN TRIBE, the surface and subsurface estate in the lands and waters above-described unto the NATIVE VILLAGE OF VENETIE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT."

Lest anyone doubt their seriousness, the tribe has declared its intention of keeping outsiders off the claimed wildlife refuge lands, as well as the former reservation lands conveyed to it under the settlement act.

"Non-tribal persons who violate Tribal or Federal law," the Venetie government wrote to Gov. Jay Hammond in April 1981, "will be turned over to the Federal Marshall to be removed from the ancestral lands and waters of the Tribe."

"Anybody who sets foot on that land," Wright echoes, "is trespassing in violation of tribal law."

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH V STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

MEMORANDUM

March 1, 1982

SUBJECT: Waivers of tribal sovereign immunity under HB 746 (Work Order No. 12-2642)

TO: Representative Patrick M. O'Connell
Chairman, House Community and
Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: LHA Linn H. Asper
Legislative Counsel

You have asked if the section of HB 746 requiring waiver of immunity from suit by an Alaska Native village council would avoid sovereign immunity issues relating to Indian tribes and would allow the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to distribute grant money under that bill to an unincorporated village. In answering this question I am assuming that Alaska Native village councils are possessed of immunity from suit under a tribal sovereign immunity theory and that they are entities that can receive state money as if they were municipalities. There are conflicting opinions about both of these propositions, particularly the latter (Attorney General opinion of September 2, 1981 [J-66-829-81]), but if the village councils are immune from suit and the state can constitutionally distribute grant money to them, the question is whether they are able to waive immunity from suit with regard to the grants. The state obviously wants the councils to do this so that it can maintain some control over the expenditure of the money. If Alaska Native village councils have immunity from suit the current state of the law is that they can make a knowing waiver of that immunity, although a final decision has yet to be rendered on this question. The doctrine of tribal sovereign immunity dates back to the earliest days of the United States. It has been established that Indian tribes are possessed of immunity from suit U.S. v. U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., 309 U.S. 506 (1940). It is clear that sovereign immunity exists only at the sufferance of

Congress and can be waived by an Act of Congress. Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S. 49 (1978). The key question in considering HB 746 is whether only Congress can waive the immunity or whether the tribe itself can make the waiver. The early decisions such as U.S. v. U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., supra, seemed to indicate that a tribe could not waive its own immunity. In the U.S. Fidelity case the tribe was immune from a counterclaim in a suit that was brought in the name of the tribe. Other decisions that have expressed doubt about the ability of Indian tribes to waive immunity are Namekagon Dev. Co. v. Bois Forte Reservation Housing Authority, 395 F. Supp. 23 (D.C. Minn. 1974) and North Sea Prod. Ltd. v. Clipper Seafoods Co., 595 P.2d 938 (Washington 1979).

The recent case of United States v. State of Oregon, 657 F.2d 1009 (9th Circuit 1981), stated clearly that Indian tribes can waive their immunity from suit, and held that the Yakima tribe waived its immunity in a matter involving apportionment of salmon stocks when it entered into an agreement with the state and federal government covering the apportionment. While there is no doubt that U.S. v. Oregon supports the kind of waiver process envisioned by HB 746, the opinion is not strongly reasoned and may not survive consideration of the issue in the U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. v. Oregon court more or less ignored U.S. v. U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. and relied on dicta from several Supreme Court cases to reach its conclusion. The U.S. v. Oregon court felt that the doing of equity required the Yakima tribe to be bound by the agreement that it had freely entered into, but in doing equity the court had to get around the very real possibility that tribal sovereign immunity can only be waived by congressional act.

A parallel situation to U.S. v. Oregon prevailed in the appeals court cases before Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, supra. In the cases that led to Martinez, it was uniformly held by appeals courts that the Indian Civil Rights Act acted as a waiver of tribal sovereign immunity for cases within the jurisdiction of that Act. Then the U.S. Supreme Court held that tribal sovereign immunity had continuing vitality as a doctrine of law and that a congressional waiver of that immunity could not be implied from an Act of Congress where there was no express waiver. Although

U.S. v. Oregon presented a different issue, the general anti-waiver policy of the U.S. Supreme Court with regard to sovereign immunity has to be taken into consideration when the committee considers waivers made by the village councils. Obviously there are some situations where a tribe will want to be able to waive its own immunity in order to enter into a particular business arrangement or receive state money, as in HB 746, but since the immunity concept is rooted in protection of the tribes, the Supreme Court may decide not to recognize waivers made by the tribes for fear they will be taken advantage of in their dealings with private parties and governments.

Were it not for the resurgence of the sovereign immunity concept in Martinez, supra, I would have little trouble agreeing with the court in U.S. v. Oregon that a tribe can waive its own immunity, but given that decision and the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has not ruled on the issue now before the committee, the waiver concept presented in HB 746 is questionable.

If grants are to be made to Native village councils under HB 746, it will do no harm to require a waiver of sovereign immunity, as long as it is understood that such waivers may prove to be ineffective. Any waiver used should be carefully limited in scope so that the Indian group executing the waiver is waiving its immunity from suit only with regard to matters directly related to the grant. A limited waiver is less likely to be challenged, and if challenged, more likely to be upheld, than a general waiver of immunity. The waiver concept of HB 746 is properly limited as long as the form that is to be prepared by the Department of Law turns out to be a carefully drawn and strictly limited waiver. Any appearance that the state government is seeking to have the councils waive their immunity in areas other those that are directly related to the grants will almost certainly render the waiver scheme invalid.

LHA:ljb

Amendment to HB 840 by Grussendorf

Amend Section 4 by adding:

(43) Pelican - seawater pumping facility and dry fireline for fire protection 250,000

The City of Pelican has a fire protection system that is outmoded and unable to handle present emergencies. Immediate fire fighting improvements need to be made. A study of the specific needs and costs has been done by a consulting firm. Over half of the City of Pelican is built over water. Under prevailing circumstances the recommendation is for two submersible pumps, a diesel generator set and a dry fireline with standpipes. This would help provide the necessary emergency capacity.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

SELDOVIA EAST ADDITION WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM EXTENSIONS
PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

Prepared For:

City of Seldovia
Drawer B
Seldovia, AK 99663

Prepared By:

Tryck, Nyman & Hayes
740 "I" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

January, 1982

VI. COST ESTIMATE

The following page sets forth anticipated construction costs, an amount for contingency, and anticipated surveying, test hold probes and engineering. Cost estimates are based upon anticipated 1982 construction.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

All of the proposed construction will take place in developed areas. The environmental impact to wildlife should be negligible since no potential wildlife habitats will be disturbed.

All reasonable efforts will be made to limit the impact upon the scenic beauty of the townsite.

The only construction with potential significant environmental impact is the "additional additive" waterline and the sewer line construction that follows the shoreline for a short distance and the two sewer lines that cross Seldovia Slough. A Corps of Engineers permit will be required for this construction.

Seldovia Slough is a small estuary that is significantly affected by the rise and fall of the daily tides. Construction must be accomplished at the low tide periods of the cycle and sediments disturbed by construction should be cleared by tidal flushing action.

Construction will be scheduled so as to occur at times when salmon are not moving up the Slough.

It is expected that the waterline will be assembled on shore and dragged into a submarine trench crossing the slough. The sewer lines will be constructed by diking off 1/2 of the slough at a time and constructing the shallow sewer lines utilizing conventional trench construction methods. Trenches in the slough area should not exceed 4' depth.

to the slough discharge directly into the tidal waters. The irregular topography of the East Addition and the existing subdivision that was staked without regard for the topography makes it extremely difficult to serve all of the residences on a gravity service basis even with the sewer extensions proposed.

The design population of this area cannot in the foreseeable future be expected to grow beyond 200 persons which can be served by the minimum code requirement of 8" sewer lines.

The water system extension proposed will continue the 10" line along Augustine Avenue and down "C" Street as shown with an additive alternate continuation across the slough for a length of 400 ft. to tie into the main city system. In addition to providing service to the East Addition, this line would serve as a third supply line crossing the slough from the supply sources to the Seldovia main townsite.

Insofar as alternatives are concerned, due to the irregular topography, and limited right-of-ways, few alternatives exist. An alternative is possible to construct a line along high tide on the east side of the slough. This would provide gravity service to the residents along the slough as opposed to the installation of the sump pumps that will be required by approximately 4 houses with the proposed design. However, shoreline slough construction will raise costs substantially and also impose additional environmental problems. The proposed sewer system extensions have been designed as a gravity system flowing into the existing Seldovia system. This criteria is necessary because Seldovia has very limited cash resources to finance operations and maintenance.

III. HISTORY OF THE SELDOVIA SEWER SYSTEM

The existing sewer system had its beginning with the construction of the Urban Renewal Improvements in 1966. That project resulted from the need to rebuild Seldovia following the devastating 1964 Earthquake. A subsequent major project provided sewer extensions to areas outside of the Urban Renewal area. In 1981 two other sewer lines were extended to provide approximately 900 l.f. of extensions bringing the total footage of Seldovia sewers to approximately 10,000 l.f.

Because of the essentially tidewater frontage served, 2 sewage lift stations were installed to lift sewage sufficiently to provide gravity flow into Seldovia Bay. The present outfall line dumps into the bay at the outer beach via an 800 l.f. cast iron outfall line. Sewage treatment is contemplated in the future but currently holds a low State and EPA priority. Except for a few isolated residences in the main townsite of Seldovia, present sewers service the entire community. The East Addition (across the slough) is essentially the only unsewered area.

IV. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

The East Addition of Seldovia (across the bridge and slough from the main community of Seldovia) includes approximately 20 residences presently served on a minimum standard basis via a combination of a 10" and 2" line water supply system. No sewerage system exists on that side of the slough and the shallow bedrock that prevails gnerally throughout the Seldovia area prohibits the development of adequate on-site sewage disposal systems. Residences adjacent

The upper reservoir consists of a concrete arch dam constructed in 1954 by the Alaska Public Works Program. The elevation of the reservoir spillway is 610 feet. That reservoir is constructed at an elevation such that some of the water from the drainage basin enters the stream below the reservoir. The current reservoir capacity is approximately 2 million gallons.

Water from the upper reservoir flows through approximately 1800 l.f. of newly installed (the upper reservoir water line project) ductile iron pipe, thence into approximately 800 l.f. of dipped and wrapped steel pipe (installed in 1963) and thence through the EDA Project 07-01-02156 chlorinator/valve control station into a 500,000 gallon steel water storage tank installed in 1981. From the water tank, the water continues to flow into Seldovia through 900 l.f. of the 10", 1963 installed, steel pipe thence through the 1981 installed pressure filter system. From this point an additional emergency loop was added in 1981 that provides for 2 possible flow line routes into Seldovia.

Because of the limited collection and storage capacity of the upper reservoir, resulting in its inability to store sufficient water for winter low flow periods in 1979, a lower reservoir and a new pumphouse was constructed on Fish Creek approximately one-quarter mile east of Seldovia. The new pumphouse houses 2 each 800 gpm well turbine type pumps driven by 471 diesel units via right angle gear drives. Fish Creek drains a large portion of the land area east and south of the town and because of its proximity to developed areas there is danger that it is the recipient of human and animal wastes. Currently the water from the Fish Creek Reservoir (used only in times of extreme emergencies) is pumped to the new storage tank where it is chlorinated prior to flowing into Sledovia.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report deals with proposed extensions to the City of Seldovia Water Distribution System and Sewer Collection Systems. These modifications are a continuation of modernization efforts partially constructed in the years 1978 through 1981 funded under EDA Projects 07-01-01939.40, 07-01-02156 and the DEC projects "Water and Sewer Improvements, Kodiak and Cedar Streets" and "Upper Reservoir Water Line".

Seldovia (59°27'North, 151°44'West) is a small town (population about 500) located on Seldovia Bay, an ice-free body of water which opens to the north to Kachemak Bay on the southerly end of Cook Inlet, Alaska.

The economic base of the community is primarily fishing and seafood processing. Some logging activity (for export to Japan) also contributes to Seldovia's economy although that activity has been intermittent. Tourism in the summer is just beginning to impact Seldovia's economy. The cannery, owned by Sutterland & Wendt, Inc. is the largest single water user and requires a stable source of high quality water. Another fish processing plant, owned by the local native association is making a contribution to the local economy.

II. HISTORY OF THE WATER SYSTEM

The existing water supply system consists of two small reservoirs, a 500,000 gallon water storage tank, a pressure reducing valve, a pumphouse, and approximately 17,000 l.f. of relatively recent (constructed 1963) steel dipped and wrapped supply line pipe and cast and ductile iron water distribution lines, predominantly 10-inch diameter.

SCALE : 1" = 400'

SELDOVIA LAGOON

TAXIWAY

AIRPORT RUNWAY

CITY LIMITS

LAKE STREET

AIRPORT AVENUE

SELDOVIA

LIFT STATION

SHORELINE DRIVE

MARVIN STREET

YOUNG STREET

LAKE SUSAN

FULMORE AVENUE

SLOUGH

PENINSULA ST.

PUMP STATION NO.1

WATER ST.

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

WINIFRED WAY

JOHNSON WAY

SERVICE LANE

TREATMENT PLANT SITE

PUMP STATION NO.2

SPRING

VISTA AVE.

ALASKA ST.

MAIN STREET

SPRUCE ST.

ALLEY

DOCK ST.

CHURCH ST.

MAIN STREET

SELDOVIA BAY

LEGEND

② INDICATES PRIORITY OF INCREMENT OF TOTAL PROJECT

EXISTING SEWER LINE

PROPOSED SEWER LINE

EXISTING MANHOLE

NEW MANHOLE

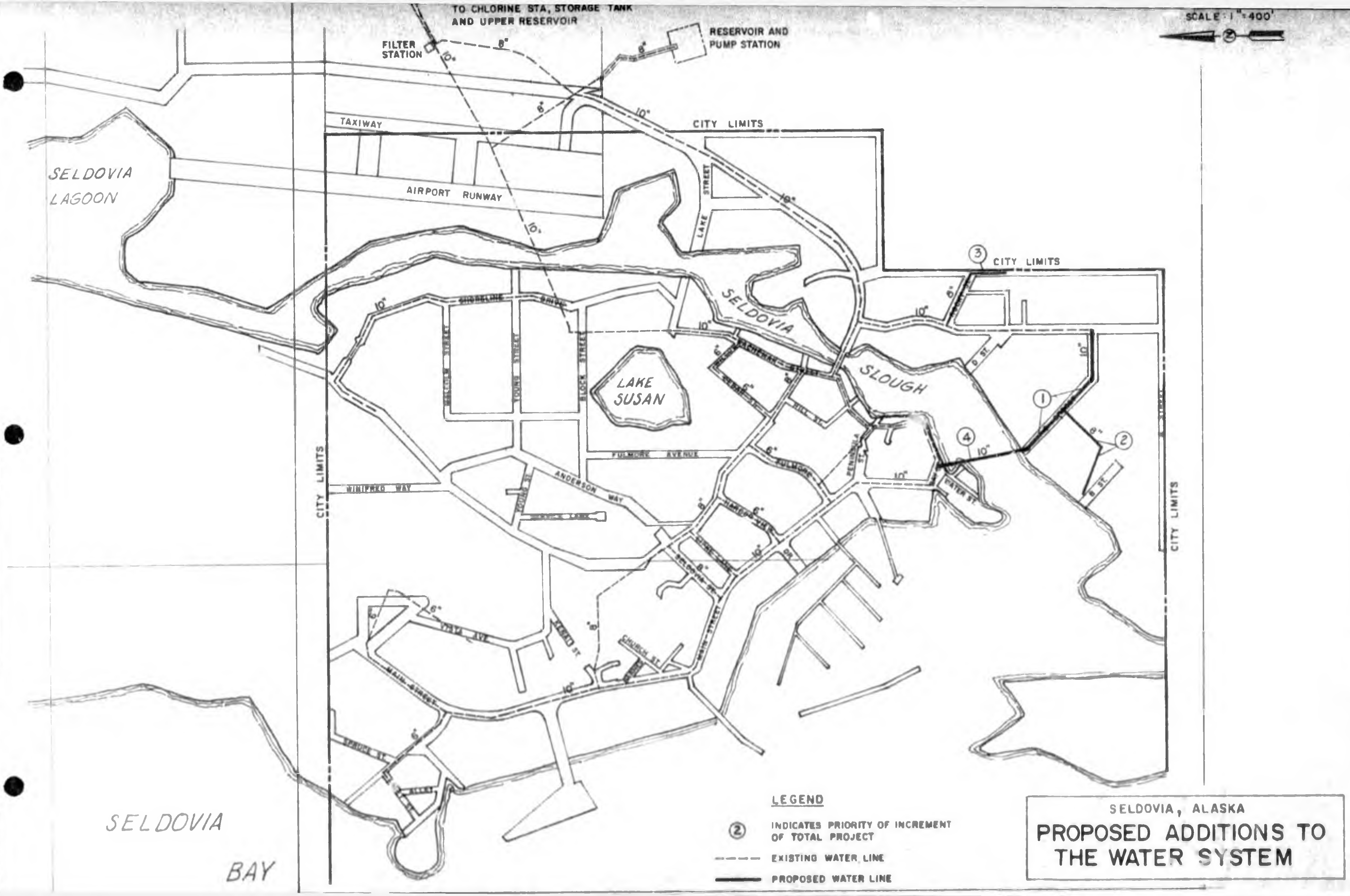
EXISTING PUMP STATION

NEW PUMP STATION

NEW CLEAN OUT

SELDOVIA, ALASKA

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION SYSTEM


TO CHLORINE STA, STORAGE TANK AND UPPER RESERVOIR
FILTER STATION
RESERVOIR AND PUMP STATION
SCALE: 1" = 400'
SELDOVIA LAGOON
TAXIWAY
AIRPORT RUNWAY
CITY LIMITS
LAKE STREET
SELDOVIA SLOUGH
LAKE SUSAN
SHORELINE DRIVE
FULMORE AVENUE
ANDERSON WAY
VISTA AVE
MAIN STREET
CHURCH ST
SPRUCE ST
WATER ST
PENINSULA ST
SELDOVIA BAY
LEGEND
② INDICATES PRIORITY OF INCREMENT OF TOTAL PROJECT
EXISTING WATER LINE
PROPOSED WATER LINE
SELDOVIA, ALASKA
PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE WATER SYSTEM

CITY OF SELDOVIA

SANITARY SEWER AND WATERLINE EXTENSIONS

EAST ADDITION

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	WORK DESCRIPTION (Write the Unit Price in Words)	UNIT BID PRICE	TOTAL BID PRICE
001	8 hours	Allowance for exploration of underground utilities of dimensions and locations thereof.	$ 250.00	$ 2,000.00
100	1180 l.f.	Provide and install 10" Class 52 ductile iron water main, and fittings, including excavation and backfill.	$ 60.00	$ 70,800.00
101	560 l.f.	Provide and install 8" Class 52 ductile iron water main, and fittings, including excavation and backfill.	$ 55.00	$ 30,800.00
102	3 each	Provide and install 10" gate and valve box.	$ 1,000.00	$ 3,000.00
103	400 l.f.	Provide and install 10" Class 52 ductile iron water main, including excavation and backfill for slough crossing.	$ 120.00	$ 48,000.00
104	4 each	Provide and install fire hydrant assembly including 10 l.f. of 6" Class 52 ductile iron pipe and fittings.	$ 2,500.00	$ 10,000.00
200	3000 l.f.	Provide and install 8" Class 2400 A.C. sanitary sewer main and 8" D.I.P. at water line crossing including exavation and backfill.	$ 50.00	$150,000.00
201	670 l.f.	Provide and Install 8" Class 52 ductile iron sanitary sewer main for slough crossing including excavation and backfill.	$ 100.00	$ 67,000.00
202	15 each	Provide and install sanitary sewer manhole.	$ 2,800.00	$ 42,000.00
203	2 each	Provide and install sanitary sewer cleanout.	$ 800.00	$ 1,600.00
300	3 each	Provide and install concrete sewer encasement around existing pipe.	$ 800.00	$ 2,400.00
		Sub-Total:		$427,600.00
		Contingencies (15%):		64.140.00
		Engineering:		65,300.00
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: (Approx.)		$557,000.00

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

(907) 465-2600

January 20, 1982

The Honorable John G. Fuller
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Fuller:

For several months, our Village Safe Water (VSW) program staff has been working with the regional health corporations to develop a priority list of villages for future capital projects, funded under AS 46.07. Our purpose is to provide you and others in the Alaska Legislature with a list of communities which we and the regional health corporations feel are most in need of sanitation improvements.

The process began last August when letters were sent to each health corporation, asking 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. In addition, we asked the health corporations to consider those communities with existing or potential public health problems. This includes instances of contaminated drinking water or pollution resulting from inadequately treated sewage.

To avoid duplication of effort, we requested the health corporations avoid communities where sanitation improvements are planned by the Public Health Service (PHS) or other units of government.

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

Because of the large number of communities under consideration (18), three categories were established to expedite the evaluation process. Communities in Category A, the highest priority, are characterized by one or more of the following conditions: basic sanitation services are lacking; chronic water supply or water quality problems exist; instances of waterborne disease have been reported; prospects for financial assistance are limited.

Category A Communities

	Village	Population	Region	Comments
1)	Rampart	210	Doyon	Relatively large population with unprotected, undeveloped water supply
2)	Teller	300	Bering Straits	Existing water supply inadequate in terms of quality and quantity
3)	Pt. Baker	60	Southeast	Rain, unprotected creeks and springs are only source of drinking water
4)	Shishmaref	393	Bering Straits	Existing water supply inadequate, chronic quality and quantity problems
5)	Ekwok	113	Bristol Bay	Instances of contamination from 6 private wells
6)	Chistochina	33	AHTNA	Drinking water collected from river littered with dead salmon
7)	Evansville	57	Doyon	Most residents haul untreated drinking water from Koyukuk River
8)	Ivanoff Bay	---	Bristol Bay	No developed water supply in village

Communities in Category B already have basic sanitation facilities including developed water supplies. However, these facilities may not be functioning properly or do not meet the full needs of the community.

Category B Communities

	Village	Population	Region	Comments
9)	Napakiak	351	Yukon-Kusko.	Community has outgrown existing water point
10)	St. George	184	Pribilofs	Supply of potable water limited, demand exceeds supply
11)	Anvik	82	Yukon-Kusko.	Existing system does not produce enough water to meet demand
12)	Akiak	192	Yukon-Kusko.	Water untreated and limited supply available

Category B Communities

Village	Population	Region	Comments
13) Manley	74	Doyon	Individual wells produce water of varying quality

Category C, the lowest priority, includes communities with problems which are not as severe from a public health standpoint as those in Categories A and B.

Category C Communities

Village	Population	Region	Comments
14) Noorvik	526	NANA	New landfill needed
15) Noatak	271	NANA	Existing landfill needs improvement
16) New Chenega	---	N. Pacific Rim	Village not yet under construction
17) Ekuk	500 summer 3 winter	Bristol Bay	Large summer transient population served by cannery well.

In addition, Chalkyitsik, was considered but not put on the list because of planned improvements by state and federal agencies in 1982.

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

Estimating the cost of Village Safe Water projects in specific villages is nearly impossible at this time, since the services provided by VSW is largely a matter of choice by the village receiving it. 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.

After project scope is established, the cost of providing the selected services can be estimated based on discussions with local officials and preliminary engineering investigations.

To address the problem of having to identify funds for future VSW projects before their actual costs are known, the Department included $10.0 million for new projects in its proposed FY 83 capital budget. From past construction experience, it is estimated that 8 or 9 new facilities can be built. Therefore, sanitation improvements can be made in all of the "top priority" communities identified in Category A. Any remaining funds will be used in the Category B communities. No additional staff will be required to undertake

this level of construction activity. Preliminary engineering work can begin as soon as this funding request is approved by the Legislature and the Governor. Money is available on a reimbursable basis through the Public Facilities Planning Fund as described in AS 35.10.135. Once the facility planning is completed, construction could be initiated, probably in the summer of 1983.

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

EWM:GC:jh

Fill out and return to
Greg Capito
VSW Pouch 0
Juneau, Alaska

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1982

SUMMARY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
New Chenega Chugach Region	New village site 23 proposed HUD homes in 1982.	well drained gravel base soils	2 small wood dams, old wood stave lines	Cannery dams may need to be replaced. Lines in disrepair Adequacy of existing dams needs to be accertained	HUD Program reservations expected in winter 1982 for new houses DOTPF has earmarked $232,000 to put in new roads in 1982. REAA new school plans for 17 students in fall 1983	None.	Chenega IRA Council Charles Karella DOTPF-Juneau Miller Lutton HUD/ 271-4633 John Harris Sup, Chugach School district 472-2343	Piped water & sewer system for new site homes plus community land fill. $ 1.1 million

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VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1982

SUMMERY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
CHALKYIT-SIK Doyon Region Unincor-porated	Population 99 Homes 33 Trend - upward	Elevation 500' with hill to south of village. Wooded bot-tom land with willow & small spruce. Clay & silt to 100'. Perma-frost with 4' active layer. Perma-frost 70' to 300'. Drain-age poor.	Haul from Black River in winter & Oxbow Slough in summer. River is un-safe bact-eriologi-cally	Inadequate	AK HB 334 feasib-ility study cur-rently being conducted. Pot-ential watering point/school supply being considered by VSW & PHS. 15 HUD units in 1982/PHS to serve these & build watering point in old village.	Indiscrima-dumping of sewage. Solid waste dumped into river & put on ice in winter.	Village Sani-tation in Alaska	Washeteria Watering Point with solid & liquid waste disposal $1.8 million
Rampart * Doyon Unincor-porated	220/74 up	Hilly Terr-ain but poorly drained in spots	Nearby creek provides water for most resi-dents	Water tastes fine is untreat-ed/unpro-tected/ water tur-bid for 2 week period during breakup/ haul dis-tance 2 1/2 miles on good road	None	Outhouses	Village San-itation in Alaska	Water source development/ watering point laundro-mat/landfill $1.3 million

*Submitted in 1980 by VSW but not funded.

Fill out and return to
Greg Capito
VSW Pouch 0
Juneau, Alaska

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1982

SUMMERY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
EVANSVILLE Doyon Region Unincorporated with traditional council	Population 57 Homes 20 Trend-upward	Elevation 649' Located on Koyukuk River between Wild and John Rivers. Scrub timber Silt over gravel, continuous permafrost with active zone to 14'.	Haul from Koyukuk River, 5 FAA wells also used 35'-40' deep	Koyukuk River is untreated Hauling distance is a problem for some residents.	None	Privies for sewage. Open dump for solid waste.	OEH Sanitarian and Engineer files, VSW Rural Sanitation in Alaska and Tenana Chiefs Conference Inc. Village Strategy plans.	Watering Point. Community Wells with solid and liquid waste collection and disposal system $275,000
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS Unincorporated Doyon Region	74/45 upward	Elevation 255' at Tenana River to 2,000' at MMS Dome. Located on Tenana River. Wooded river bottom with large spruce and birch. Silt over gravel. Discontinuous permafrost with adequate drainage in non-permafrost areas.	Haul from hot springs. 12 private wells at various residences	Inadequate. Hot springs water high in fluoride (12 ppm) and dissolved solids. (448 ppm) Water only used for washing clothes fe 5.0 ppm For drinking creek water from hotsprings and hauled to houses.	None	Privies and septic tanks for sewage. Uncontrolled open dump for solid waste.	As above.	Watering Point Washeteria with solid & liquid waste collection and disposal system $750,000

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Juneau, Alaska

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1982

SUMMARY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIE	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
Anvik Yukon-Kuskokwim 2nd Class	82/18 stable	Severe flooding problems noted in 1975. Scattered frost.	School well 4 private wells 40-90' deep PHS watering point, 90' well village built pumphouse with own funds. Most residents use ice & rain.	14 ppm Fe/ hydrogen sulfide smell Fe ranges from 2 - 10 ppm CL/FL only 2.9 ppm Fe Supply of potable water insufficent to meet village needs.	None known	Bunkers/privies	PHS files in Bethel YKHC - Bethel	Washeteria, lagoon & fenced landfill $ 1.2 million
Napakiak Yukon-Kuskokwim 2nd Class	351/50 up	Scattered frost. Some river bank erosion, poorly drained tundra.	PHS watering point built in 1965/1000 gal. storage batch lime treatment	Fe .8 ppm quality OK System well maintained but insufficent storage capacity community has out grown system	None known	Honey buckets Community has ordinance designat dump sites.	PHS files - Bethel YKHC-Bethel	Washeteria, Greywater disposal, landfill $1.1 million
Akiak Yukon-Kuskokwim 2nd Class	192/30 up	Tundra, poor drainage	5 individual wells, rest haul ice or rain	Water untreated & limited quantity available	PHS improvements to follow 15 HUD houses in 1982. Individual wells but no funds to serve existing houses.	Honey buckets	PHS files in Anchorage YKHC-Bethel	Community well, summer water line. Fenced land fill. $425,000

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VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1982

SUMMARY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
Noorvik Nana Incorporated 2nd Class	526/113 up	Muskeg/ tundra	N/A	N/A	PHS plans to serve HUD units in 1982 with water and sewer service but no funds available for solid waste.	Undeveloped dump site adjacent to Kobuk River subject to flooding.	Kim Yales PHS Engineer 271-4753	New landfill $500 - 600,000 lack of roads and access to new site makes this potentially a very expensive project.
Noatak Nana Incorporated 2nd Class	271/74 up	Muskeg/ tundra	N/A	N/A	PHS plans to serve new HUD houses with water and sewer in 1982 but no funds available for solid waste.	Accessible & developed dumpsite	Kim Yales and Mauneluk Association 442-3311 Paul Hansen Mauneluk/ Sanitarian	Fence existing dump site $30,000

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DATA COLLECTION SHEET

SUMMARY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
EKWOK Bristol Bay 2nd Class	113/25 Stable	hilly, gravel & clay soils	6 individual wells Two PHS community wells 15-50' deep	frequent unsatisfactory bacti samples Silted up	None	privies, honey buckets, a few septic tanks	Ron Perkins PHS Sanitarian in Dillingham 842-5201	Community wells, septic tanks & fenced landfill $450,000
Ivanof Bay Bristol Bay Unincorporated	16/10 Stable	Mountaineous	Individuals haul from springs & creeks	Unprotected undeveloped sources freeze up in winter	None		John Hamilton PHS engineer 271-4725	Scattered, low density housing lends itself to individual wells
Ekuk Bristol Bay Unincorporated	Summer-500 Winter-3 Fish Camp	Soil consists of gravel and sand deposits	Individual wells 96' & 180' deep	20 gpm, good quality but no water for non-cannery workers in summer	New cannery well to be drilled in 1982	privies	Ron Perkins	Community well watering point $50,000
				20 gpm good quality but no water for non cannery workers in summer	New cannery well to be drilled in 1982	privies	Ron Perkins	Community well watering point $50,000

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Greg Capito
VSW Pouch 0
Juneau, Alaska

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1981

SUMMARY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
TELLER Two sites: old town site and -new site Incorporated 2nd class City	Approx. 300 total population (stable) 59 homes 30 HUD Homes 2 miles away constructed in 1975. (Coyote Creek subdivision)	-Rolling hills; tundra -Old -townsite in -flood plain -Poor drainage.	Summer: City, hauls water from Bluestone River. A distance of 18 miles. -Rain water collection WINTER: (Snow & Ice) -Residents haul water from Coyote Creek and a lake near Brevig Mission. PHS constructed a watering point on Coyote Creek near newsite in 1978. -1,000 gal. wood-stave tank lined with P.E. -Outside fill for water truck in winter. 1976- PHS drilled 3 wells. Two were dry; the other well was high in iron and TDS (extensive treatment) School well	Quality & quantity are inadequate, to meet City's needs Marginal in winter due to Creek going dry. Jan.-March -Chlorination equipment only at watering pt. Contaminated by oil spill so ice used for drinking water.	HUD Program reservation for 30 units in 1982. PHS will serve these houses in 1983 if funds are available.	-Indiscriminate dumping into Bay and on shore during both winter and summer. -REAA school sewage lagoon	Geoff Langer NSHC, Sanitarian -RDA Comm. Profile. -PHS files -NSHC files	WASTES: Need both improved sewer & solid waste disposal systems, i.e., bunkers, hauling tanks, a trunk. $190,000. WATER: -Develop water source for old townsite, water storage, and -improvements to existing watering pt. at new site -Rain water collection on homes. $650,000.

Fill out and return to
Greg Capito
VSW Pouch 0
Juneau, Alaska

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1982

SUMMARY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
SHISHMAREF Incorporated 2nd class City Norton Sound	Pop. 393 89 homes:	Located on sand spit. Saturated soil conditions. Flood hazard area.	-PHS watering pt. Residents do not use, due to its close proximity to cemetary. -Residents haul from mainland a distance of 15-20 miles. -Rain water collection. -Ice & Snow -REAA school utilizes PHS source.	Poor: Quality & quantity are inadequate School utilizes half of the 300,000 gallon stored water supply/H2O rationed toward end of school year.	-20 new homes to be constructed summer 1982. -REAA to construct new elementary school, 1982. -New runway to be constructed, '82. Efforts by PHS to upgrade existing system in 1982 depends upon funding availability (doubtful)	-REAA school sewage lagoon -Community dump at far west end of village. City truck utilized for garbage haul in the summer. Individual dumping in winter time. honeybucket waste disposed of in ocean, overfilled outhouses, or at the City dump.	Geoff Langer NSHC, sanitarian -PHS files -NSHC files -RDA Comm. Profiles.	-Upgrade existing system, i.e., -Washeteria facility. -Develop new water source. -Summer distribution water line to homes. -Rain water collection homes. -Improved solid waste and sewage disposal systems. Containers, hauling equipment, garage, etc. $1.2-1,300,000

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VSW Pouch O
Juneau, Alaska

VILLAGE CANDIDATE SELECTION - VSW

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

January 1, 1982

SUMMARY

VILLAGE	POP/HOMES TREND	TERRAIN	WATER SUPPLIES	ADEQUACY	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS	WASTE DISPOSAL	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS
St. George unincorporated Pribilofs	184/39 stable	Lava base, volcanic sediment, extensive peat bogs & tundra	2 community wells piped to homes & businesses	Sodium content (400 - 800 Mg/L), used for toilet flushing only	None	Two community septic tanks with ocean outfalls apparently no pollution problem but septic tanks need replacement	Bill Wilson-PHS/U.S.G.S. water reconnaissance report	-Develop a source which produces water of adequate quantity to meet the community's needs. Est: $955,000
			R/O unit at hospital also provides potable drinking water for village.	Cannot meet demand of resident & hospital. Amount of water residents haul is restricted. Hospital needs come first.	None NMF may pull out in 4-5 years			
Pt. Baker Southeast Unincorporated	60/18 up	Shallows soils poorly drained	Individual rain catchment systems a few homes pipe water from nearby streams or springs	Untreated and unprotected sources of supply	None	Outdoor privies	C & R A Regional Profile	Develop a community water supply that produces potable water the year around. No estimate
Chistochina*	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 Sinon 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	Design and build watering point and additional services pending negotiation with village $150,000

*Submitted in 1980 by VSW but not funded.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

CITY OF SELDOVIA

SANITARY SEWER AND WATERLINE EXTENSIONS

EAST ADDITION

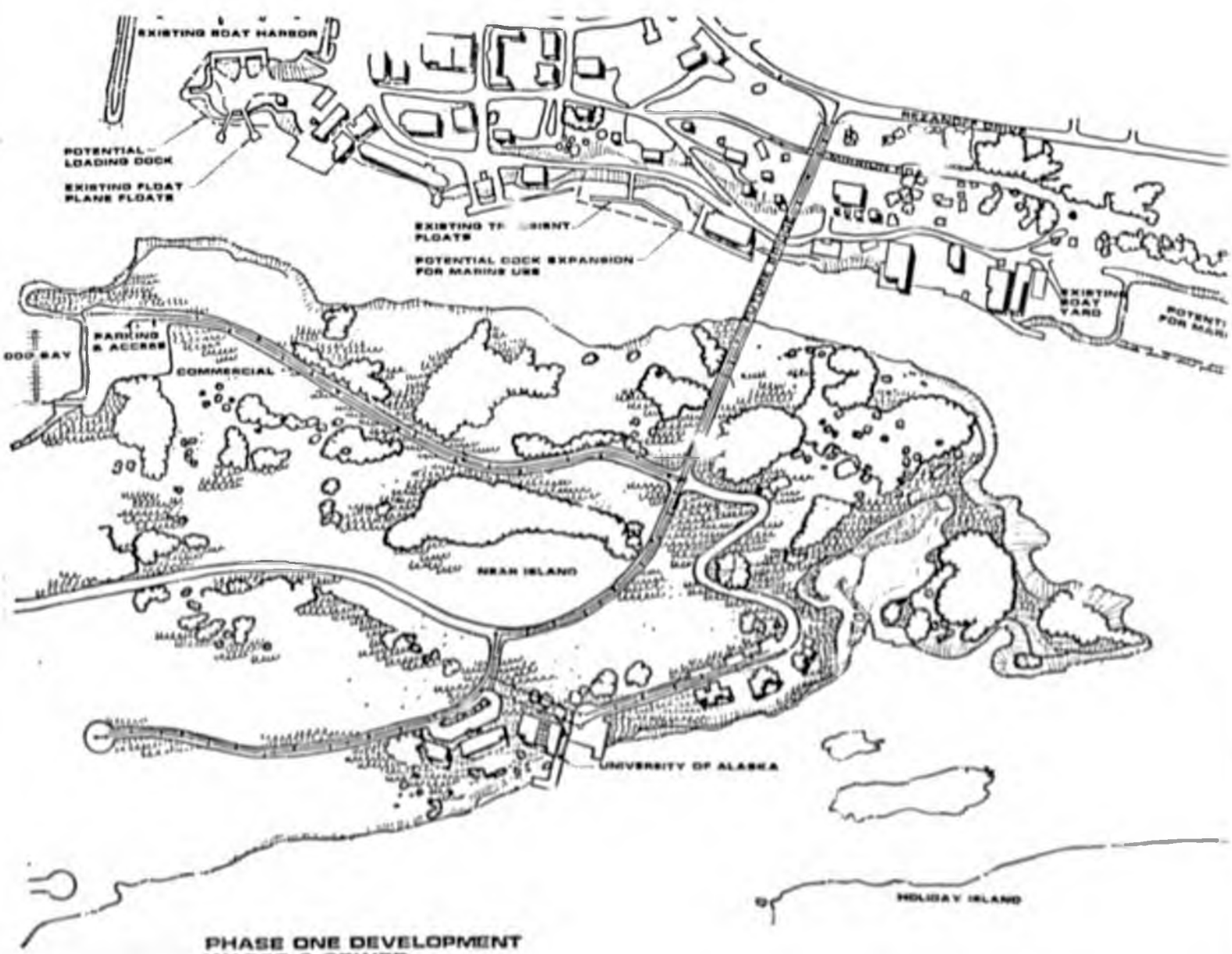
ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	WORK DESCRIPTION (Write the Unit Price in Words)	UNIT BID PRICE	TOTAL BID PRICE
001	8 hours	Allowance for exploration of underground utilities of dimensions and locations thereof.	$ 250.00	$ 2,000.00
100	1180 l.f.	Provide and install 10" Class 52 ductile iron water main, and fittings, including excavation and backfill.	$ 60.00	$ 70,800.00
101	560 l.f.	Provide and install 8" Class 52 ductile iron water main, and fittings, including excavation and backfill.	$ 55.00	$ 30,800.00
102	3 each	Provide and install 10" gate and valve box.	$ 1,000.00	$ 3,000.00
103	400 l.f.	Provide and install 10" Class 52 ductile iron water main, including excavation and backfill for slough crossing.	$ 120.00	$ 48,000.00
104	4 each	Provide and install fire hydrant assembly including 10 l.f. of 6" Class 52 ductile iron pipe and fittings.	$ 2,500.00	$ 10,000.00
200	3000 l.f.	Provide and install 8" Class 2400 A.C. sanitary sewer main and 8" D.I.P. at water line crossing including exavation and backfill.	$ 50.00	$150,000.00
201	670 l.f.	Provide and Install 8" Class 52 ductile iron sanitary sewer main for slough crossing including excavation and backfill.	$ 100.00	$ 67,000.00
202	15 each	Provide and install sanitary sewer manhole.	$ 2,800.00	$ 42,000.00
203	2 each	Provide and install sanitary sewer cleanout.	$ 800.00	$ 1,600.00
300	3 each	Provide and install concrete sewer encasement around existing pipe.	$ 800.00	$ 2,400.00
		Sub-Total:		$427,600.00
		Contingencies (15%):		64,140.00
		Engineering:		65,000.00
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: (Approx.)		$556,000.00

near island utility development
planning & engineering funding request
city of kodiak, alaska

introduction

Kodiak depends upon marine-related commerce for economic stability and future growth. To accommodate expansion of both marine commerce and other industry, the adjacent Near Island is being developed. Currently, a new bridge to the island and Dog Bay Boat Harbor have been designed, and the University of Alaska has proposed a significant addition to their program on Near Island.

Expansion of these facilities calls for supporting utilities, including water, sewer, and power. Planning, design, and construction of critical portions of the development must be a coordinated, homogeneous effort, so that the result is a functional and useful supplement to the economy. Improper planning and construction of any key element would have a negative impact on the entire Near Island plan and also impact future development.



PHASE ONE DEVELOPMENT
WATER & SEWER

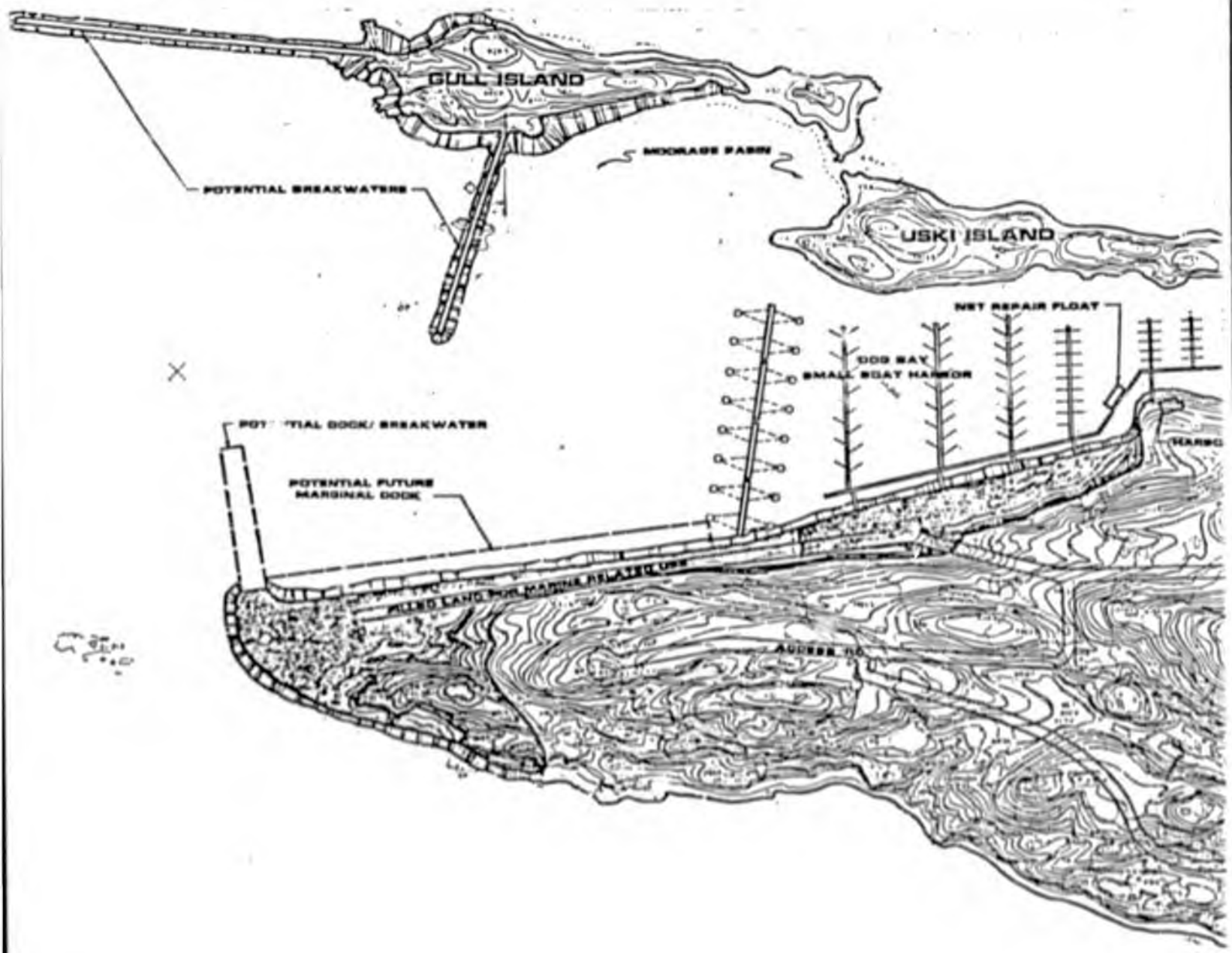
water and sewer

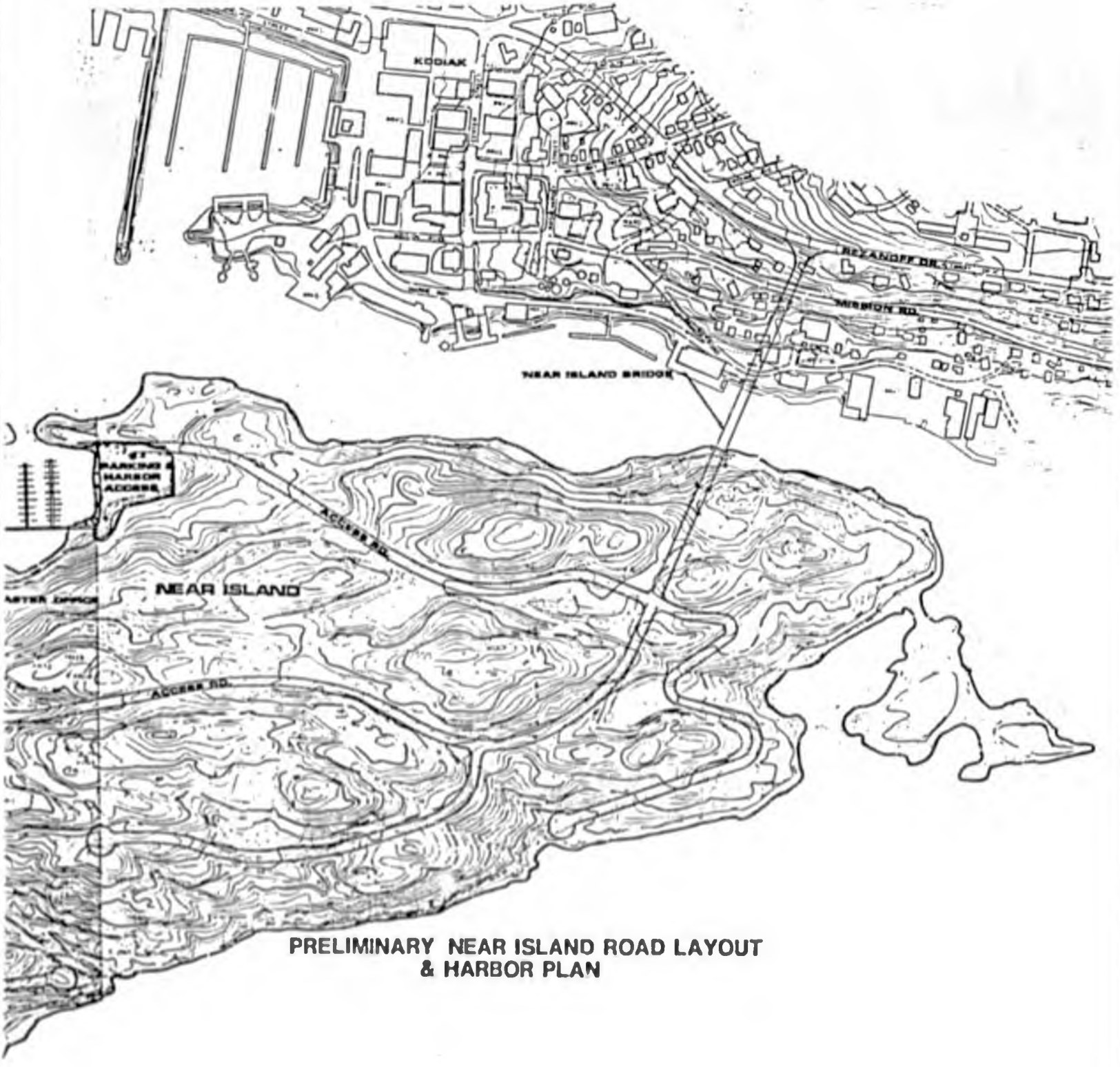
The bridge currently being designed is the key to water and sewer supply to Near Island. With a sewer connection to Rezanoff Drive and a water connection to Mission Road, trunk pipelines can be carried by the bridge and extended to key locations on Near Island.

It is imperative that planning and design of proposed pipeline connections, sizes, and supports be incorporated into the forthcoming bridge construction contract. For efficient coordinated development, the planning and preliminary design for all Near Island utilities is an important factor.

Near Island has many harsh features, including bedrock near the surface and steep slopes that can limit development. Costs of utility extensions and connections on this type of land are high, but they can be minimized with proper long-range coordinated planning.

Very preliminary drawings are included to help illustrate the nature and extent of expected development for this project.



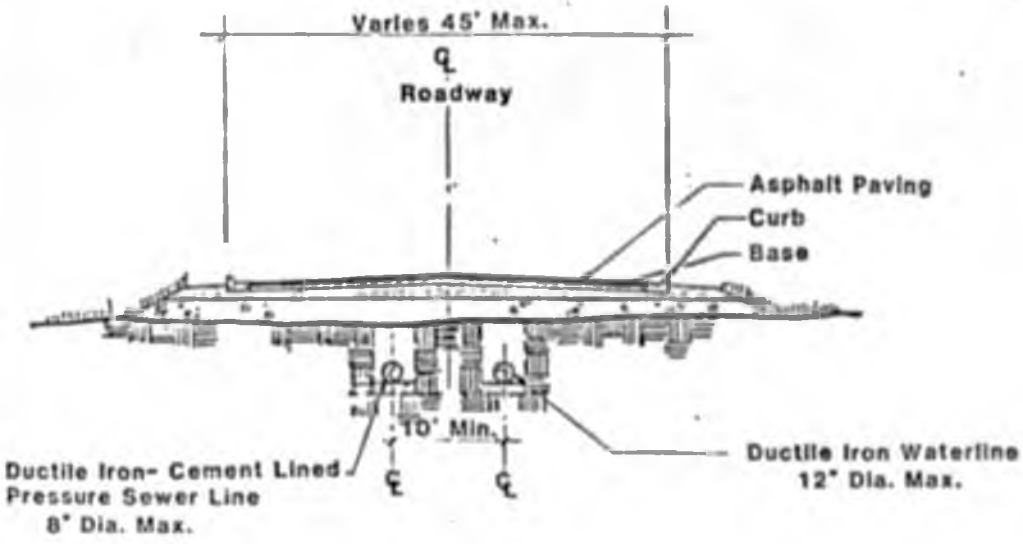


PRELIMINARY NEAR ISLAND ROAD LAYOUT
& HARBOR PLAN

project budget & timing

Time is of the essence for funding utility planning and engineering improvements on Near Island. At present, ongoing bridge engineering must incorporate pipelines and supports into the plans.

Costs for planning, preliminary engineering, and contract development are estimated at approximately $700,000.



Typical Improvement Section

CITY OF KODIAK ALASKA

For additional information, contact:

William C. Bivin, City Manager
Laurence Monroe, P.E., City Engineer
P.O. Box 1397, Kodiak, Alaska, 99615 (486-3224)

Peratrovich & Nottingham, Inc.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

February 22, 1982

The Honorable Patrick O'Connell
Chairman, House Community & Regional
Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative O'Connell:

As requested during the hearing on HB 723 and HB 724 last Friday the Department is providing you with information on applicants for Chapter 60 funding who have actually received funds.

Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

Richard Aks
Deputy Commissioner

cc: Keith Specking
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator John Sackett
McKie Campbell, Senator Gillman's Office
Ralph Bennett, Representative Montgomery's Office
Wendy Rader, Representative Adams' Office

Prepared by the
Department of Community & Regional Affair
Local Government Assistance Division
February 22, 1982

Unincorporated Community Aid Applicants

Community	Status	Organization Type	Amount	Projects
Arctic Village	Pending	IRA(16 & 17)	$ 111,000	Fuel for generator
Birch Creek	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 32,000	Purchase generator, operating electric company
Cantwell	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 89,000	Building community hall, improve solid waste system, fire hall improvement
Cold Bay	Approved	Non-profit (existing)	$ 228,000	Operating an emergency medical care clinic
Elfin Cove	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)	$ 28,000	Maintaining community equipment & buildings,developing an alternate energy
Gustavus	Pending	Non-profit (existing)	$ 98,000	Building a community center
Healy Lake	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 33,000	Completing community hall and community freezer
Igiugig	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 33,000	Salary for recreation supervisor, purchasing a truck, salary for community building maintenance person
Klukwan	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 135,000	Rewiring in community, buy fire equipment, repairing community hall, buy s pump truck, Adult basic ed., emergency medical service, purchase a village
Kongiganak	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 239,000	Building: Multi-purpose, VFD, and equipment trash collection
Kwigillingok	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 354,000	Renovate community building, install fence, purchase truck
Levelock	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 79,000	Salary for building maintenance person, buy satellite transmitter, commun hall renovation, complete bulk fuel storage and dock
Metlakatla	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$1,195,000	Build recreation building, Port improvements
McKinley Park	Pending	Non-profit (existing)	$ 32,000	Operating community center
Minto	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 153,000	Utility improvements, operating lodge
Nikolski	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 50,000	Windmills
Noatak	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 273,000	Building a Post Office, buying various pieces of equipment, operating wat sewer and community buildings, medical and old age care
Pedro Bay	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 33,000	Constructing a dock & trails and bridges
Rampart	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 50,000	Build generator building, operating expenses, custodian salary, buy recre equipment
Stevens Village	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 96,000	Salary for water treatment plant operator, buy truck, buy washers and dry recreation director salary
Tatitlek	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 68,000	Renovate community building and school, buy generator, install fuel lines
Venetie	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 132,000	Buy generator, fuel for generator

* has existing traditional Native government or IRA Council.

Prepared by the
Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Local Government Assistance Division
February 22, 1982

Unincorporated Community Aid Applicants

	Status	Organization Type	Amount	Projects
lage	Pending	IRA(16 & 17)	$ 111,000	Fuel for generator
k	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 32,000	Purchase generator, operating electric company
	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 89,000	Building community hall, improve solid waste system, fire hall improvements
	Approved	Non-profit (existing)	$ 228,000	Operating an emergency medical care clinic
	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)	$ 28,000	Maintaining community equipment & buildings,developing an alternate energy source
	Pending	Non-profit (existing)	$ 98,000	Building a community center
	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 33,000	Completing community hall and community freezer
	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 33,000	Salary for recreation supervisor, purchasing a truck, salary for community building maintenance person
	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 135,000	Rewiring in community, buy fire equipment, repairing community hall, buy sewer pump truck, Adult basic ed., emergency medical service, purchase a village bus
	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 239,000	Building: Multi-purpose, VFD, and equipment trash collection
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	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 273,000	Building a Post Office, buying various pieces of equipment, operating water & sewer and community buildings, medical and old age care
	Approved	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 33,000	Constructing a dock & trails and bridges
	Pending	Non-profit (formed for SB 168)*	$ 50,000	Build generator building, operating expenses, custodian salary, buy recreational equipment
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	Approved	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 68,000	Renovate community building and school, buy generator, install fuel lines
	Pending	IRA (16 & 17)	$ 132,000	Buy generator, fuel for generator

* has existing traditional Native government or IRA Council.

TESTIMONY

AB 840

Name	Affiliation	Address
Sharon Counts	Pelican (City of)	538 Willoughby Duncan

Linda says - usually don't have testimony

CITY OF KIANA

KIANA, ALASKA 99749
(907) 475-2136

February 26, 1982

Honorable Albert Adams
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Adams:

In the early 1970's, the Public Health Service installed a Water & Sewer system in the City of Kiana. The system that was installed included a Sewage Treatment Plant and was sufficient to accommodate the population and number of homes that existed at that time.

Since that time, the population of Kiana has almost doubled. In the past two years, 36 new homes have been built by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. They are planning to build another 20 homes in the summer of 1982. The present system cannot handle the load that is now hooked to it.

The most recent breakdown of the system put the entire west end of town out of commission. Currently, we have hired a person to monitor the system on a 24 hour basis to ensure that the entire town is not shut down.

We feel that we are faced with a serious health hazard and would like to ask your assistance in helping us to solve our problem. We have asked the PHS for assistance but we have'nt received a very prompt reply. The Sewage Treatment Plant that was originally installed has been over-capacitated for four years. A new or renovated system is long overdue. Also, with the recent expansion on the west end of town, we need a new reseroir tank and a well pump to replace the one we now have, which is not large enough to meet the demand.

For your information, the Kiana High School is on the west end, and is presently shut off due to the problems.

Is there any way that you can help us to make the Public Health Service more aware of the problems that we are facing? Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

If you have any further questions about the nature of our problems, please contact: James Gooden, Mayor at 475-2136.

James R. Gooden, Mayor
City of Kiana

Larry Westlake, Sr. President
Kiana Traditional Coucil

Dale Ruston, Principal
Kiana Schools

cc: Marvin Weber, PHS
NANA Regional Housing Authority

Proposed Amendments O'Connell

Funding Information
General Fund $25,000,000
Other Funds -0-
$25,000,000

Introduced: 2/16/82
Referred: Community & Regional Affairs and Finance

IN THE HOUSE BY ADAMS

HOUSE BILL NO. 840

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations for water and sewer systems, waste disposal facilities, and related facilities, projects and project maintenance; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. (a) The sum of $3,355,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation as follows:

(1) $150,000 for water and sewer feasibility studies in the following communities:

(A)	Chignik Bay	$ 50,000
(B)	Chignik Lagoon	50,000
(C)	Manley Hot Springs	50,000
(D)	Hoonah	50,000

Brassard Add D

(2) $2,925,000 for water and sewer projects as follows:

(A)	St. George - water project	$ 955,000
(B)	Kongiganak - water and sewer project	75,000
(C)	Iguigig - well	50,000
(D)	Togiak - well	100,000
(E)	Platinum - well	50,000
(F)	Koliganek - water and sewer project	75,000
~~(G)~~	~~Nootak - water project~~	~~400,000~~
(H)	Hooper Bay - water and sewer upgrade	200,000
(I)	Chevak - water system upgrade	370,000
(J)	Pilot Point - water and sewer project	200,000
(K)	Ekwok - water and sewer project	450,000

Adams delete

50,000
50,000

(3) $280,000 for landfills in the following communities:

(A) Manokotak	$	200,000
(B) Togiak		20,000
(C) Twin Hills		20,000
(D) Clark's Point revise		[40,000] 10,000

* Sec. 2. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated from the general fund [for payment as a grant to the Bristol Bay Borough] for the regional water and sewer maintenance center. to the Dept. of DEC for the Bristol Bay region.

* Sec. 3. The sum of $215,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants for water and sewer feasibility studies to the following cities:

(1) Shageluk	$	25,000
(2) Chuathbaluk		25,000
(3) Nulato		25,000
(4) Elim delete - PHS project water sewer facilities		50,000
(5) Selawik		50,000
(6) Anderson - (sewer feasibility study)		40,000

* Sec. 4. The sum of $18,948,900 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants to the following municipalities for the following water and sewer projects:

(1) Saxman - [water line drainage, sewer lines, sewage treatment plant, and chlorination plant] water & sewer upgrade for Revilla Road & Evergreen Ave.	$	150,000
(2) Klawock - upgrade and reroute of water system		350,000
(3) Craig - extension and upgrade of water and sewer lines		350,000
(4) Wrangell-Stikine-Evergreen project		1,046,000
(5) Sitka - design of specifications for an alternate domestic water source		500,000
(6) Haines - water project		500,000

(7)	Skagway - water and sewer project	1,932,000
(8)	Wasilla - sewer planning, design and right-of-way acquisition	1,000,000
(9)	Ouzinkie - water and sewer renovation	750,000
(10)	City of Kodiak - design of water and sewer system for Near Island	750,000
(11)	Sand Point - water and sewer extensions	1,300,000
(12)	Port Lions - water and sewer extensions	400,000
(13)	Goodnews Bay - water and sewer system	800,000
(14)	Aleknagik - water, sewer, landfill	540,000
(15)	New Stuyahok - sewer upgrade	90,000
(16)	Akiak - water system	200,000
(17)	Akolmiut - outhouses and bunkers	31,600
(18)	Emmonak - water and sewer system	2,400,000
(19)	Shageluk - individual wells	100,000
(20)	Huslia - water and sewer upgrade	185,000
(21)	Galena - water and sewer extension	500,000
(22)	Holy Cross - water and sewer improvements	20,000
(23)	Kotzebue - fire protection water line	400,000
(24)	Kotzebue - water and sewer service line repair	450,000
(25)	Kiana - sewage treatment plant	760,000
(26)	Shungnak - sewer lines	300,000
(27)	Noorvik - water and sewer repairs	150,000
(28)	Buckland - water system upgrade	100,000
(29)	Buckland - water and sewage trucks	197,400
(30)	Deering - road to dumpsite	100,000
(31)	Diomede - water tanks	363,700
(32)	Koyuk - washeteria toilets	3,100
(33)	Savoonga - water system upgrade	431,400

(43) Pelican

(34)	Shaktoolik - garbage truck	50,000
(35)	Shaktoolik - water line to clinic	100,000
(36)	Shishmaref - water system project	750,000
(37)	Shishmaref - water truck	93,700
(38)	Teller - garbage truck	90,000
(39)	Wales - water and sewage trucks	150,000
(40)	North Slope Borough - for Kaktovik for Wainwright emergency repairs - water treatment facility	75,000
(41)	water storage tanks	1,200,000
(42)	Seldovia water/sewer line extensions	657,000

* Sec. 5. The sum of $1,847,100 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as grants to the following communities for the following water, sewer, and solid waste facility projects:

(1)	Metlakatla - water line drainage, sewer lines, sewer treatment plant, chlorination plant	$650,000
(2)	Copper Center for Silver Springs - community well	32,100
(3)	Takotna - individual wells	100,000
(4)	Takotna - sewer feasibility study	25,000
(5)	Dot Lake - water system repair	150,000
(6)	Chalkyitsik - water and sewer system	250,000
(7)	Evansville - well repair	100,000
(8)	Rampart - safe water development	230,000
(9)	Stevens Village - safe water development	250,000
(10)	Beaver - solid waste facility	40,000
(11)	Alatna - solid waste facility	10,000
(12)	Northway - solid waste facility	10,000

* Sec. 6. The sum of $534,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants to the following municipalities for solid waste facilities:

(1)	Akutan	$ 60,000

(2)	Platinum	40,000
(3)	Koyukuk	22,000
(4)	Huslia	22,000
(5)	Kiana - dump fencing	30,000
~~(6)~~	[Shungnak] Hmblen - dump fencing - PHS provided fencing for Shungnak	30,000
(7)	Kotlik	50,000
(8)	Teller - landfill relocation	100,000
(9)	Kodiak Island Borough - for Karluk facility	120,000
(10)	Kodiak Island Borough - for Old Harbor facility	60,000

Adams revise

* Sec. 7. The appropriations made by secs. 2 - 6 of this Act shall be disbursed in accordance with AS 37.05.315 - 37.05.319.

* Sec. 8. The appropriation made by sec. 1 of this Act is for capital projects and is subject to AS 37.25.020.

* Sec. 9. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-070(c).

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on
Community & Regional Affairs

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

To: Committee Members
House C&RA

Date: 3/11/82

From: Linda Otey

Re: HB 840 Proposed Amendments

In comparing projects and figures with the Dept. of Environmental Conservation, the Public Health Service and in some instances, the individual communities, the following list of amendments have been compiled and offered by legislators as well as committee staff:

Page 1:

(1) -Line 18, by Grussendorf: - Sawn moved amend. unan.

Insert new subsection"(D) Hoonah ....$ 80,000 ok

(2) -Line 25, by Adams: Clark moved amendment unan.

Delete Noatak water project .... 400,000 ok

Page 2:

(3) -Line 5, by Chuckwuk: Swiss moved amendment unan.

Delete $40,000 and insert..............................10,000 ok

(4) -Line 6,7,8, by Adams: Clark moved amend. unan.

Delete Sec. 2 and reword accordingly, " The sum of $100,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Dept. of Environmental Conservation for the regional water and sewer maintenance center for the Bristol Bay region."

(5) -Line 15, by Fuller: Clark move adopted unan. ok

Delete (4) Elim 50,000

(6) -Line 21 and 22, by Adams: Clark move- no obj. adopted unan.

Delete "water line drainage, sewer lines, sewage treatment plant, and chlorination plant" and insert;

<u>water and sewer upgrade for Revilla Road and Evergreen Avenue.</u>

Page 3

(7) -Line 21, by Adams: - not accepted / motion not made 3/15/82

Open

Delete.....$125,000
Insert..... 750,000

(8) -Line 22 by Adams: Clark move- no obj. unan.

Delete:(26) Shungnak - sewer lines..... 300,000

Page 4

(9) -After Line 8, end of Section 4, by Adams: Clocksin move unan. adopted.

(41) Insert the following "(41) Wainwright emergency repairs- water treatment facility - to North Slope Borough.... 75,000"

(10) -After Line 8, end of Section 4, by O'Connell: Stevens move- adopted

(42) Insert the following "(42) Seldovia water and sewer line extensions.....557,000"

250,000

Page 5

(11) -Line 5 by Adams: Clark amend adopted Pelican

Delete "Shungnak" and Insert <u>Ambler</u>

Amendment to HB 840 by Grussendorf

O'Connell - move - adopted

Amend Section 4 by adding:

(43) Pelican - seawater pumping facility and dry fireline for fire protection 250,000

The City of Pelican has a fire protection system that is outmoded and unable to handle present emergencies. Immediate fire fighting improvements need to be made. A study of the specific needs and costs has been done by a consulting firm. Over half of the City of Pelican is built over water. Under prevailing circumstances the recommendation is for two submersible pumps, a diesel generator set and a dry fireline with standpipes. This would help provide the necessary emergency capacity.

AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NUMBER 1: DEC - fund for 2 years.

Page 2, Sec. 2. Delete. Add new Sec. 2. The sum of 100,000 is appropriated from the general fun to the Department of Environmental Conservation for a regional water and sewer maintenance center for the Bristol Bay region.

AMENDMENT NUMBER 2:

PAGE 2, Sec. 4 (a): Saxman--water and sewer upgrade for Revilla Road and Evergreen Avenue. (water line drainage, sewer lines, sewage treatment plant, and chlorination plant).

AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NUMBER 1:

Page 2, Sec. 2. Delete. Add new Sec. 2. The sum of 100,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation for a regional water and sewer maintenance center for the Bristol Bay region.

AMENDMENT NUMBER 2:

PAGE 2, Sec. 4 (a): Saxman--<u>water and sewer upgrade for Revilla Road and Evergreen Avenue</u>. (water line drainage, sewer lines, sewage treatment plant, and chlorination plant)

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE

ERIC SUTCLIFFE

REPRESENTING
THE SOUTHERN ALASKA PENINSULA
THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN
KODIAK ISLAND
AND THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

HOME
P.O. BOX 3
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
(907) 581-1455

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4940

MEMORANDUM

TO: Community and Regional Affairs Committee Members

FROM: Eric Sutcliffe

SUBJECT: HB 840

DATE: March 3, 1982

The question was raised during the March 3 testimony on HB840 whether or not the Port Lions water and sewer extensions (pg. 3, item 12) were already funded by the Public Health Service. At the time, the PHS representative did not have the back-up material describing the projects proposed in HB 840 and could not say for sure whether or not there was a duplication of effort. Conversations with him and the city have clarified beyond a doubt that the project outlined in HB 840 and the work planned by PHS are different projects. PHS plans to construct water and sewer extensions into the new HUD subdivisions. The city is seeking funding for service into already developed areas of town. In fact, the city applied for PHS funds for the project listed in HB 840 but was told PHS could only construct lines into the new housing projects.

Please see the attached descriptions if you have any further questions.

CITY OF PORT LIONS

CAPITAL PROJECTS NARRATIVE

1. PORT LIONS WATER & SEWER EXTENSIONS

A. Water Main - Kizhuyak Drive

2,700 feet of 6" water main to the City Dock and through the City's only industrial area. Repair or replace septic tank at City Dock. The City of Port Lions had an application into EDA to fund this project when Federal monies were cut. The U.S. Public Health Service has already done the industrial sizing of key water mains within the village. Also, three (3) industrial water filters were installed in our new water treatment building in the summer of 1981. Therefore, the 2,700 foot water extension and workable septic tank is all that is needed to put our industrial area and City Dock back in working order.

City Project #11 (FY '82) on the Municipal Aid financial report show's the City's intention to prepare Kizhuyak Drive water for the industrial extension.

B. Water Main & Sewer Main - Bayview Drive

1,200 feet of four (4) inch water main and 1,200 feet of four(4) inch sewer main along Bayview Drive where existing homes are located. Although all residential units in Port Lions are connected to the City's water and sewer systems, Bayview Drive extensions have never been funded. This represents a health hazard for our community.

City Project #10 on the Municipal Aid Financial Report represents $6,000.00 for the engineering and design of a comprehensive water, sewer and road study for Bayview Drive. This study is expected to be completed the winter of 1982. The City is requesting construction funds only.

It should be noted that the City of Port Lions charges all users a service fee each month for water and for sewer. The existing system operates all year around and has a full time operator. The City of Port Lions is wholely responsible for operation and maintenance.

TESTIMONY ON HB 840

By
Ernst W. Mueller
Commissioner of Environmental Conservation

Before
House Community & Regional Affairs Committee

February 26, 1982

HB 840 is a bill to improve sanitation facilities in Alaskan communities. Several sections affect the ADEC. We are pleased to have the opportunity to provide the following comments.

Section 1(1) $150,000 for water/sewer feasibility studies in three communities.

(2) Specifies a certain amount to be spent in 11 designated villages for water/sewer improvements, totaling $2,925,000.

(3) Specifies a certain amount for landfills in four places, totaling $280,000.

Section 2 - Authorizes $100,000 for a regional water/sewer maintenance center in the Bristol Bay Borough.

The remainder of HB 840 (section 4) contains direct grants to municipalities for water and sewer improvements.

Our comments on these sections follow.

Section 1(1) Good approach. Feasibility studies are an excellent way to identify problems and accurately document capital improvement costs.

Section 1(2) It is extremely difficult to accurately estimate the amount needed to construct sanitation improvements, unless engineering studies are initiated to define the exact scope of each project. To the best of our knowledge, this has not been done for all the communities identified in Section 2, and many of the estimates used not be accurate.

To remedy this problem, We would suggest feasibility studies, at $50,000 each, for Iguigig, Togiak, Platinum, Koliganek, Noatak, Pilot Point, and Ekwok. This will enable the Department to deliver more accurate cost estimates to the Legislature next session and ensure that the proposed capital projects reflect local desires. This approach is supported in HB 790 recently introduced by Representatives Buchholdt and Zharoff.

After feasibility studies are complete, we recommend that a group funding approach be used for a number of projects, rather than specifying a certain amount of money for each community. This reduces the likelihood of there not being enough money to satisfy community needs, and permits more flexibility in designing and constructing needed improvements.

Project estimates for St. George, Kongiganak, Hooper Bay, and Chevak appear to be accurate.

Section 1(3) Again, it is impossible to accurately estimate the true cost of these landfills unless engineering studies are done first. Soil and ground water conditions, road access, land status, and availability of gravel must be determined before estimates are made.

The Department will be unable to effectively perform the work identified in Section 1 of HB 840 unless more personnel are made available to do the studies, build the facilities, and manage the grants. Currently, our four-man engineering staff is spread thin administering 47 existing projects. The attached fiscal note would remedy this situation by providing an additional two technical and two administrative staff.

Section 2 of HB 840 is of interest even though ADEC is not charged with its administration. Our experience is that $100,000 will support a remote maintenance worker for about one year. This is not really enough time to evaluate a pilot program of this sort. We feel $200,000 would be a more realistic figure. In addition, the Bristol Bay Borough, which is the targeted study area, contains only three villages. We recommend all 29 villages in the Bristol Bay geographic area be included.

Section 4 contains $18,948,900 in direct grants to 40 communities for water and sewer projects. Based upon past experience, it is likely that most of these communities will use their appropriation as a match for the ADEC Municipal Construction Grant Program. As you may know, Construction Grants is presently out of funds. Unless the Department receives additional appropriations, there will be no money available to match the potential grant application identified in HB 840.

Some background information is available on the other communities identified in the bill, and we would be happy to share it with members of your staff.

Attachment: Fiscal Note

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. HB-840
Title An Act making funds available for sanitation improvements
Requested by Adams Date 2/16/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Department of Environmental Conservation
Program Category Affected Division of Facilities Construction & Operation
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected NRMEC
(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)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES				123.1	131.7	140.9
200 TRAVEL				24.0	27.4	31.2
300 CONTRACTUAL				12.9	13.8	14.7
400 COMMODITIES				1.5	1.5	1.5
500 EQUIPMENT				2.1	--	
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL				163.6	174.4	188.3

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND				163.3	174.4	188.3
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME				3	3	3
PART TIME				1	1	1
TEMPORARY						

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

This fiscal note reflects DEC responsibilities in their Village Safe Water Program and their construction.

IV. DATE 2/25/82 PREPARED BY Kurt Kelton
AGENCY ADEC
PHONE 425-2610

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

33 001 (Rev. 12/79)

Jan 20 letter from DEC Jocksin

HCRA Mtg. - O'Connell Feb 26 8:30 am
Bylsma
Anderson
Clocksin

On the Agenda this am is HB 840 Intro by Rep Adams

Adams Bill covers from Ketchikan to Barrow - dept may ~~dept~~ debate some of these estimates. Urged passage this session.

Clocksin ~~Dept. January~~. Have you compared DEC's figures w/ any of these?

Adams If there are any differences they are discrepancies between legislators and the Public Health corporation re a January letter of

DEC. -
<u>Adams</u> 2 Amendments offered -
Last year passed 14 mil to DCRA which has not yet been distributed.
No intent here to pick up any projects already funded thru that program of last year to DCRA
<u>Kelton</u> - DEC - support concept of HB840 -
Not proposed to go thru this on project by project basis due to lack of time to this point.
Format of the bill. Agree w/ Adams Amend #1. $100,000 is adequate for 1 year service. Would propose that this be funded for a <u>2 year</u> prog. Cost est. in Sec 4 of bill. Comm will use $ to come to us to apply for the 50% grant programs that we will have. Will need $ to handle this load.
<u>Sect 1</u> - 3 proj. Move, H.S., St. Geo &
Ekwok - Our projects line up here w/HB840
The bill includes areas that aren't even considered by health service programs.
<u>Clark</u> - Any Fed Pub Health Serv prog. duplicated by HB 840.
<u>K</u> - There are no duplicate projects on here. Some $ avail to existing projects. We coord w/ PHS a number of times a day - They have manpower - We have $.
We support HB 790 - it requires us to do a feasibility study before projects can begin.
<u>Clark</u> pg 2 l 24 - need feas. studies in Sect 4
<u>K</u> - Most cases more accurate and better cost est. are usually already done on these projects.

K - None of these projects has recieved grants from us a yet.
C - See this proj. twice -
one as bill - HB840
" " budget $ to D.E.C.

K yes → Request matching funds in dept. budget request - before the finance Comm. now.

C Sect 5 - approp to DCRA - what diff prog. is this?

K Can't answer that
Dks We have direct grant authority for Unincorp. Communities. DEC always does inc. communities.

Clark - If a local health assoc. thinks it's nec. & the legis. doesn't - ~~?~~ proj. are not in on one but the health service thinks they are
K - Proj. on handout will appear on our Cap. budget request. Only 3 may be duplicated
Greg Capito - diff between dept's priority list & HB840 -
Top 8 or 9 comm reflect places that ~~are~~ have less possibility of ~~help~~ assistance.
~~Vast maj.~~ diff is: many have basic level of service that needs maintenance - Our top 8 or 9 - have nothing at all. HB 840 is much more comprehensive
~~Chair Unid. HB840 - Noatak~~
Clark - Oper Costs - none of this funding goes for this proj - how do they get this $?
K Comm. has discretion for direct maintenance financing - 15 to 20,000 - per proj. 25% are

Self sustaining. Over 50% are gen by user fees.
523,000 budgeted in gen fund for existing facilities. It is possible, going to get cut.

O'C How by village a tax - worth $1 mill.

K Many cases we contract w/ REAA's or RDA's etc.
- Mostly

~~Anderson~~ When & how is it deter what villages must pay for serv & what v. don't?

K - We go to area and asses needs.

OC Ques - Putting in facilities on private property - DEC can do it with direct approp but not grant money?.

AKD - Spoke to prob of rural areas.
AG has ruled that these villages must set up non-profits - Have asked AG to draft lang to tie in sou mm lang to Env. Conserv. Statutes.
The inc. from 25 - to $100,000

AKD addressed the Supp Hous. Devel Grant Program -
Legis decided last year to provide 20% of amenities for rural housing develop. Proj. can't begin without fed amt being pledged.
38 applica. sub. to HUD - Verify cost & certify and ready to go to bid - 8 proj. - grant awards has been made. By May to have entire 12 mill approp for this year. Being prudent and waiting for Fed commitments. Not seeking addit'l funds for 1982.

DCRA - writes check and monitor - } unincorp comm.
DEC - uses $ to do project themselves }

Clerk Sent 5 ques - Req. DCRA Review this sect.

Copy of Letter - Re # spent from ~~Hks~~ Re/ on projects. -

Adj.

HB 334 - Chp. 88 - Manually compare w/ this bill -

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 1, 1982

The Honorable Patrick M. O'Connell
Chairman
House Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative O'Connell:

As requested by the House Community & Regional Affairs Committee, enclosed is a fiscal note for HB 840 "An Act making special appropriations for water and sewer systems..."

Should you have any questions concerning this note please contact me at 465-4709.

Sincerely,

Rod Mourant, Director
Division of Administrative Services

cc: Representative Albert P. Adams
Alaska State Legislature

Keith Specking, Legislative Assistant
Office of the Governor

Ron Lehr, Director
Division of Budget & Management
Office of the Governor

Elmer Lindstrom, Fiscal Analyst
Legislative Finance Division
Legislative Affairs Agency

21-PSLH

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TW..FTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 840
Title "An Act making special appropriations for water and sewer systems...."
Requested by Community & Regional Affairs and Finance Committees Date 2/16/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs
Program Category Affected Community Development
BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Local Government Assistance Div.
(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)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS,CLAIMS,ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
POSITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Section 5 appropriates $1,047,100 to the Department of Community & Regional Affairs for administration of grants to twelve (12) unincorporated communities for water, sewer, and solid waste facility projects.

No additional administrative costs are expected for these particular grants unless, however, additional grants are made to the Department thereby increasing staff workloads.

IV. DATE February 25, 1982 PREPARED BY Terrence A. May
AGENCY DCRA/Local Government Assistance Div.
PHONE 465-4714

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

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

Chapter 88

AN ACT

Making special appropriations for village safe water facilities, solid waste facilities, and water and sewer systems; and providing for an effective date.

Section 1. (a) The sum of $383,300 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation as follows:

(1) $83,300 for a village safe water project under the Village Safe Water Act (AS 46.07) and for 2 solid waste facility project in Tanacross;

(2) $300,000 for village safe water studies under the Village Safe Water Act (AS 46.07) and for solid waste feasibility studies in the following communities:

(A) Chalkyitsik + HB840

(B) Fort Yukon ✓

(C) Hughes ✓

(D) Northway + HB840

(E) Saint Mary's ✓

(F) Minto ✓

Sec. 2. The sum of $7,694,[illegible] is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants to the following municipalities for water and sewer and solid waste facility construction as the local match to be used by the Department of Environmental Conservation as follows:

(1) Bethel sewer system ✓	$ 330,000
(2) Dillingham water and sewer system ✓	265,000
(3) Kotzebue water and sewer system ✓	1,637,000

(4) Nome water and sewer utilidor 4,600,000

(5) Unalaska water supply and distribution system repair 862,000

* Sec. 3. The sum of $1,451,500 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants to the following municipalities for the following purposes:

City of Shageluk for purchase of a hot water tank $ 1,500

City of Craig for upgrade of sewer line and beach lift station 700,000

(3) City of Fairbanks for sewer main insulation and rehabilitation - phase II 750,000

* Sec. 4. The sum of $236,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants for solid waste disposal site construction in the following communities:

(1) Saint Mary's $ 100,000

(2) Eagle 22,000

(3) Holy Cross 50,000

(4) Koltag 22,000

(5) Nikolai 20,000

Shageluk 22,000

* Sec. 5. The sum of $63,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation for sanitation system repairs in Arctic Village.

* Sec. 6. The sum of $79,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as grants for solid waste disposal site construction in the following communities:

(1) Northway $ 32,000

(2) Tahetna 25,000

22,000

(3) Telida

* Sec. 7. The appropriations made by secs. 1, 2, and 5 of this Act are capital projects and are subject to AS 37.25.020.

* Sec. 8. The appropriations made by secs. 3, 4, and 6 of this Act shall be disbursed in accordance with AS 37.05.315.

* Sec. 9. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-070(c).

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE

ERIC SUTCLIFFE

REPRESENTING
THE SOUTHERN ALASKA PENINSULA
THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN
KODIAK ISLAND
AND THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

HOME
P.O. BOX 3
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
(907) 581-1455

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4940

MEMORANDUM

TO: Community and Regional Affairs Committee Members

FROM: Eric Sutcliffe EGS

SUBJECT: HB 840

DATE: March 3, 1982

The question was raised during the March 3 testimony on HB840 whether or not the Port Lions water and sewer extensions (pg. 3, item 12) were already funded by the Public Health Service. At the time, the PHS representative did not have the back-up material describing the projects proposed in HB 840 and could not say for sure whether or not there was a duplication of effort. Conversations with him and the city have clarified beyond a doubt that the project outlined in HB 840 and the work planned by PHS are different projects. PHS plans to construct water and sewer extensions into the new HUD subdivisions. The city is seeking funding for service into already developed areas of town. In fact, the city applied for PHS funds for the project listed in HB 840 but was told PHS could only construct lines into the new housing projects.

Please see the attached descriptions if you have any further questions.

CITY OF PORT LIONS

CAPITAL PROJECTS NARRATIVE

1. PORT LIONS WATER & SEWER EXTENSIONS

A. Water Main - Kizhuyak Drive

2,700 feet of 6" water main to the City Dock and through the City's only industrial area. Repair or replace septic tank at City Dock. The City of Port Lions had an application into EDA to fund this project when Federal monies were cut. The U.S. Public Health Service has already done the industrial sizing of key water mains within the village. Also, three (3) industrial water filters were installed in our new water treatment building in the summer of 1981. Therefore, the 2,700 foot water extension and workable septic tank is all that is needed to put our industrial area and City Dock back in working order.

City Project #11 (FY '82) on the Municipal Aid financial report show's the City's intention to prepare Kizhuyak Drive water for the industrial extension.

B. Water Main & Sewer Main - Bayview Drive

1,200 feet of four (4) inch water main and 1,200 feet of four(4) inch sewer main along Bayview Drive where existing homes are located. Although all residential units in Port Lions are connected to the City's water and sewer systems, Bayview Drive extensions have never been funded. This represents a health hazard for our community.

City Project #10 on the Municipal Aid Financial Report represents $6,000.00 for the engineering and design of a comprehensive water, sewer and road study for Bayview Drive. This study is expected to be completed the winter of 1982. The City is requesting construction funds only.

It should be noted that the City of Port Lions charges all users a service fee each month for water and for sewer. The existing system operates all year around and has a full time operator. The City of Port Lions is wholely responsible for operation and maintenance.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

(1) 150,000 for water and sewer feasibility studies in the following communities:

CHIGNIK BAY -- feasibility study $50,000

It is a high priority of the community of Chignik Bay to have a buried water system which will provide water at sufficient pressure for domestic use and fire protection. The water and sewer system at Chignik Bay is make-shift, insufficient for the community and a health hazard. Water is supplied by a pipeline which originates at a resevoir 500 feet above and behind the village and terminates at the Alaska Packers Association Cannery. Residents have tapped into the line and supply their homes by running plastic pipes on top of the ground. The system freezes in winter, of course, creating an inconvenience and fire hazard.

Sewage is disposed of by direct discharge into the Indian River, into a stagnant pond behind the village, and into private septic tanks, most of which do not have drain fields. During the fishing season when the village population increases from 200 to close to 1000, it is common to see and smell raw sewage near the cannery.

CHIGNIK LAGOON -- feasibility study $50,000

A centralized water and sewer system is one of the village's main priorities. Residents get their water from private shallow wells or from nearby streams by running hose or pipe on the ground. The gravity flow systems freeze in the winter, and some of the wells are contaminated by residential cess pools. Villagers also report that some of the streams are slightly contaminated. The PHS Sanitarian in Dillingham says several new homes are being built upstream, which will aggravate the contamination problem, and in his opinion, an improved water and sewer system in Chignik Lagoon is already despreately needed. In addition to health reasons, residents want centralized system for fire fighting.

MANLEY HOT SPRINGS -- feasibility study $50,000

Obtaining a good quality source of drinking water is a high priority in Manley Hot Springs. Ther are twelve private wells in Manley Hot Springs. The water from these wells is used for washing clothes, due to the high mineral content of the water. For drinking water purposes, residents of the village currently use water from the hot springs which has been run through a home heating system. This water contains an extremely high content of natural fluoride, which is very detrimental to the children's teeth. Thes funds are going to DEC to do a feasibility study to find a good source of drinking water.

ST. GEORGE -- Water Project $955,000

The following is from a letter written in 1980 by the Department of Environmental Conservation to a St. George resident:

> "A check of our files confirms the high sodium content in the St. George water supply. I also learned that residents have been concerned about this problem since 1972 and from time to time various government agencies have attempted to resolve the matter, but to no avail."

There is a small (400 gallon/day) desalination unit in the village which is operated by the federal government, but the unit does not supply enough potable water for the community. One possible solution for correcting the situation would be to install a second desalination unit, but with the National Marine Fisheries Service's planned withdrawl from St. George in a few years, there will be no technical personnel on the Island capable of handling the complicated operations and maintenance of such a unit. Rather than put in an expensive machine which has proven to be difficult to maintain, a more sensible solution might be to pipe water from three lakes located 3.5 miles from town.

The Public Health Service estimated $955,000 is needed to solve the St. George water problem. The appropriation includes monies for design and engineering.

Kongiganak -- Water & Sewer Project $75,000

The VSW facility consists of a laundromat, bathing facility toilets and a central watering point. The source of water for this is the river and is supplemented by the drainage from the school roof. The village well's water is of marginal quality and the facility is inoperable when the river water runs salty. In the winter ice is used as a domestic water source and during the summer the main source is rain water or ponds. The clinic's water supply is from rain water. Some funds were provided in HB 334 for the purpose of: increasing water storage capacity and locating a potable water source. These funds are needed to complete that project. This is not a duplication of last year's project.

Iguigig -- Well $50,000

Community residents obtain their water from the Kvichak River and a nearby spring. Neither or these sources are treated. The school uses an infiltration gallery on the river to obtain its water supply HUD plans to construct homes this spring which would further complicate the problem Existing health conditions will undoubtably be improved if a central watering point were constructed. These funds are for the purpose of construction of a central watering point to provide clean, treated water for the village.

Togiak -- Well $100,000

Public Health Service, a few years ago, drilled a 50' deep well which is the water source for the community. A 60,000 gallon wood stave storage tank stores the water supply. There are buried pipes for both water and sewer to serve the homes. The well water table has gone to very low levels in the past couple of winters. Both the clinic and fish processor operate their own wells. The school obtains water from its own well and from the village well. The water is of good quality. The problem is that demand exceeds supply. This necessitates the drilling of another community well.

Platinum -- Well $50,000

A shallow hand dug well provides a water source for the community and school. This well is your basic open hole in the ground with a wooden lid, so that it is not protected from surface contamination. These funds would improve the only main water source for Platinum.

Koliganek -- Water and Sewer Project Upgrade $75,000

The community has a 100' deep well for a water source. Water and sewer service lines are piped (buried) into homes. Water supply lines experiences occassional freeze-up due to poor insulation on pipes. Sewage disposal methods are by means of septic tanks, honey buckets, and flush toilets, which are discharged into a stream through the village sewer system. These funds through DEC would provide a desperately needed upgrade of the water and sewage disposal system. The installed by PHS has failed while sewage is currently draining into the Nushagak River.

Noatak -- Water Project $400,000

This is the top priority for Noatak. The community has a well which is 550 ft. deep, and supplies a 50,000 gallon wood stave storage tank. Before 1980, water was piped to some of the homes. In 1980, the water line was damaged and service to most of the homes has been disrupted. These funds are to expand and upgrade the distribution system. It is also intends that the pipes will be properly insulated and the pump house be heated.

Hooper Bay -- Feasibility Study $200,000

PHS drilled a couple of wells to provide Hooper Bay with its water needs. Many homes collect rain water, or get water from a pond or ice. PHS had constructed a pump house and storage tanks, but they were destroyed by fire in 1971. In 1980, a state grant was used to renovate the pump house and extend a summer transmission line.

Also in 1980, PHS repaired the frozen well. Honey buckets, and nine sewage bunkers are used for waste disposal and are located within 50 yds. of the village. Hooper Bay is located at sea level and there is a very high risk of contamination to the water wells. Hooper Bay has a population of 600 and is in desperate need of an adequate supply of safe water. These funds are to go to DEC to assess and design a feasible water system for this community.

Chevak -- Water System Upgrade $370,000

The village has two VSW watering points. A heavy iron taste was noted after the water was treated and this is unacceptable to the villagers. Some use ice and rainwater for drinking purposes and utilize the VSW facility for bathing only. One of the watering points is shut down because of problems such as sand infiltration, and freeze-up on several occasions due to lack of fuel oil storage capacity. The amount of 370,000 is to go to DEC for remodeling and upgrading of the existing watering point, and to build two new wells, with one located near the airport and the other at the new housing site. Also, two new sewage bunkers are to be constructed with these funds.

Pilot Point -- Water and Sewer Project $200,000

Water sources are provided of five private hand dug shallow wells, and a tundra pond. However, the pond does become stagnant during summer seasons. All sources of drinking water are untreated. The village school and clinic utilize the same well for a water source. A packers/cannery operation their water from the lake. Domestic sewage disposal methods are accomplished by the following means; privies, honey buckets, seepage pits, and some homes and school utilize septic tanks. Villagers would prefer a complete water and sewage system with all homes serviced. These funds to go the DEC for water and sewer project.

Ekwok -- Water and Sewer Project $450,000

A water and sewer system is badly needed in Ekwok. Since the homes in the community are far distances apart, centralized wells and cesspools or septic tanks are much more economical than one main system. Water samples have been taken and are routinely contaminated from the private hand dug wells. This project is needed to improve health conditions in the community.

(3) $280,000 for land fills in the following communities:

Manokotak $200,000

The dump is currently located about 1/4 of a mile south of the village. A tractor with a wagon, garbage cans, and a rack were provided by PHS for the village solid waste disposal program. The landfill site is covered very irregularly and an improved site is badly needed. This appropriation is to go to DEC and is for cleaning up the existing health hazards that now exist and for preparation of the new land fill area.

Togiak $20,000

The community operates an open dumpsite for its waste disposal. The village leaders feel that the current dumpsite is too small and in need of relocation. Plans must be made immediately to relocate the dumpsite or it will pose a serious threat to the community health. The dumpsite should be located further away from the village, enclosed by a fence, and have a good access road. These funds to go to DEC for Togiak land fill.

Twin Hills $20,000

The community utilizes an open dumpsite for solid waste disposal. The village has identified solid waste disposal improvements as a top development priority. These funds are to go to DEC for the Twin Hills land fill.

Clark's Point $40,000

The community utilizes a pit near the school for its solid wast disposal. Beach dumping has also been noted to occur. A developed and enclosed landfill is greatly needed to prevent serious health problems. These funds to go to DEC for development of land fill.

Section 2. Regional Maintenance Center -- Bristol Bay $100,000

The sum of $100,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as a grant to DEC for the Bristol bay regional water and sewer center. There are twenty-seven (27) villages in the Bristol Bay Region which have water and sewer facilities which were constructed by PHS. Many of the facilities are on the verge of failure and are barely kept operating by the efforts of two (2) PHS operating and maintenance specialists who serve the entire state of Alaska, and are available strictly on a emergency basis, this allows little or no time for training village water and sewer operators in repairing and maintaining equipment.

Section 2. cont'd

Many villages have broken down backhoes, sludge pumps, boilers, and circulating pumps, because village operators don't have the technical knowledge to repair and maintain equipment. After a village has used a water and sewer system for several years, a system failure can produce much worse sanitation problems than originally existed. A reasonable solution would be to establish a regional maintenance center. This center would provide an operation maintenance specialist to assist villages in keeping their water and sewer systems operable, as well as providing training to the village operator. It is imperative that the original water and sewer investments be protected and kept operable, as well as protecting the health of the people in the Bristol Bay region.

Section 3.

The sum $215,000 is appropriated from the General fund for payments as grants for water and sewer feasibility studies to the following cities:

Shageluk -- Sewer Feasibility Study $25,000

These funds are to go to the city of Shageluk for a water and sewer feasibility study. PHS put in a washeteria, watering point and well in 1975 and the community has had problems ever since. A feasibility study is needed to determine the best alternative for this community.

Chuathbaluk -- Feasibility Study $25,000

PHS constructed a well and watering point in the mid 1970's. Since 1977 the community has had problems with the pipes freezing and breaking for both water and sewer lines. The community's septic tank needs to be pumped to prevent surface contamination. A feasibility study needs to be undertaken to come up with specifications for a workable system.

Nulato -- Feasibility Study $25,000

A top priority of the city of Nulato is a water and sewer system. Currently, there is a laundry, bathing and watering point facility. The sewage disposal system consists of honey buckets and privies. The new townsite is a couple of miles away and they would like a central watering point there. These funds are for a feasibility study to come up with the most economical way to provide these services.

Elim -- Feasibility Study $50.000

In 1974 PHS put in a new water and sewer system, however there has been a multitude of problems with the system. If approved this appropriation would enable the City of Elim to come up with plans and specifications for a system that is adequate.

Selawik -- Feasibility Study $50,000

PHS ranks Selawik highest with major sanitation problems. In the past it has been established that the cost of a water and sewer system would be prohibitive, however because of the severe sanitation problems, a feasibility study would enable the City of Selawik to come up with plans and specifications for a system that is cost effective and one which would be adequate to serve the needs of the residents.

Anderson -- Sewer Feasibility Study $40,000

Anderson is a community of more than 500 people and presently depends upon private disposal of sewage and provision of safe drinking water. There is no public supply. There is a considerable amount of concern in the community that the drinking water will be contaminated bacause of the proximity to the sewage drain fields. The City of Anderson wishes to conduct a feasibility study for a public sewer system and to explore available alternatives.

Section 4.

The sum of $18,948,900 is appropriated from the General fund for payment as grants to the following municipalities for the following water and sewer projects:

(1) Saxman - water and sewer lines for Revilla Road and Evergreen Aven $150,000

The water source for the City of Saxman is a high concrete dam on Saxman Creek which supplies a 35,000 gallon storage tank. Homes have buried pipe service which was constructed in 1972 by PHS. Inadequate pressure at high homes in town is experienced. Sewage is disposed through a 25,000 GPD secondary treatment extended aeration plant. There are chronic problems with the sewage treatment plant as it is undersized to serve the community. The City of Saxman is requesting $150,000 for water and sewer lines for Revilla Road and Evergreen Avenue.

(2) Klawock - upgrade and reroute of water system, $350,000

The water source is a dam on Half Mile Creek. Buried 10" Techite pipe extends 2.5 miles to town, to supply a 100,000 gallon wood stave storage tank. The water supply is sufficient. The village provides good operation and maintenance, but 200 line breaks were noted in the last 8 years. During cannery season, higher sections of town do not get water due to pressure problems. This municipal grant is requested for rerouting and upgrading the water system.

(3) Craig - extension and upgrade of water and sewer lines, $350,000

A spring box and earthen dam supplies a 170,000 gallon storage tank, and from there, through a distribution system to 150 homes. The system is operated and owned by the City. In 1975, PHS extended the water main to serve 15 units, and installed a trunk system in 1976 to elderly housing units. The existing sewage plant is a Bio Disc treatment system which drains into Klawock Inlet. The three (3) lift stations are used for the sewage disposal treatment plant, were built or improved in 1977. The demand for water currently exceeds supply. The municipal grant requested for the City of Craig is for the extension and upgrade of water and sewer lines to occupied lots, and to replace overloaded pipes in the existing system. An FY 82 appropriation of $700,000 began the work, but substantially more is needed to finish the project.

(4) Wrangell - Stikine - Evergreen Project, $1,046,000

Stikine - Evergreen Avenue in Wrangell is a densely populated

area of town. Presently there is no water and sewer service. and no fire protection facilities available in this area. Water and Sewer lines would provide hydrant facilitites for fire protection. The Department of Transportation is planning to pave Stikine - Evergreen Avenue. Should this be done prior to the installation of water and sewer lines, the paved road would have to be dug up. This would create unnecessary waste and duplication. The total cost of project is $2,092,000. One half the amount is requested here, and the other half will be sought from DEC.

(5) Sitka - design of specifications for an alternate domestic water source, $500,000

The present domestic water supply for the City and Borough of Sitka is insufficient to meet present needs. The appropriation would fund a plan to: (1) identify a new source, (2) write specifications for construction.

(6) Haines - water project, $500,000

By Environmental Protection Agency's mandate in 1975, the City of Haines built a new water treatment facility, as well as changing its water source from a high crystal clear mountain stream, to a lake water source. Since the completion of the project, city residents have been forced to live with a slightly reddish colored water supply. This water supply stains clothing as well as household fixtures. Consultants have advised city that the water coloration problem can be corrected. It is apparent that the plant design was not adequately funded and the filtration units which were needed to remove the coloration from the lake water have never been installed. This funding request is to complete the system and provide clear, safe, and clean water to Haines.

(7) Skagway - water and sewer project, $1,932,000

Water consumption in Skagway is as much as eight times the normal consumption for a community its size. The main reason for this enormous amount of water wastage is the presence of more than 3 miles of ancient wood stave water main in the town distribution system. This old pipe requires constant maintenance attention, and is a financial drain on the City. The wood stave pipe, and a small amount of A-C pipe, will be replaced with cement lined ductile iron.

(8) Wasilla - sewer planning, design and right-of-way acquisition, $1,000,000

Funds to go to Wasilla for the planning, design, right-of-way and land acquisition for sewer project. This would encompass sewer collection, treatment and disposal for the city. The sewer system is considered to be a priority fund-

ing item for Wasilla.

(9) Ouzinkie - water and sewer renovation, $750,000

The City of Ouzinkie needs a new water and sewer system for approximately 60% of the city. Through the years, sewer lines plug up, and in some places the sewer comes up through the ground. Because of pressure problems in the water system, if there was a serious fire, it would be almost impossible to put it out.

The project would renovate about 60% of the present water and sewer system, add additional fire hydrants, add water and sewer service to 14 new homes, and change the present pump fed system to a gravity fed system.

(10) City of Kodiak - design of water and sewer system for Near Island, $750,000

Near Island is the only direction the City of Kodiak can expand, as it grows. Presently, the city is in the process of designing a bridge from Kodiak to Near Island. The Dog Bay Boat Harbor is presently under construction, on Near Island, and several other public facilities are in planning, including the Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

The firm of Peratrovich & Nottingham has been contracted by the City of Kodiak to do an extensive Near Island Master Plan for island usage, including commercial and private buildings. Detailed plans will be available to the committee by March 3, 1982. This project will consist of design and engineering of a water and sewer system on Near Island, with the main area to receive water and sewer service being the Dog Bay Harbor area.

(11) Sand Point-water and sewer extensions, $1,300,000

Sand Point's present water and sewer system is incapable of accommodating the requirements of a significant new development area in the community. This area consists of a 25-acre site for the new Sand Point school and a major housing subdivision, located northeast of the present town center. The city's present sewer plant is already handling double the quantity of wastewater it was designed to treat, and expansion of the present facility to accommodate the new load is impractical due to the present plant's location and site characteristics. The community's water system, while capable of providing sufficent water to handle the new area, does not contain sufficent tank storage to serve the developments, nor does the present distribution system even approach the area's boundaries. Construction of the new school is expected to begin in the spring of 1982, and water service and sewerage will need to be in place for its scheduled opening early in 1983. Onsite sewage treatment is impractical due to soils and topographical constraints. The proposed

project consists of extending new main and distributor water lines into the development area and to the new school, including the provision of a new storage tank capable of providing adequate pressure requirements. A new sewer system, complete with a treatment plant sized to treat the development area's wastewater, will also be required. This system consists of lateral and main lines, and perhaps, several lift stations. The city will manage and maintain the system.

(12) Port Lions-water and sewer extensions, $400,000

In order to hook up the city dock and industrial areas to the water system, 2,700 feet of 6' water main is needed. Replacement of the septic tank at the city dock may be needed. The U.S. Public Health Service has already done the industrial sizing of key water mains within the village. Also, three (3) industrial water filters were installed in the new water treatment building in the summer of 1981. Therefore, the 2,700 foot water extension and working septic tank is all that is needed to put the industrial area and city dock back in working order. An extension of the water and sewer system to the homes along Bayview Drive is needed. This requires 1,200 feet of four (4) inch water main and 1,200 feet of four (4) inch sewer main. The lack of water and sewer extension to this part of town represents a health hazard. The appropriation in HB 840, in the amount of $400,000, is requested for water and sewer extensions. Remaining funds for the project are expected to be awarded through a matching grant from DEC.

(13) Goodnews Bay - water and sewer system, $800,000

This Public Health Service water and sewer project, constructed in 1970, includes septic tanks with drain feilds and buried water and sewer lines hooked up to homes. The plastic service lines occasionally freeze. The school reverts to a septic tank operation when complications with the sewer system become a problem. Villagers utilize honey buckets when the system is not working. Water is noted to be cloudy and contains sediment. The current water source is an infiltration gallery in a shallow stream which dries up occasionally, and also runs near the dump.

(14) Aleknagik - water, sewer and landfill, $540,000

A Public Health Service 118' well, located on the north shore of Aleknagik Lake, was built and turned over to the village in 1974. This provides a watering point for some residents. Several private wells (3 on the north shore, and 3 on the south shore) provide water to other residents. Some homes use water from a lake spring, and others use water from Aleknagik Lake. The domestic sewage disposal methods which are used are privies, cess pools and honey buckets. The school, community hall, and clinic utilize a septic tank and some privies for sewage disposal. Many of the individual sewer systems are failing and sewage is draining

into the lake. Residents dispose solid waste at an open dump site, which is accessible by boat on the north shore of the lake. Its proximity to the lake results in some trash getting into the lake. Since many households are hauling water from the lake, a central watering facility would greatly improve health conditions.

(15) New Stuyahok - sewer upgrade, $90,000

The entire community is serviced by three (3) PHS constructed septic tanks with two (2) drainfields. One (1) septic tank has direct outfall. Equipment to pump the septic tanks was provided in 1976. Drain fields were noted to be backed up in low areas. One (1) septic tank with a drain field is connected to the community system. The clinic is also connected to the communtiy system.

(16) Akiak - water system, $200,000

DEC, in conjuction with the regional health corporations, developed a statewide priority listing of villages which are most in need of sanitation improvements. Akiak is listed among the village most in need of available safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Akiak's water is untreated from the river and the supply is variable. Currently, honeybuckets are dumped in a hole behind the houses. HUD is building 20 houses this spring interspersed among the already existing houses in the village. HUD and AVCP Housing Authority are providing funds to PHS to drill wells and construct septic tank drain fields for the HUD houses. However, they do not have the funds to do the same for the already existing houses while they are there with all of their equipment. PHS has already ordered the materials to be barged to Akiak for construction to begin in May and, therefore, cannot postpone the project. If we wait to get an appropriation through the captial budget, PHS will have to remobilize their drilling and construction equipment late this summer, or may have to wait until next year. This will push up the cost of construction of wells and septic tank drain fields for the old houses to more than 3 times what it would cost if done at the same time as the HUD housing, according to the Housing Auhtority and PHS.

PHS estimates that it will cost an additional $200,000 to provide these basic sanitation improvements to the old housing if done at the same time as the HUD housing. If done separately this summer, with remobilization of equipment, it will cost between $407,000 - $600,000.

(17) Akolmiut - outhouses and bunkers, $31,600

Last year the Public Health Service funded the construction of 18 sewage bunkers for Akolmiut. The City of Akolmiut includes the villages of both Kasigluk and Nunapitchuk. Eleven of the sewage bunkers were placed at the new AVCP Housing Authority housing site in Kasigluk, and seven were

placed in Nunapitchuk. However, more bunkers are needed, as the bunkers built last year fill up rapidly, especially during cold weather. The Public Health Service, due to federal budget cuts, lack the funding to construct any more bunkers.

This appropriation would fund the construction of 18 more bunkers for Akolmiut. Nine bunkers would be placed in Kasigluk and nine would be placed in Nunapitchuk. The bunkers are 8 x 6 x 4 feet and made out of plywood, 2 x 4's, and metal.

(18) Emmonak - water and sewer system, $2,400,000

On February 8, 1982, Emmonak experienced a fire which destroyed its pumphouse and water system. This water system included an washeteria. The Governor has declared a state of emergency in Emmonak, as the current available water source has containation potential and is totally inadequate to meet the needs of the residents of Emmonak. These funds are requested as a municipal grant to the City of Emmonak as Phase I construction of a project totalling $4.6 million.

(19) Shageluk - individual wells, $100,000

The amount of $100,000 will be awarded as a municipal grant to the City of Shageluk for the upgrading of the water delivery system in Shageluk. The current water system is inadequate in meeting the needs of the residents.

(20) Huslia - water and sewer upgrade, $185,000

The Huslia water and sewer system is presently being upgraded through VSW bond money. These additional funds are needed to complete Huslia's water systems. This is a high priority for the residents of Huslia The existing funding through VSW is an insufficient amount to complete this system Additional funds are required to adequately serve the needs of the community.

(21) Galena - water and sewer upgrade, $185,000

The first priority of the City of Galena is the reworking of the existing water and sewer lines, and extending the waste heat to the vehicle storage building. With rising energy costs, utilization of waste heat is a viable energy conservation measure.

Current water and sewer lines cover only city buildings and the school. Other development will be taking place around

this complex. Extending the current system will bring more of the city on line for piped water and sewer.

The project is estimated to cost $500,000. This will include planning, construction, materials and administrative costs.

(22) Holy Cross - water and sewer improvements, 20,000

The City of Holy Cross has been having problems maintaining its water and sewer system for several years. Due to its limited equipment, the lagoon hasn't been properly maintained and floods houses in the vicinity. It is a great concern to the residents of Holy Cross that a serious health hazard will occur because of this situation.

The Holy Cross pumphouse also is desperately in need of repair. The roof is caving in and leaks year round.

A grant to the City of Holy Cross would allow for the repair of the pumphouse roof and the purchase of some small new sewage equipment.

(23) Kotzebue - fire protection water line, $400,000

The present PHS water system in Kotzebue was designed to provide residential water service, and not for fire fighting purposes. The system has recurring problems of low water pressure, in fact, the maximum pressure at which the system can operate, without developing serious leaks is 55 psi. This is not adequate for fighting fires. In addition, Kotzebue has had recurring problems with line freeze up.

The storage capacity is adequate for current needs, but is expected to be insufficient by 1985 or 1990 depending, in part, on the type of new fire fighting equipment the city acquires.

A tragic fire occurred last January in which the community lost their IRA Recreation Center. This was partly due to the inability of the existing water loops to provide sufficient water, although there was plenty of water in the storage tank at the time.

In an attempt to prevent fires in the future, the city has engaged an engineering firm to plan a fire protection water distribution system, which would utilize "dry lines," activated by turning on a pump, to avoid the freeze up problem.

The City of Kotzebue is a second class city with a population of 2,250, and has been growing at a moderate and steady rate. It can no longer protect its residents with its present domestic water distribution system. In 1973 the Insurance Service Office surveyed the structures in Kotzebue, and recommended a 3,500 gpm flow, order to provide adequate fire protection. However, full capacity of the current system is 2,000 gpm, which is also the full capability of the 3 pumper trucks which Kotzebue now has. The fire protection water line requested here, is therefore greatly needed to protect the lives and property of the people of Kotzebue, in the event of fire.

(24) Kotzebue - water and sewer service line repair, 450,000

The City of Kotzebue is a second class city, north of the Arctic Circle with a population of 2,250 and has been growing at a moderate and steady rate. Many of the water and sewer lines are in a state of disrepair. If repairs are done in a piecemeal fashion, it will double the cost of the project. This money is to go to the City of Kotzebue to do all the repairs that they have identified for water and sewer lines.

(25) Kiana -- Sewage Treatment Plant $125,000

The Public Health Service constructed the Kiana water and sewe system, and the city of Kiana is presently operating and maintaining the facility. When the facility was constructed by PHS, the aeration unit and its component parts were not installed in a separate room. Apparently PHS did not have the additional funds to relocate the unit. This particular unit must be enclosed separately from the water treatment facilities (i.e. fluoridators and chlorinators) and water storage tanks. Presently the treatment process is by-passed and sewage/waste water is discharged, untreated, into the river. The aeration unit and sewage pumps are deteriorating and collecting rust due to non-use. Therefore, the city requests funds to totally renovate and repair the sewage treatment facility. DEC's project cost estimate is $250,000 to restore the system. Matching funds for the grant will be provided by DEC.

(26) Shungnak -- Sewer Lines $300,000

The Public Health Service constructed the Shungnak water and sewer facility. The waste water and sewage lines are placed underground. A lagoon is located approximately 1/2 mile from the community is used for disposal site. The sewage lines are experiencing breakages which is caused by freezing. Approximately 1/2 mile of pipe for the sewage system needs replacement, in addition, proper insulation with good exterior protection needs to be installed for the system to become operable.

(27) Noorvik -- Water and Sewer Repairs $150,000

The Noorvik water and sewer system is very unique in design which operates by vacuum pressure. The water and sewer utilidors were placed above ground because permafrost conditions below the ground would not sustain utilidors permanently. This makes access for repairing clogged and frozen lines more convenient. Since initial installation, the utilidors have sagged due to settling. In order for the system to operate efficiently, service lines must be level, otherwise vacuum pumps would be overworked and decrease their longevity. Fire hydrants were installed in certain sections of the water lines but were not fully completed. Full completion of hydrants need to be done for better community fire protection. The sewage and waste water discharge line, which disposes sewage into a Facultative Lagoon, needs leveling to prevent freeze up in the future. Appropriation of funds is needed to level utilidor lines, complete fire hydrants, and level and repair waste water and sewage discharge line.

(28) Buckland -- Water System Upgrade $100,000

The City of Buckland operates a washeteria which has laundry, showering, and central watering point facilities. The PHS constructed the washeteria because it was the most ecomomical alternative for them to construct and the community to operate. A 25,000 gallon storage tank is supplied with water from the Buckland River, however 50% of the residents use ice water because the water intake line for the facility froze-up. In the summer, residents receive water through a piped distribution system. In the fall of 1981 representatives of PHS made an on site visit to evaluate the existing system, and determined what improvements could be made to the existing system. PHS estimated for a new water and sewer facility, which would directly provide services through a pipe system, is approximately $3,000,000. Instead the community opted to renovate and repair their existing system, which would require work such as replacement of worn out pipes and couplings, repair of broken boilers, and repair of the water intake line. Therefore appropriation of funds is needed to restore the present system to an operable level.

(29) Buckland -- Water and Sewage Trucks $197,400

The City of Buckland's water delivery and sewage collection system needs improvements to improve health and sanitary conditions, this requires two (2) vehicles. The Department of Transportation estimate for each vehicle, including shipping and handling cost, is approximately $93,700. One vehicle would provide water delivery, with the other collecting sewage and solid waste for disposal to a land fill site.

(30) Deering -- Road to Dump Site $100,000

An uncontrolled land fill located near the vicinity of the airport is currently being used. Fencing for the land fill site is needed to contain debris. In addition, repair of the land fill access road, which is approximately 1.5 miles in length, needs improvements to make access less hazardous, and available year round. Presently the refuse is stored into 55 gallon barrels in winter and dumped on the sea ice. This appropriation would allow the residents to make necessary improvements to the road and landfill site. The city has the necessary local labor, equipment, and gravel resource to accomplish the project, however funds are needed to finance the proposed project.

(31) Diomede -- Water Tanks $363,700

The community of Diomede's water source is a spring which supplies a 120,000 gallon storage tank. The water supply serves the residents, B.I.A. school, and must also contain a reserve supply for emergency fire fighting. During winter periods the present storage tank by itself cannot sustain Diomede's water needs, especially with population increases in the future. To insure an adequate water supply, a 150,000 gallon storage tank is needed for a long range supply. This appropriation would allow the community to purchase a 150,000 gallon water storage tank.

(32) Koyuk -- Washeteria Toilets $3,100

The community of Koyuk operates a washeteria which provides laundry, showering and watering point facilities. When PHS constructed the washeteria, toilet facilities were not installed. The toilet facilities would help decrease usage of honey buckets and privies, which are susceptible to causing sanitary hazards. The DEC cost estimates for one (1) humis toilet is approximately $1,500. This appropriation would enable the community to purchase two (2) humis toilets at a cost of $3,100 which includes shipping and handling costs.

(33) Savoonga -- Water and Sewer System Upgrade $431,400

Savoonga's population has increased to well over 500 residents and because of this increase the community has a desperate need for a sanitation facility that is adequate to fill the needs of the community. DEC has helped the community with locating a suitable land fill site and is also assisting with technical problems. However, the community is still in need of a safe sanitary facility. If funding is approved, the community could then purchase the necessary materials, such as fiberglass water tanks, fiberglass sewage tanks, complete installation materials, lumber and garbage truck, sewage truck and water haul truck, a 30 x 30 utility building and construction of a gravel pad for the building. The city has been working with a contractor and the total cost for these raw materials is $431,400.

(34) Shaktookik -- Garbage Truck $50,000

Winter refuse and trash are now dumped on the ice. In the summer, trash is either burned or villagers use a fenced land fill. Shaktookik does not have a garbage haul vehicle. If funding is approved, it would allow the community to purchase this vehicle. By having a garbage truck, it would allow the community to improve its present garbage disposal system.

(35) Shaktoolik -- Water Line to Clinic $100,000

PHS built a centered washeteria/watering point for the City of Shaktoolik in 1977. Water is pumped three miles from the Tagoonmanik River to the pumphouse, where it is chlorinated and flouridated. Water is stored in a 794,000 gallon steel storage tank from which residents have their water during the winter. In summer, a distribution system operates, using 5,000 feet of two (2) inch pipe and 1,500 feet of one (1) inch pipe. The washeteria includes showers, washers and dryers. A wood frame single-story village health clinic was constructed in 1972 by PHS. The clinic is open five days a week and is staffed by one full-time health aide and one alternate health aide. The clinic presently hauls water from the central watering point. The washeteria/watering point and clinic facilities are across the street opposite each other. The requested appropriation funds would allow the city to hook-up a water line to connect the two (2) facilities.

(36) Shishmaref -- Water System Project $750,000

A tundra pond serves as the water source and an 800 foot line transmits the water into a pumphouse where filtration occurs prior to storage in a 300,000 gallon tank. The quantity and quality of water is inadequate. Most residents use ice for drinking. The existing system does not meet the needs of the community and the high school. Residents object to the location of the pond source adjacent to the cemetary and, consequently, do not drink the water. This is reflected in the fact that the store sells approximately 1000 cases of soft drinks every two weeks. The community has already had a feasibility study and is in need of additional funds to start construction of a facility. DEC and Norton Sound Health Corporation have placed Shishmaref as the highest priority on their lists of needed projects.

(37) Shishmaref -- Water Truck $93,700

The community is making a sincere effort to improve their water delivery system. If funding is approved, the community could then purchase the very necessary water truck.

(38) Teller -- Garbage Truck $90,000

In winter, refuse and trash are now dumped on the ice, and during the summer it is burned near the beach. The community does not have a garbage haul vehicle. This funding will enable the community to purchase a garbage haul vehicle to assist them in cleaning up the community.

(39) Wales -- Water and Sewage Trucks $150,000

Presently, the City of Wales is without adequate water and sewage haul vehicles. The community is making an effort to improve their water delivery system/solid waste/honey bucket collection and disposal system. If funding is approved the community could then purchase the vehicles to assist them in this effort.

(40) Kaktovik -- Water Storage Tank $1,200,000

The City of Kaktovik has a 600,000 gallon water storage tank. In 1979, the tank settled which caused a rip, draining half the water. The rip was repaired by welding, but this weld will not last indefinitely. It could break at any time. Although the water drained slowly during the incident in 1979, the weakened tank could burst this time, and flood the immediate area. It is a potentially dangerous situation which the community would like to alleviate. Since the community also needs additional water storage capacity, funds are requested to build a new 1,000,000 gallon tank.

Section 5.

The sum of $1,847,100 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as grants to the following communities for the following water, sewer, and solid waste facility projects:

(1) Metlakatla - water lines, sewer lines, sewer treatment plant, chlorination plant, $650,000

Metlakatla's nunber one priority is the improvement of the water and sewer system. Growth of the community, plus age of the existing water and sewer system are the primary reasons for upgrading and expanding the system. Growth and expansion of the community has outgrown the present storm drain system, which consists of wood stave pipe. Many areas within the community, including sections of the streets, will flood out during periods of heavy rains. Storm drains were not installed when new roads were being constructed (subtotal = $350,000).

New housing and mobile homes have recently been constructed in Metlakatla, however water and sewer service lines were not installed to serve these homes because of lack of funds (subtotal = $72,000).

The sewer treatment plant must be expanded to meet community demands adequately, extra motors for aerators, among other treatment equipment, needs to be purchased. Sewer treatment expansion plans would also include flushing and cleaning, (subtotal = $63,000).

The following items need to be purchased and installed to meet the EPA pollution discharge permit standards to treat raw sewage before it is discharged; chlorine contact chamber with a sanuri chlorinator, treatment plant laboratory kit, whispair max blower, 1000' air aquatubing, lift pumps and clear all growth of alder from inside of fence at sewage plant (subtotal = $25,000).

Purchase of a new gas chlorinator, with component parts and accessories including installment labor costs, is needed to upgrade water and sewer facility (subtotal = $10,000).

The main water line and main water trestle needs general rehabilitation, and replacement of sections of pipe are required (subtotal = $130,000).

In summary, Metlakatla needs improvement of the storm drainage system, expansion to trailer courts, repair and renovation of sewer treatment plant, installation of chlorinator, renovation and repair of trestle and main water system.

(2) Copper River for Silver Springs - community well - $32,100

The Copper River Basin has approximately 3,500 residents, homes are scattered for miles along the highway which would make a conventional piped water and sewer system unfinancable and difficult to operate and maintain. Copper Center Volunteer Fire Department presently must travel seventeen (17) miles to Glennallen to obtain water. Twenty Seven (27) homes were provided with individual wells by PHS in 1969, however 20 of these wells are unused because of poor water quality. In 1981, DEC report that estimated 75% of residents were without adequate water supply. A well located in the Silver Springs area would best serve the needs of the residents of Copper Center and surrounding areas. Silver Springs is located at Mile 105 on the Richardson Highway, which is 3 1/2 miles from the community of Copper Center. The Copper Center Elementary School is located at Silver Springs, and is a primary concern of area residents that the well be located at Silver Springs, in case of fire within the vicinity. In addition to the well, a pump and well housing are necessary.

(3) Takotna - individual wells, $100,000

The village of Takotna has long requested a water delivery system for the residents of its community. This is a high priority for the village of Takotna and required for safe water. $100,000 will be appropriated to the DC&RA for the village of Takotna to install a safe, feasible water delivery system in the village.

(4) Takotna - sewer feasibility study, $25,000

The residents of Takotna would like a sewer system. Currently, they are using pit privies as their method of sewage disposal. This feasibility study is needed to examine the other alternatives for sewage disposal that are economically feasible.

(5) Dot Lake - water system repair, $150,000

The village of Dot Lake is served by a central water facility which heats the homes and supplies fresh water to the villagers. The system has been in use for eleven years and has proven to be effective and a definite benefit to the village. However, it is in need of extensive repairs. The funds are for insulating and reburying the pipe system, installation of fire hydrants and for making access to the system easier.

(6) Chalkyitsik - water and sewer system, $250,000

Residents currently haul water from Black River in the winter, and Oxbow Slough in the summer. The river has an unsafe bacteria count. There is indiscriminate dumping of sewage, and solid waste is dumped into the river, and put on

the ice in the winter. These funds would allow construction of a badly needed water and sewer system.

(7) Evansville - well repair, $100,000

Water is hauled from the Koyukuk River. The water is untreated and the hauling distance is a problem for the villagers. Five (5) FAA wells are also used as water sources. The funds requested here would provide for a central watering point and community wells.

(8) Rampart - safe water development, $230,000

The community presently utilizes the following water sources: Yukon River, creeks approximately 2.5 miles from town, rainwater and ice. None of these sources are treated. One of the communites highest priorities is having a safe source of drinking water. These funds will provide for the devlopment of a safe water source.

(9) Stevens Village - safe water development, $250,000

Currently the residents of Stevens Village haul water from 5 miles away in the summer and in the winter they haul ice. There is no treatment of this water. The community would like a source of water nearer to the community.

(10) Beaver - solid waste facility, $40,000

Currently, garbage is dumped indiscriminately. The funds would provide for the development of a landfill site, with fencing enclosure.

(11) Alatna - solid waste facility, $10,000

Garbage is currently dumped indiscriminately along the Koyukuk River. These funds would provide for the development of a solid waste facility.

(12) Northway - solid waste facility, $100,000

There is currently an uncontrolled dumpsite on the upper Tanana River, near the village. There is some scattered dumping. A partially cotrolled dumpsite is located one (1) mile from the community. These funds are needed to develop a solid waste facility to control indiscriminate dumping. The community received $32,000 in HB 334 last year, for a solid waste disposal. Funds are needed to complete the project.

(6) The sum of $534,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payments as grants to the following municipalities for solid waste facilities:

(a) Akutan 60,000.

Trash and refuse dumped in a gravel spit, with trash burned and ashes dumped into the bay. A floating crab processor dumps all waste off the edge of the dock into Akutan Bay or on the beach. An area for dumping refuse or a system for collection has never been developed. Until the processors came into the Bay, the problem was relatively minor, but with the tremendous influx of people and the increase in waste material, it has become an urgent problem that needs to be addressed. Possible solutions to the problem include compaction and incineration and then barging the reduced garbage to a site out of town. Part of this appropriation will be for design and engineering.

(b) Platinum 40,000

Uncontrolled dump near mine site. Needs dumpsite badly.

(c) Koyukuk 22,000

Indiscriminate dumping in village, dump site also used.

(d) Huslia 22,000

Fenced land fill outside village, with access by road. Appropriation as a municipal grant to the City of Huslia to to construct a solid waste disposal site.

(e) Kiana-dump fensing
30,000

Fenced dump one (1) mile out near runway, currently next to gravel pit. Location is inconvenient because roads contain hazardous material injurious to residents and possible damage to equipment. New dump site needed.

(f) Shungnak-dump fencing
30,000

Fenced dump site one (1) mile from town near runway. Summer access to uncontrolled site is difficult. Disposal area not fenced.

(g) Kotlik 50,000

Indiscriminate dumping along river bank, trash noted as burned in 55 gallon drums. Kotlik has a severe health problem due in part to the landfill. The present landfill site is inadequate, trash is floating in the river and creating a health hazard to the residents. If funding is approved, the community could begin construction of a new landfill site.

(h) Teller-landfill relocation
100,000

Teller does not have a centralized dumpsite. The refuse is indiscriminately dumped around the village. It appears that some of the potable water sources have been polluted with sewage wastes. Some animal carcasses are also occasionally present along the beach and near water sources. A new site has been located and if funding is approved the community would be able to construct a landfill site and to clean-up the old sites.

(i) Kodiak Island Borough-Karluk facility
120,000

The existing sanitary landfill is too small and needs to be relocated. The Kodiak Area Native Association estimates a facility 3 times as large is needed, and Public Health Service representatives also say the Karluk dump is a priority project which needs immediate attention. Kodiak Island Borough is willing to administer the project and apply for additional funding from DEC. The project includes engineering and design and access road construction.

(j) Kodiak Island Borough-Old Harbor facility
60,000

The dump for Old Harbor is located near the old village right next to the road. Bears are attracted to the dump and create a dangerous situation for people walking or bicycling on the road. The dump needs to be relocated further from town. It's not anticipated that an access road will need to be built, but basic design and engineering is necessary.

THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

for Linda Otey in Rep O'Connell's office
from: Maria in Rep Adam's office

HB 840

deletions

p. 1 Sec. 1 (a) (2) (g) delete Noatak project

p. 3 Sec. 4 (26) delete Shungnak project

changes

p. 3 Sec. 4 (25) Kiana 750. (125)

p. 5 Sec. 6 (6) Ambler (Shungnak) dump fencing 30.

additions

Sec. 4 (41) North Slope Borough - for Wainwright emergency repairs for water treatment facility 75,000

F 840

Section 1(a)(1)

Hoonah water and sewer feasibility study.

The City of Hoonah has a serious water problem, having outgrown the existing water system. A feasibility study needs to be done to determine present and projected demand as well as the projected service area. Sources under consideration are Garteeni Creek and Sawmill Creek. The projected water quantities, water quality, freezing/hazard problems and treatment points need to be determined. Concept design of a treatment plant and sludge disposal site are needed. Transmission, distribution network, and storage sites need to be considered.

Amendment to HB 840 by Grussendorf

Section 1(a)(1) is amended by adding:

(D) Hoonah 80,000

HB 840

AMENDMENT #1 - O'Connell

Line 3, Page 3: Add new subsection (9) and renumber accordingly:

"(9)	Seldovia - Sanitary Sewer and Waterline Extensions	$557,000."

AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NUMBER 1:

Page 2, Sec. 2. Delete. Add new Sec. 2. The sum of 100,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation for a regional water and sewer maintenance center for the Bristol Bay region.

AMENDMENT NUMBER 2:

PAGE 2, Sec. 4 (a): Saxman--<u>water and sewer upgrade for Revilla Road and Evergreen Avenue</u>. (water line drainage, sewer lines, sewage treatment plant, and chlorination plant)

Chuckwuk's office

Clarks Point ✓

decrease by $30,000
new figure $10,000

PAS has ordered fencing and a Crawler tractor for the village of Clarks Point for the construction of a landfill, but no funds for the purpose construction of the landfill. these funds through the Dept of D.E.C. would pay for the construction of the landfills

District 15

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE

ERIC SUTCLIFFE

REPRESENTING
THE SOUTHERN ALASKA PENINSULA
THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN
KODIAK ISLAND
AND THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

HOME
P.O. BOX 3
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
(907) 581-1455

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4940

MEMORANDUM

TO: Community and Regional Affairs Committee Members

FROM: Eric Sutcliffe EGS

SUBJECT: HB 840

DATE: March 3, 1982

The question was raised during the March 3 testimony on HB840 whether or not the Port Lions water and sewer extensions (pg. 3, item 12) were already funded by the Public Health Service. At the time, the PHS representative did not have the back-up material describing the projects proposed in HB 840 and could not say for sure whether or not there was a duplication of effort. Conversations with him and the city have clarified beyond a doubt that the project outlined in HB 840 and the work planned by PHS are different projects. PHS plans to construct water and sewer extensions into the new HUD subdivisions. The city is seeking funding for service into already developed areas of town. In fact, the city applied for PHS funds for the project listed in HB 840 but was told PHS could only construct lines into the new housing projects.

Please see the attached descriptions if you have any further questions.

CITY OF PORT LIONS

CAPITAL PROJECTS NARRATIVE

1. PORT LIONS WATER & SEWER EXTENSIONS

A. Water Main - Kizhuyak Drive

2,700 feet of 6" water main to the City Dock and through the City's only industrial area. Repair or replace septic tank at City Dock. The City of Port Lions had an application into EDA to fund this project when Federal monies were cut. The U.S. Public Health Service has already done the industrial sizing of key water mains within the village. Also, three (3) industrial water filters were installed in our new water treatment building in the summer of 1981. Therefore, the 2,700 foot water extension and workable septic tank is all that is needed to put our industrial area and City Dock back in working order.

City Project #11 (FY '82) on the Municipal Aid financial report show's the City's intention to prepare Kizhuyak Drive water for the industrial extension.

B. Water Main & Sewer Main - Bayview Drive

1,200 feet of four (4) inch water main and 1,200 feet of four(4) inch sewer main along Bayview Drive where existing homes are located. Although all residential units in Port Lions are connected to the City's water and sewer systems, Bayview Drive extensions have never been funded. This represents a health hazard for our community.

City Project #10 on the Municipal Aid Financial Report represents $6,000.00 for the engineering and design of a comprehensive water, sewer and road study for Bayview Drive. This study is expected to be completed the winter of 1982. The City is requesting construction funds only.

It should be noted that the City of Port Lions charges all users a service fee each month for water and for sewer. The existing system operates all year around and has a full time operator. The City of Port Lions is wholely responsible for operation and maintenance.

Alaska State Legislature

POUCH Y, STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465-3800

from Hurlbert's office

March 3,1982
To: Marla
From Penelope

Additions to HB 840- Water sand Sewer - back-up info.

SEC.1

Hooper Bay - Feasibility Study - $ 200,000.

Hooper Bay is located at sea level and there is a very high risk of contamination to the water wells(ADD)Because of the high contamination risk, substantial testing must occur to establish an appropriate safe water system for Hooper Bay. Hooper Bay has a population of 600 and is in desperate need of an adequte supply of safe water. THese funds are to go to DEC to assess and design a feasible water system for this community.

SEC.3

Shageluk - Feasibility Study $ 25,000.

These funds are to go to the City of Shageluk for a sewer feasilbity study. PHS put in a waheteria, watering point and well in 1975, and the community has had problems ever since. A feasibility study is needed to determine the best alternative for this community.

Chuathbaluk- Feasibility Study $ 25,000.
(ADD)
PHS constructed a well and watering point for Chuathbaluk in the mid 1970's. Since 1977, the community has had problems with the pipes freezing and breaking for both their water and sewer lines.

Water is now available only at the school and the clinic, which considering the residential distribution of Chuathbaluk over a large hilly area, often creates a problem, particularlky in the cold winter months.

The sewage system consists of a few outdoor toilets; and indoor honey buckets. The honey buckets are usually dumped not far from the homes, some holes have been dug , but not for every home. This is a serious health hazard with children playing outside and coming across raw sewage.

A feasibility study needs to be completed to come up and specifications for a workable system.

Nulato - Feasbility STudy - $ 25,000.

...central watering point there.(ADD) In 1979 an analysis was completed on a water and sewer system for Nulato, and the results were presented to the City. The conclusion was made by the local residents that the City would not be able to maintain and/or operate the proposed system. These funds are for a new feasibility study to come up with the most economical way to provide these services, at a costs the City of Nulato can afford to maintain and operate.

SEC.4

(19) Shageluk - community wells $ 100,000.

The amount of $ 100,000. will be awarded as a municipal grant to the city of Shageulk for the upgrading of the water delivery system in Shageluk. The current water system is inadequate in meeting the needs of the residents.

SEC.5

(3) Takotna- Community wells - $ 100,000.

The village of Takotna has long requested a water delivery system for the residents of its community. This is a high priority for the village of Takotna, and required for safe water. $ 100,000. will be appropriated to the DCRA for the village of Takotna to install a safe, feasible water delivery system in the village.

Sec. 1 (2) (H) Hooper Bay - feasibility and design 200,000

Section (2) - Adams Rec. amendment

Sec. 4 (1) - Adams rec. amendment

Sec. 6 (10) - should go to the City of Old Harbor

Sec. 6 (6) reduce to 19,000 ~~[illegible]~~ since PHS is bringing in fencing they have no funds for construction

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

March 2, 1981

Pat -

Notes: HB 840

In talking with Gregg Capito of the Dept. of Env. Consery. the fo'lowing questions were asked:

Any conflicts of double funding between Public Health Service and the State?

Conflicts: Noatak - Public Health Ser. would not duplicate services that the State may provide through grants. PHS has extended water and sewer lines to the new subdivision. If this money is for providing the extensions of lines to individual new houses, there would not necessarily be a problem. However HB 840 is not detailed and it is not known what the scope of work accomplished by the legislation is.

Port Lions- Unspecific direction of funds; PHS will supply extensions of water and sewer lines to new homes in subdivision, what are the funding intentions of the State?

Aleknegik-PHS extending water/sewer to new homes.

Chalkyitsik - no system presently, PHS will build one

Shugnak - extension of water/sewer to new homes/ by PHS

Needs to be clarifed as to the State's intentions in these areas specifically, perhaps more.

PHS supports projects:
St. George
Kiana
Norvak
Dot Lake
Koliganek- Extension systems available/ first priority would be some type of operating and maintenance grants.

(not circulated to the rest of the committee members)

Linda

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 03 MARCH 1982

TO: ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: LINDA OTEY, COMMITTEE AIDE

RE: COMPARISON - CHAPTER 88/SLA 81 AND HB 840

The following information was compiled as requested at the last committee meeting regarding HB 840. There appears to be no instances of double funding in comparing appropriations of last year's village sewer and water development legislation with the projects of this year listed in HB 840. The communities listed are only those that appear in both pieces of legislation.

CHAPTER 88/SLA 81(HB334)	NAME	HB 840 APPROPRIATIONS
1. Safe Water & Solid Waste Feas. Study $ 50,000	CHALKYITSIK*	1. Project Grant $250,000
2. Safe Water & Solid Waste Feas. Study $ 50,000	NORTHWAY**	2. Solid Waste Project $ 10,000
Solid Waste Disposal Site Const. $ 32,000	"	
3. Hot Water Tank $ 1,500	SHAGELUK	3. Water/Sewer Feas. Study $ 25,000
Solid Waste Disposal Site Const. $ 22,000	"	
4. Upgrade Sewer Line and Beach Lift $700,000	CRAIG	4. Ext. & Upgrade/Water Sewer Lines $300,000
5. Solid Waste Disposal Site Const. $ 25,000	TAKOTNA	5. Grant/Indiv. Wells $100,000
		Sewer Feas. $ 25,000

* Department of Environmental Conservation project

** The Department of Environmental Conservation has accepted the policy of not participating with any community that has not formed a non-profit corporation.

Chapter 88

AN ACT

Making special appropriations for village safe water facilities, solid waste facilities, and water and sewer systems; and providing for an effective date.

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* Section 1. (a) The sum of $383,500 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation as follows:

(1) $83,500 for a village safe water project under the Village Safe Water Act (AS 46.07) and for a solid waste facility project in Tanacross;

(2) $300,000 for village safe water studies under the Village Safe Water Act (AS 46.07) and for solid waste feasibility studies in the following communities:

(A) Kalkyitsik

(B) Fort Yukon

(C) Hughes

(D) Northway

(E) Saint Mary's

(F) Minto

* Sec. 2. The sum of $7,694,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants to the following municipalities for water and sewer and solid waste facility construction as the local match to be used by the Department of Environmental Conservation as follows:

(1)	Bethel sewer system	$ 330,000
(2)	Dillingham water and sewer system	265,000
(3)	Kotzebue water and sewer system	1,637,000

(4) Nome water and sewer utilidor 4,600,000

(5) Unalaska water supply and distribution system repair 862,000

* Sec. 3. The sum of $1,451,500 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants to the following municipalities for the following purposes:

(1) City of Shageluk for purchase of a hot water tank $ 1,500

(2) City of Craig for upgrade of sewer line and beach lift station 700,000

(3) City of Fairbanks for sewer main insulation and rehabilitation - phase II 750,000

* Sec. 4. The sum of $236,000 is appropriated from the general fund for payment as grants for solid waste disposal site construction in the following communities:

(1) Saint Mary's $ 100,000

(2) Eagle 22,000

(3) Holy Cross 50,000

(4) Kaltag 22,000

(5) Nikolai 20,000

(6) Shageluk 22,000

* Sec. 5. The sum of $63,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Conservation for sanitation system repairs in Arctic Village.

* Sec. 6. The sum of $79,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as grants for solid waste disposal site construction in the following communities:

(1) Northway $ 32,000

(2) Yakutna 25,000

22,000

(3) Telida

* Sec. 7. The appropriations made by secs. 1, 2, and 5 of this Act are capital projects and are subject to AS 37.25.020.

* Sec. 8. The appropriations made by secs. 3, 4, and 6 of this Act shall be disbursed in accordance with AS 37.05.315.

* Sec. 9. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-

(Rls).