

DEPT. of
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION

UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

COMMISSIONER
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

SECRETARY III
SECRETARY II

PUBLIC INFORMATION
SECTION

DIVISIONS

DIVISION OF
FACILITY CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION

ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICES
SECTION

DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY OPERATIONS

DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY MANAGEMENT

DIVISION OF
SEAFOOD AND
ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

WATER & WASTEWATER
WORKS ADVISORY
BOARD

LITTER CONTROL
AND RESOURCE
RECOVERY ADVISORY
COUNCIL

APPROVED:

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

AUG 20

DATE

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION

12/2/81
DATE

[Signature]
GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

12/1/81
DATE

(d) In this section, "public facility"

(1) means a capital improvement within one of the categories described in (b) of this section which is constructed

(A) for subsequent occupancy or operation by the state, a public corporation of the state, the University of Alaska, a political subdivision, or a regional educational attendance area;

(B) by a political subdivision or any private party with the assistance of financial support provided by the state if funds appropriated or paid by way of a grant or loan in advance of construction of the facility, or any part of it, are 50 per cent or more of the estimated costs of construction of the facility;

(2) does not include projects constructed with the proceeds of one or more loans issued by a loan program administered by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. (§ 14 ch 168 SLA 1978; am § 6 ch 62 SLA 1979; am § 13 ch 83 SLA 1980; am Executive Order No. 50, § 11 (1981))

Effect of amendments. — The 1981 amendment deleted "communication facilities and" near the beginning of section (d)(3)(F).

Chapter 46. Department of Environmental Conservation.

Article

1. Organization (§ 44.46.020)
3. Alaska Council on Science and Technology (Repealed)

Article 1. Organization.

Section

20. Duties of department

Sec. 44.46.020. Duties of department. The Department of Environmental Conservation shall

(1) have primary responsibility for coordination and development of policies, programs and planning related to the environment of the state and of the various regions of the state;

(2) have primary responsibility for the promulgation and enforcement of regulations setting standards for the prevention and abatement of all water, land, subsurface land and air pollution, and other sources or potential sources of pollution of the environment, including by way of example only, petroleum and natural gas pipelines;

(3) promote and develop programs for the protection and control of the environment of the state;

(4) take such actions as are necessary and proper to further the policy declared in AS 46.03.010.

(5) adopt regulations for

(A) the prevention and control of public health nuisances;
 (B) the regulation of sanitation and sanitary practices in the interest of public health;

(C) standards of cleanliness and sanitation in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of a camp, cannery, food handling establishment, food manufacturing plant, mattress manufacturing establishment, industrial plant, school, barbershop, hairdressing or cosmetology establishment, soft drink establishment, beer and wine dispensaries, and for other similar establishments in which lack of sanitation may create a condition which causes disease;

(D) the regulation of quality and purity of commercially compressed air sold for human respiration. (§ 2 ch 120 SLA 1971; am Executive Order No. 51, § 40 (1981))

Effect of amendments — The 1981 amendment added paragraph (5).

Article 3. Alaska Council on Science and Technology.

Section

70 — 110. [Repealed]

Secs. 44.46.070 — 44.46.110. Council established; purpose, powers and duties; records, reports; definition; short title.

Repealed by Executive Order No. 48, § 6 (1981).

Cross references. — For present provisions on Alaska Council on Science and Technology, see AS 44.21.241 — 44.21.255.
Editor's notes. — The repealed article derived from Executive Order No. 46, § 3 (1960); § 7, ch. 148, SLA 1980.

Chapter 47. Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Article

- 3. Planning Assistance (§ 44.47.095)
- 4. Rural Development (§§ 44.47.140, 44.47.145)
- 7. Day Care Assistance (§§ 44.47.250 — 44.47.270, 44.47.305, 44.47.310)
- 8. The Temperate Social Activities Revolving Loan Fund (Repealed)
- 9. Division of Housing Assistance (§§ 44.47.370 — 44.47.440, 44.47.460, 44.47.470, 44.47.490, 44.47.510, 44.47.520, 44.47.560)
- 10. Local Boundary Commission (§ 44.47.565)
- 11. Senior Citizens Housing Development Fund (§§ 44.47.610 — 44.47.620)

Article 3. Planning Assistance.

Section

- 95. Planning assistance for development and maintenance of district coastal management programs

IV. PROGRAMS

The department's organization, budget, and management are based upon ten programs, all of which entirely or partially provide direct services to the public.

The last part of this report includes an organization chart and discussion of each of the department's four divisions. The programs are also discussed in more detail in those descriptions, in terms of the role of each unit in carrying out these programs.

A. Drinking Water

Most people would like the assurance that water available from public sources is safe to drink, but few realize that producing safe drinking water requires ever increasing amounts of effort and money. Because of population growth coupled with natural resource development, an increased effort by the Department of Environmental Conservation has been required to maintain safe drinking water throughout the state.

During the past ten years there has been a large increase in the number of small water systems constructed in the state, particularly in remote areas. Lack of proper operation and maintenance causes many of these systems to experience malfunctions or conditions which can lead to water contamination. Also, increasing population and development have, in some instances, resulted in contamination of water sources, which can pass untreated to the consumers of poorly operated water systems. Another problem area is poorly maintained or simply obsolete and deteriorated older water systems.

The consequences of not maintaining safe public water supplies can be catastrophic. A number of outbreaks of waterborne diseases have occurred in Alaska within the past ten years; shigellosis in 1971 and 1976, dysentery in 1972 and 1977, salmonellosis in 1974, and giardiasis in 1979 and 1980. These diseases can result in extreme discomfort, hospitalization and sometimes death.

A primary objective of DEC is to ensure that public water supplies provide a reliable and safe water. Several methods of supervision are employed, ranging from strict enforcement of legal requirements to financial assistance for water suppliers. The department has chosen a balanced program, the major features of which are:

- Continuing public education.
- Technical assistance in solving water supply problems.
- Regulations that set minimum standards for public water systems.
- Plan review for additions to existing systems and construction of new ones.
- Training and certification of water system operators.
- Inspection of water systems.
- Waterborne disease surveillance and investigation.
- Construction grants program.

In addition to the protection afforded water systems by plan review, facility inspection and regulatory elements of the department's safe drinking water program, technical and financial assistance to evaluate and correct problems is a major thrust of the program.

B. Water Pollution Control

In most states and many nations, lakes, rivers and coastal waters have been polluted by a variety of domestic and industrial sources. This is not the case in Alaska. With very few exceptions, Alaska's coastal and inland waters are clean.

A major challenge to the state and the department is presented by our pristine water. While the public, in general, supports the policy of maintaining Alaska's water quality, there are increasing pressures to accommodate development without the accompanying costs of waste treatment. The state must maintain its present effort to allow discharges while maintaining the present uses of Alaska's waters. This means further development of our water quality standards, based upon new scientific information on the impacts of different pollutants, the design of mixing zones and other factors, to allow cost-effective discharges of pollutants and still confine degradation to a limited area.

The water pollution control program is designed to address the major economic activities in Alaska (oil and gas, seafood processing, forest products, mining, and hydrocarbon processing) and municipal wastes.

C. Air Quality Control

There are two basic air quality issues in Alaska: vehicle-caused air pollution in Anchorage and Fairbanks; and maintaining the existing high quality of air throughout the state.

Even though cities the size of Anchorage and Fairbanks in the continental United States do not usually have significant air quality problems, their subarctic location, combined with climatic and human factors, creates high carbon monoxide concentrations in the air, during certain times of the year. The Department of Environmental Conservation has been monitoring air pollution concentrations in these areas for nearly a decade.

Approximately 96 percent of the carbon monoxide produced in Fairbanks and 85 percent of that produced in Anchorage comes from motor vehicles. During winter months, concentrations rival those found in large urban complexes of the contiguous 48 states. This situation can be traced to extreme winter temperatures and associated meteorological phenomena. Cold temperatures increase vehicle emissions by requiring a richer fuel mixture to keep the engine operating. Winter weather conditions are often typified by temperature/pressure inversions which do not allow ground air to rise and mix with the upper atmosphere. This stagnant air becomes more and more polluted as air is held down by the "pressure cap" formed by the upper air.

A two-year study is planned to improve understanding of winter meteorological conditions found in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and to determine methods to help alleviate the carbon monoxide problems. The department has borrowed a Mobile Emission Test Facility from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency which will allow the state to test vehicles operating under normal conditions. These tests should give a better understanding of the effects of cold on automobile emissions. Once testing is completed, a program to reduce air quality problems from vehicle exhausts will be designed and implemented.

The core of the new program is the Mobile Emission Test Facility. Here, DEC will be able to determine what the benefits are of vehicle inspection and maintenance, new retrofit devices designed to aid cold-start problems and use of alternate fuels such as gasohol and liquid gas. In addition, the staff of the facility will develop a typical Alaskan driving cycle to compare with the federal model and develop new emission base line data for cold weather climates.

Air pollutants are also generated from stationary sources which are most often industrial. For example, pulp mills can produce sulfur dioxide, asphalt plants emit particulate matter, and the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels used in heating releases sulfuric and nitric oxides into the air.

During the past decade a growing population and expanding industrial activities have contributed to an increase in air pollution. Realizing the potential for air pollution problems during the early years of its existence, the Department of Environmental Conservation published its first set of air quality regulations in 1972. These regulations set standards to control the particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and visible emissions (smoke) from about 50 major sources of air pollution and seven hundred minor sources in the state.

Through continued monitoring and enforcement of air quality standards, the department will continue to safeguard the Alaskan airshed throughout the next decade of industrial expansion.

D. Solid Waste

The department proposed a major revision to the solid waste management regulations for public review and comment in the summer of 1982. The regulations and a revised solid waste management plan, which will bring nearly all facilities into compliance with a set of appropriate standards by 1987, will be put in effect in 1983. Its elements include revised regulations, formal facility inspections, greatly expanded technical assistance and training, the on-going permit program, development of how-to-do-it guidelines for solid waste activities, a construction grants program, data gathering, and a public information program. These elements will help the department place more and more emphasis on problem prevention activities and less on reacting to existing problems.

E. Hazardous Materials

Increased industry such as additional oil and gas development, the new

gas pipeline and new lands set aside for oil exploration will undoubtedly increase Alaska's volume of hazardous wastes. The state will manage these wastes in part through implementation of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the companion state law. A tracing and manifest system will ensure that all wastes are disposed into a permitted facility. New, safer facilities with highly developed technological capabilities will come into use as the cost and responsibility of handling is placed on the waste generators. This should in turn create incentives to reduce the production of hazardous waste in the second half of the 1980's as alternative products and production processes are developed.

The state is also exploring the possibilities of approving a secure landfill-incinerator combination capable of accepting hazardous wastes and improving the treatment and transport of wastes to lessen the amount exported. As Alaska and the rest of the nation grapple with the problem, it is likely that better solutions will emerge.

F. Sanitation

The United States enjoys one of the highest levels of sanitation of any nation. This fact has a direct bearing on the length and quality of our lives. There are serious problems in Alaska with sanitary conditions; however, they are centered primarily in rural areas, and small towns and suburbs on the margins of Alaska's cities. These problems include contaminated sources of drinking water, contact with sewage from on-site disposal systems, and inadequate attention to sanitation in restaurants and other public facilities. The department's staff is not adequate to maintain a quality sanitation program in Alaska. A major effort should be made to establish local health programs throughout the state, operating under existing state standards. The Municipality of Anchorage currently administers health-related functions which DEC carries out in the rest of the state. Elsewhere in the United States, these are often local responsibilities.

G. Permits

DEC operates a permit assistance program under the authority of the Environmental Procedures Coordination Act. This program includes permit information centers in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, a directory of permits, and the opportunity for developers to secure all approvals for a project under a single master permit application process. The permit information centers receive hundreds of inquiries per month. The department has received frequent thanks for these services.

H. Oil Pollution Control

In 1976, the Alaska Legislature passed its first major legislation addressing the problem of oil spills. It required oil spill contingency plans, proof of financial responsibility for clean-up efforts and liability, as well as provisions for charges against terminal users and oil tankers based on the degree of spill risk their equipment and operations presented. Funds collected from the program were to be used to develop a contingency fund to meet clean-up costs in the event of a

major spill. The fund was struck down by the courts, leaving the other two provisions intact. In 1980, the Alaska Legislature passed revisions to this legislation extending contingency plans and financial responsibility to offshore exploration and production facilities and oil barges. Very recently, the governor approved a \$1 million fund to cover oil spill containment and cleanup, for use when the cause of the spill is unknown or the individual or group cannot provide the cleanup themselves.

Fortunately, there have been few dramatic news stories about oil spills. This in itself is indicative of success for the department's oil spill control program. Even though the state has witnessed several medium-sized spills, damage has been kept to a minimum. The department has a good start on developing oil spill contingency plans for coastal communities, and oil spill clean-up equipment is now being stationed in various key locations throughout the state. These efforts can be expected to reduce the danger of potential oil spills and preserve the natural beauty and resources of the state.

I. Management and Support

This program is basically internal, as it provides guidance and management of the department. However, direct public services are provided in that the department's management works directly with municipal officials, citizens, interest groups, and others, and often intervenes on behalf of Alaskans in disputes with federal agencies.

J. Facilities Construction and Operation

Municipal wastewater management in Alaska has progressed significantly in the past decade. In 1970 there were no municipal secondary sewage treatment plants operating in the state. Disposal of sanitary waste was generally handled by septic tank systems or by discharges of raw waste into local water bodies or, in some cases, on land. These practices presented potentially severe health hazards and in several cases resulted in widespread outbreaks of disease. In fact, during the winter of 1971, nearly half of the city of Cordova contracted gastro-intestinal illness when sewage contaminated Eyak Lake water was used as an emergency water supply.

In the past, most new residential growth was developed using septic tanks and drainfields. Often, these systems were sited in soils too "tight" (i.e., clay, hardpan, etc.) to allow adequate percolation. As a result, homeowners were faced with the expensive decision to install a second drainfield or form a local assessment district to build a collector sewer system. When these alternatives proved too expensive, raw sewage often surfaced and collected in road ditches and back yards. As Alaska's population grew and areas with less desirable soil conditions began to be developed, unsanitary sewage disposal became an increasing problem.

This problem was recognized by the Alaska Legislature when the department was created and given authority to award grants to municipalities for construction of water and sewer projects. These grants were

originally to provide 25 percent of all eligible costs or one-half of non-federally financed project costs, whichever was less. The law was amended in 1976 to increase the state's participation to 50 percent of total funding costs.

Positive health benefits have resulted through improved municipal sanitation facilities and practices. Although these benefits are difficult to quantify, they are perceived to be significant by many municipalities as evidenced in the continuing interest and support of the state grants program. Incidences of waterborne disease outbreaks also appear to have decreased substantially since inception of the program a decade ago.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Larry Crawford
Chief of Staff
Office of the Governor

DATE: April 21, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2600

FROM: Richard A. Neve
Commissioner
Dept. of Environmental Conservation

SUBJECT:

Employee Information

In response to your April 13, 1983 memo, I'm providing information and resume for my directors.

Keith A. Kelton
Director, Environmental Quality Operation Division
Date of hire: July 8, 1970
Pay Range: 26B
Salary: \$4885.00 per month

Joseph W. Cladouhos
Director, Environmental Quality Management Division
Date of hire: November 1, 1971
Pay Range: 26A
Salary: \$4725.00 per month

Gary L. Hayden
Director, Facility Construction and Operations Division
Date of hire: May 25, 1975
Pay Range: 26A
Salary: \$4725.00 per month

George A. Hart
Director, Seafood and Animal Industries Division
Date of hire: May 19, 1969
Pay Range: 26A
Salary: \$4725.00 per month

William B. Publicover
Director, Administrative Service Division
Date of hire: January 24, 1977
Pay Range: 26B
Salary: \$4885.00 per month

Resumes of educational background and previous non-state work experience are attached.

Biographical Sketch of

Richard Anthony Nevé

SS# 548-28-9626

Born: 3 November 1923; Los Angeles, California

Education: B.S. Loyola University, Los Angeles, 1948 - Biology
M.S. University of San Francisco, 1951 - Physiology
and Microbiology
Ph.D. University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, 1956 -
Biochemistry

**Academic
Position:** Professor of Marine Science (Aquaculture and Marine
Pathology and Toxicology), 1970-present

Member: American Chemical Society
American Association for the Advancement of Science
National Shellfish Association
Biochemical Society (London)
American Society of Zoologists
Biological Society (Plymouth)
The American Fisheries Society
Pacific Fisheries Technologists
World Mariculture Society

Consultant: Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (salmon)
(Cordova, Alaska)
Sheldon Jackson College Aquaculture Program (salmon & oysters)
(Sitka, Alaska)
Metlakatla Indian Community (Edible Marine Resource Development)

**Special
Activities:** Program Chairman, for The North Pacific Aquaculture Symposium,
August 18-27, 1980, Anchorage Alaska, and Newport Oregon.
Member of Steering Committee for Second International
Conference on Toxic Dinoflagellate Blooms; Key Biscayne,
Florida, Oct. 31 - Nov. 6, 1978.
Participant, National Academy of Sciences, "Study Section on
Aquaculture", Washington, D.C., March 9-11, 1977.
Participant, First International Conference on Toxic Dino-
flagellate Blooms; Boston, Mass., Nov. 4-6, 1974.
Co-Principal Investigator of Marine Oil Pollution Programs
on Oil Spill Contingency Plans in the U.K. and Scandina-
vian Countries, April 1976.
Participant, Third International Conference on Port and Ocean
Engineering Under Arctic Conditions. Fairbanks, Alaska,
August 11-15, 1975.

Special
Activities:
(cont'd)

Participant, American Society of Limnology and Oceanography.
"Enhancement of Primary Productivity by Artificial
Upwelling". Halifax, N. S., June 24, 1975.
Participant, Seventh International Seaweed Symposium, Sapporo,
Japan, August 8-12, 1971.
Participant, Symposium on "Organic Matter in Natural Waters",
University of Alaska, September 2-4, 1968.

Experience:

Principal designer for new marine laboratory for University
of Alaska, Institute of Marine Science, Seward Station.
Principal designer and developer of artificial upwelling
system to enhance primary productivity and ultimately
feed for finfish and invertebrates.
Co-Developer colorimetric test for paralytic shellfish poison.
Dean of Graduate Studies and Professor of Biochemistry,
Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Washington,
1966-1970
Associate Professor and Head Department of Biology, Seattle
University, 1962-1966.
Visiting Scientist, Pacific Science Center, Seattle, Washington,
1964-1966.
Consultant, Department of Fisheries, University of Washington,
Seattle, Washington, 1961-1966.
Lecturer, Chemistry Department, Seattle University, Seattle,
Washington, 1961-1966.
Head of Department of Biochemistry, Providence Hospital,
Seattle, Washington, 1960-1963.
Post-doctoral Fellow of U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare, National Heart Institute at University of
California, Berkeley, 1958-1960.
Research Associate, University of Oregon Medical School,
Department of Pediatrics, 1956-1958.
Pre-doctoral Fellow of the Dazian Foundation, 1954-1955.
Teaching and Research Assistant, University of Oregon Medical
School, 1951-1956.
Biologist at U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory,
San Francisco, 1949-1951.
Teaching Assistant at University of San Francisco, 1948-1949.

Relevant
Recent
Publications:

Farwell, G. W., A. C. Broad, R. A. Nevé and D. E. Bevan. 1967.
Edition of section on education of "Oceanographic Resources
of the Pacific Northwest," University of Washington Press.
Nevé, R. A. and G. A. Howard. 1970. Carotenoids of the
crinoid *Florometra serrestissima*. Symposium on Organic
Matter in Natural Water. University of Alaska Press.
Nevé, R. A. 1970. The challenge of change in graduate
education today. Western Association of Graduate Schools,
Seattle, Washington.
Nevé, R. A. 1972. A chemical assay for paralytic shellfish
poisoning. Proceedings of the National Shellfish
Association 63:9.

- Publications: Nevé, R. A., R. C. Clasby, J. J. Goering, and D. W. Hood.
(cont'd) 1976. Enhancement of primary productivity by artificial upwelling. *Marine Science Communications* 2(2):109-124.
- Gershey, R. M., R. A. Nevé, D. L. Musgrave, and P. B. Reichardt. 1977. A colorimetric method for determination of saxitoxin. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 34:559-583.
- Paul, A. J., D. W. Hood and R. A. Nevé. 1976. Rearing of chum salmon in an artificial upwelling system. *Aquaculture* 9:387-390.
- Paul, A. J., J. M. Paul, D. W. Hood and R. A. Nevé. 1977. Observations on food preferences, daily ration requirements and growth of *Haliotis kamtschutkana* (Jonas) in captivity. *Veliger* 19(3):303-309.
- Paul, A. J., J. M. Paul and R. A. Nevé. 1978. Phytoplankton densities and the growth of *Mytilus edulis* in a model Alaskan upwelling system. *J. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer.* 38(1):100-104.
- Reichardt, P. B., R. A. Nevé, R. M. Gershey, S. Hall, D. L. Musgrave, P. J. Seaton and G. A. Swisher, Jr. 1978. Chemical investigations of paralytic shellfish poisoning in Alaska. Sea Grant Report 78-3, Inst. Mar. Sci. Report R78-4, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska.
- Cooney, R. T., D. Urquhart, R. A. Nevé, J. Hilsinger, R. C. Clashy, D. Barnard. Some aspects of the carrying capacity of Prince William Sound, Alaska for hatchery released pink and chum salmon fry. Sea Grant Report 78-4, Inst. Mar. Sci. Report R78-3, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska.
- Blogoslawski, W. and R. A. Nevé. 1979. Detoxification of shellfish in Second International Conference on Toxic Dinoflagellata Blooms; (ed) D. L. Taylor and H. H. Seliger. Elsevier/North-Holland. p. 473.
- Hall, S., R. A. Nevé, P. B. Reichardt and G. A. Swisher, Jr. 1979. Chemical Conference on Toxic Dinoflagellata Blooms; Key Biscayne, Florida; Oct. 31 - Nov. 6; (ed) D. L. Taylor and H. H. Seliger. Elsevier/North-Holland. p. 348.
- Nevé, R. A. 1979. Solar electricity. *The Northern Engineer* 11(3):28-33.
- Hall, S., P. B. Reichardt, and R. A. Nevé. 1980. Toxins extracted from an Alaskan isolate of *Proto gonyaulax* sp., *Biochem. & Biophys. Res. Com.* 97(2):649-655.
- Nevé, R. A. 1981. The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission Response to Change in The Renewable and Economic Resources of the North. In: *The Renewable and Economic Resources of the North*, Milton Freeman (ed.) Association of Canadian Universities of the North.
- Nevé, R. A. 1982. The use of ozonized ice to extend the shelf life of fresh Alaskan fish. Report to the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Office of Commercial Fisheries Development.

Resume
of
WILLIAM ANDREW PUBLICOVER

Personal Information

Date of Birth: 5 December 1932
Marital Status: Married, 1 child
Education: B.S. Marine Engineering
U.S. Coast Guard Academy 1954-
Home Address: 9166 Parkwood Drive, Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: Home 789-2276 Office 465-2696

Relative Experience

State of Alaska

October 1979 to present - Deputy Director, Environmental Quality Operations Division - act as chief of staff and administrative officer for the division - prepared fiscal side of policy and operating budgets, assimilated newly reorganized components into a coherent FY 81 budget package, integrated Sanitariums into the FY 82 budgets - established program codes that will lead to determination of true program costs - lead role in structuring regional organization that clearly delineates lines of responsibility - as member of senior staff, contributed to establishment of department policy and priorities.

January 1977 to September 1979 - Tanker Safety Specialist - initiated Alaska oil pollution control program - developed regulations for tankers and terminals from complex statute within eight months - provided comments on various Coast Guard proposals for Valdez Vessel Traffic System and regulation changes - developed state spill contingency plan, provided formal training for spill specialist, represented state on the Regional Response Team - assisted the Department of Law in defense of Chevron versus Hammond suit - chaired department reorganization task force.

U.S. Coast Guard

June 1976 to December 1976 - Marine Inspection Office, N.Y.
- Chief, Material Inspection Section - responsible for inspection and certification program in New York zone - evaluated and approved ship alterations and repair - oversaw new construction program - acted as Executive Officer in his absence - supervised 46 military and 6 civilian personnel.

June 1974 to June 1976 - Marine Safety Office, Guam - Captain of the Port - On Scene Coordinator for Pollution, Guam and Trust Territory - responsible for Merchant Marine, Boating and Port Safety programs - coordinated Navy commercial maritime interface in Port - initiated revised harbor regulations, expanded Pollution Contingency Plan, developed port fire fighting plan - assisted Government of Guam in updating Boating Safety Program - provided liaison and assistance to Trust Territory in marine safety and pollution - supervised 9 military staff.

June 1971 to June 1974 - Headquarters, Chief, Vessel Inspection and Manning Standards Branch - responsible for uniform interpretation and application of manning and inspection regulations - developed regulations implementing new laws governing Pollution, Ports and Waterways Safety and Boating - controlled overseas inspection program - established manning levels for new vessels - prepared vessel inspection input to budget, long and short range planning - initiated R & D effort for Automated Inspection Data System and Inspection Techniques - developed regulations for Offshore Oil Industry Vessels - supervised 7 offices and 4 civilian personnel.

April 1960 to June 1971 - Marine Inspection Office, New York, Supervisory Hull and Machinery Inspector - supervised training, assignment and evaluation of 24 field inspectors - conducted inspection of vessels for Sealand, Ingram, and Santa Fe in Germany, France and Holland - supervised conversion of foreign vessel to U.S. flag - two years in Technical Branch approving ship's structures, machinery, and stability.

Private Industry

Two and a half years with Worthington Corporation, Marine Division - prepared bids for shipboard condensers, compressors, pumps and turbines - entered shop orders - post order follow-up to delivery - administered over \$40 million in orders at one time - advanced to Sales Representative for Bath Iron Works and Bethlehem Steel accounts.

RESUME

Name: George A. Hart

Social Security Number: 266-26-2037

Birthdate: August 26, 1928

Marital Status: Married 23 years, three children.

High School: Graduated 1945; Garfield Heights High School, Garfield, Ohio.

Work/Job History:

1945-1949 U.S. Navy, Commissarian Third Class. Honorable Discharge.

1949-1965 Various positions in the food manufacturing and processing industry. (Meat and poultry).

Last Position: Plant Superintendent, Hibbs Packing Company, Ellensburg, Washington.

Responsibilities: General management of slaughter and meat processing operations, employing 42 personnel.

1966-1969 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Meat and Poultry Inspection Program.

Last Position: Regional Training Supervisor.

Responsibilities: Development of a training program for state and federal meat and poultry inspection personnel. Training of state and federal personnel in the regulations, requirements and inspection procedures under the 1967 revision of the U.S. Wholesome Meat Act.

1969-1980 State of Alaska, Meat Inspection Supervisor.

1980-Present State of Alaska, Chief of Food Inspection (Sanitarian IV).

Responsibilities: Development, supervision and general administration of the state meat and poultry inspection program. In 1977 also assumed supervision and general administration of the state fish inspection program.

Education or Training:

<u>Course/School</u>	<u>Dates Attended</u>
Broadway Community College Psychology II	1949 (24 Hrs.)

<u>Course/School</u>	<u>Dates Attended</u>
USDA Training Sessions	1966-1969
Sanitation-Microbiology & Food Poisoning	
Principals of Statistics	
Rodent and Pest Controls	
Labeling - Net Weights	
Processing Calculations - Additives	
Fabrication and Portion Control	
Formulation - Mathematics	
Curing and Smoking - Rendering and Refining	
Canning - Deceptive Practices	
Physical Plant/Management Relations	
USDA/FBI Compliance Staff-Evidence Collection	1972
Contract Administration	1974
Supervisory Management	1975
FDA Shellfish Sanitation	1977
FDA Paralytic Shellfish Poison	1977
Measuring Job Performance	1978
FDA-Procedures of Enforcement	1979
USDA/FDA - Better Manufacturing Practices	1982
Can Integrity - Decomposition	1982
Handling, Storage and Transportation of Fishery Products	1982

Licenses and Commissions:

U.S. Food and Drug Commission	May 1981
USDA Cross License - State/Federal Meat & Poultry Inspection	June 1969
USDA Cross License - State/Federal Compliance & Program Review Staff	February 1970

DATA SHEET

Gary Lynn Hayden

P.O. Box 1011
Auke Bay, Alaska 99821

Personal Information

Date of Birth: September 30, 1946
Height: 5' 9"
Weight: 135 lbs.
Marital Status: Married

Education

School: University of Arkansas; September 1972 to August 1973
Degree: Master of Science Civil Engineering

School: University of Arkansas; September 1965 to January 1970
Degree: Bachelor of Science Civil Engineering
Activities: American Society of Civil Engineers,
Alpha Phi Omega (Service),
President of Baptist Student Union

School: Arkansas Polytechnical Institute of Technology;
September 1964 to May 1965
Major: Pre-engineering

Work

Employer: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Date: February 15, 1983 to present
Position: Director, Division of Facility Construction
and Operation
Duties: Management of programs for operator training and
certification, Village Safe Water, construction
grants for water and wastewater systems, and
auditing of grants

Employer: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Date: January 16, 1981 to February 14, 1983
Position: Chief, Water Quality and Environmental Sanitation
Section
Duties: Management of water pollution control, drinking
water, oil pollution, and environmental sanita-
tion programs; supervision of 14 positions and
an annual operating budget of \$1,100,000

Employer: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Date: December 10, 1976 to January 16, 1981
Position: Environmental Engineer
Duties: Program manager for State's Drinking Water Program, grant and budget management, work plan development, program oversight, and technical assistance to public and regional office staff

Employer: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Date: May 29, 1975 to December 16, 1976
Position: Sanitary Engineer I/Environmental Engineer III
Duties: Staff engineer for the Water Pollution Control Program inspection of industrial wastewater treatment facilities, water quality surveys, review of federal regulations

Employer: Arkansas Department of Health
Date: October 1973 to May 1975
Position: District Engineer
Duties: Technical assistance to public water systems, plan review, operator training, and water borne disease outbreak investigation

Employer: McClelland Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Date: August 1971 to May 1973
Position: Staff Engineer
Duties: Soil exploration and report preparation, supervision of Materials Testing Laboratory, subdivision planning, general engineering design

Employer: Arkansas Highway Department
Date: February 1970 to August 1971
Position: Materials Engineer
Duties: Material and Test Division, soil exploration and testing, materials inspection, asphalt research

Employer: Arkansas Highway Department
Date: June 1969 to September 1969
Duties: Construction inspection, surveying

Employer: University of Arkansas (Civil Engineering Department)
Date: September 1967 to June 1969
Duties: Part-time in Soil Laboratory and in summer as Research Assistant

Employer: Baptist Student Union of Arkansas
Date: June 1967 to September 1967
Duties: Summer student worker in Massachusetts, assisted pastors in youth work, religious surveys, camp counselor in New Hampshire

Licenscs

State of Alaska
Registered Professional Engineer CE4648

State of Arkansas
Registered Engineer

Military

Rank:	Specialist 5
Unit:	Army Reserve and Alaska National Guard
Date:	December 19, 1969 to 1976

Personal Resume of
JOSEPH WILLIAM CLADOUHOS

ADDRESS

Home:

9002 Ferndale Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: (907) 789-0191

Office:

Pouch "0"
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-2640

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Master of Science, in Zoology, University of Montana; August 1971.

Bachelor of Arts, in Biology, College of Great Falls; December 1968.

EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND

Joseph W. Cladouhos

Director, Environmental Quality Management, Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation; February 1983 to present. Directs, administers and supervises the Department's ten programs of Environmental Quality Management including environmental planning, strategic planning, development of management strategies for protecting the quality of the environment, development of regulations, guidelines and implementation plans, classification of the State's airsheds and watersheds as to quality needed to protect uses.

Assistant Chief, Water Quality and Environmental Sanitation, Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Juneau; March 1981 to February, 1983. Planned and coordinated the statewide environmental health and sanitation program, including budget, workplans, policies, procedures and performance measures. Directed the implementation of the statewide public drinking water program. Provided technical expertise for Environmental Sanitarians.

Assistant Chief, Environmental Health, Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Juneau; July 1980 to March 1981. Revised eleven different sets of administrative environmental health regulations and accompanying inspection forms and initiated the "SPIF" computer system. Note: my work with the Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Division of Environmental Quality Management, placed me in daily contact and interaction with air quality and hazardous waste personnel, environmental engineers and ecologists.

Contractor, U.S. Centers For Disease Control, Juneau; June 1975 to 1982. Provided part time professional services in support of foreign quarantine program of CDC.

Sanitarian Supervisor, Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services, Juneau; July 1975 to June 1980. Planned, organized and implemented environmental health programs in Southeast Alaska. Performed responsibilities as FDA certified food service evaluation officer and standardized field staff, provided epidemiological follow-up, and prepared educational material.

Sanitarian III, Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services, Juneau; August 1974 to July 1975. Implemented the environmental health programs in the Juneau district and directed the on-lot water/sewage disposal programs.

Sanitarian II, Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services, Fairbanks; November 1971 to August 1974. Field sanitarian responsible for environmental health programs in rural communities and metropolitan area of the North Star Borough, Fairbanks.

Teaching Assistant, Graduate School of Zoology, University of Montana; June to August 1971. Assisted in the instruction of undergraduate zoology students.

Chemist, Anaconda Company, Black Eagle, Montana. General analytical chemistry, September 1969 to June 1970.

Assistant Industrial Hygienist, Anaconda Company at Black Eagle, Montana. Assisted the industrial hygienist with air and water pollution monitoring equipment and investigating health related employee complaints, 1969.

ACCREDITATIONS AND HONORS,

Registered Sanitarian, National Environmental Health Association
Diplomate, American Academy of Sanitarians
Commissioned Officer, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Chairman, Statewide Health Coordinating Council (1982-1983)
President, Alaska Environmental Health Association (1978)
President, Taku Toastmasters Club (1977)
President, Valley Toastmasters Club (1980)
Competent Toastmaster Certification (1980)
Outstanding Sanitarian, Alaska Environmental Health Association (1980)
Board Member, Southeast Alaska Health Systems Agency (1976-79)
Board Member, Alaska Public Health Association
Elder, Presbyterian Church
Member, Juneau Rotary Club
Editor, AEHA Newsletter (1980 - present)
Certificate of Merit, 1978 (NEHA)
"Whos Who Among Students In American Universities and Colleges" (1967-1968-1969)
"Whos Who In The West" (1980-1981)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Alaska Environmental Health Association
American Academy of Sanitarians
American Public Health Association
Alaska Public Health Association
American Management Association
International Association of Milk, Food, and Environmental Sanitarians.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Attend professional environmental and public health meetings and workshops.

Attend graduate level management classes at the University of Alaska and participate in numerous shorter training seminars and workshops.

Update knowledge and skills by reading professional journals and other relevant literature.

Read one book per month on management or supervision.

PERSONAL DATA

Born: September 10, 1946, in Great Falls, Montana.

Marital Status: Married, children ages ten, eight, and three years

Height: 6'0"

Weight: 160

Hobbies: Reading, fishing, scuba diving, playing with children, carpentry, home computing, hunting, handball, singing, and jogging (average 20 - 30 miles per week)

REFERENCES

Professional and personal references available upon request.

PERSONAL RESUME - DECEMBER 1982

NAME: Keith Allen Kelton

PHONE NUMBER: 907-729-9978

ADDRESS: 2339 Meadow Lane Juneau, Alaska 99801

PERSONAL DATA: Height: 6'2" Weight: 200# Married-one child

Born: December 13, 1943, Yuba City, California

U.S. Citizenship by birth S.S.#504-48-0503

No physical limitations-health excellent

Hobbies include hunting, fishing, numismatics,
gardening and sculpture

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION:

Registered as a professional civil engineer in the
State of Alaska, January 1973. P.E. #3368E

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

*Association of State & Interstate Water Pollution
Control Administrators

*Water Pollution Control Federation

*Alaska Rural Development Council

*Ducks Unlimited

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Salem Public High School, Salem, South Dakota
Graduated May 1962

South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota
Graduated January 1967, B.S. Civil Engineering

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Part time, winter and spring quarters 1969
Courses in sanitary engineering-no degree

South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota
Graduated June 1970, M.S. Sanitary Engineering

University of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska
Completed course in Arctic Engineering

University of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska
Various courses of interest on a variety of topics,
no degree awarded

April 1982 to present - Director in charge of the newly created Division of Facility Construction and Operation. This change authorized total budgetary, personnel and policy decisions for the Municipal Grants, Village Safe Water and Operator Training and Certification programs.

October 1979 to March 1982 - Environmental Conservation Supervisor in charge of the Facility Construction and Operation Section. Supervise Construction Grants, Village Safe Water and Operator Training and Certification Programs.

January 1975 to October 1979 - Construction Grants Administrator supervising engineering design, grant awards, payments and construction of water and sewerage projects financially aided by State and federal grants- State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation.

July 1970 to December 1974 - Sanitary Engineer II in charge of State Solid Waste Management Program- State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation.

February 1967 to June 1969 - Design and construction engineer, employed by the Minneapolis Water Department.

Summer 1966 - Tech IV with the Alaska Department of Highways, Valdez, Alaska.

SALARY HISTORY:

<u>EMPLOYER</u>	<u>DATES OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>STARTING SALARY</u>	<u>FINAL SALARY</u>
State of Alaska	July 1970 - present	\$1400/month	\$4835/month
City of Minneapolis	Feb. 1967 - June 1969	\$ 711/month	\$ 935/month
State of Alaska	Summer of 1966	\$4.25/hour	\$4.25/hour

REFERENCES:

Mr. Charles O. Taflin, Minneapolis Water Department, 43rd and Marshall St. N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55421

Dr. James B. Lambush, Professor of Civil Engineering South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota 57006

Mr. Jonathan W. Scribner, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, State of Alaska, Pouch Z, Juneau, Alaska 99811

Mr. C. Deming Cowles, Director of State/Federal Relations; State of Alaska, Suite 345, Hall of the States, 444 N. Capitol Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Mr. Jerry Reinwand, Executive Assistant to the Governor, Office of the Governor, State of Alaska, Pouch A, Juneau, Alaska 99811

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

April 1982 to Present - Division Director. The Municipal Grants, Village Safe Water and Training & Certification programs were elevated to division status. As Director of the Division of Facility Construction and Operation, I was delegated total budgetary, personnel, purchasing and policy authority. During this period of time the Operator Training and Certification program was fully developed and implemented. The construction programs continued to operate at essentially the same level. Total staffing for the Division remained at 22 positions. All other functions remained the same.

October 1979 to March 1982 - Environmental Conservation Supervisor. Following a Departmental reorganization my responsibilities were increased to include the Village Safe Water and Operator Training and Certification Programs as well as the Municipal Construction Grants. This position was responsible for the overall administration and coordination of these three programs. This responsibility includes supervisory and budgetary decisions for 22 positions with an annual operating budget of \$1.373 million for FY 82. In addition, capital project funding was approximately \$30.0 million per year.

These responsibilities require a full range of managerial and technical skills. The position makes technical decisions on projects ranging from simple rural sanitation improvements to complex treatment concepts for large urban facilities. These technical decisions must be tempered with consideration for energy conservation and the reliability versus the cost of operation and maintenance.

Management of 22 positions includes daily supervision and work assignments as well as the administrative aspects of personnel management such as writing job descriptions and completing performance evaluations. It is also necessary to have an understanding of audit procedures.

In this capacity I dealt daily with the public, particularly municipal officials, consulting engineers and State and federal agency personnel. These contacts require the ability to tactfully convey program requirements while sometimes providing a level of financial support less than what is requested.

January 1975 to October 1979 - Employed by the State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation as Construction Grants Administrator. In this position I was responsible for administering grants for water and sewerage projects constructed with State and federal aid. This included review of design concepts, plan approvals, grant awards, payments and field inspections during construction. This program managed approximately 240 active projects with annual obligations exceeding \$20.0 million in State funds. In addition, the program administered approximately \$17.0 million per year in federal funds allocated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In this capacity I supervised six people.

July 1970 to January 1975 - I was hired as a sanitary engineer by the State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation, to develop and implement a Statewide solid waste management program. While in the position I wrote and promulgated Solid Waste Management Regulations and developed the permit system by which they are administered. In addition, I was responsible for formulating a comprehensive State Plan recommending solid waste management procedures for the different regions of Alaska.

In my capacity as State Solid Waste Program Coordinator, I developed a program which provided technical assistance and guidance to Alaskan communities, industries and citizens. Training courses were presented on an annual basis and several educational brochures were developed. In my capacity as Program Coordinator, I traveled to all parts of the State providing technical assistance and am fully familiar with existing environmental and related health problems throughout the State. In this position I was responsible for the direct supervision of two staff members and provided program guidance for 12 regional office personnel.

In addition, during my first 1.5 years of employment, I served as Regional Environmental Engineer for Southeastern Alaska. In this capacity it was my duty to assist the various communities with all environmental problems. This included all aspects of sanitary engineering such as water supply, sewage disposal, air quality control and of course solid waste management.

June 1969 to June 1970 - I attended graduate school at South Dakota State University on a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration Training Grant. My major advisor while completing work for a M.S. degree in Sanitary Engineering was Dr. John R. Andersen. Major areas of study included design of water and sewerage facilities and laboratory testing procedures. My thesis was entitled "Cost Evaluation of Municipal Water Hardness Reduction and Private Softening for the City of Brookings, South Dakota.

February 1967 to June 1969 - As a civil engineer for the Minneapolis Water Department, City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, my work consisted of design and construction of water treatment and distribution facilities. Major projects included:

1. Design and construction of 3,000 feet of 36 inch mortar-lined, welded-steel water transmission line. The line was laid through both industrial and residential areas with several hundred feet of sheeting required. I was responsible for all phases of the project, which had a total cost exceeding \$200,000. Depending upon the phase of the project, up to 20 men were under my supervision.
2. Modification and waterproofing of the wash-water tanks for the main filter plant. The project entailed doing the required work under a close time schedule so that the filtration plant could be back on line prior to peak summer demand.

3. Several experimental projects were undertaken to investigate an efficient method for dewatering lime and alum sludges so that the chemicals could be recovered. Centrifuges, filter presses, vacuum filters, floatation devices, freezing and reverse osmosis were included in the dewatering techniques tested.

June 1966 to September 1966 - Summer work as a Tech IV with the Alaska Department of Highways, Valdez Regional Office. Five weeks were spent in Valdez running gradations on asphalt batch mix aggregates and field density work with the soils laboratory. Eight weeks were spent doing general surveying work along the Chitina Road.