

ALASKA

NATIVE

HEALTH

BOARD

A L A S K A N A T I V E H E A L T H B O A R D

MEETING WITH SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES
ON
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

FEBRUARY 14, 1996

OPENING REMARKS

LINCOLN BEAN SR.

VILLAGE WATER AND SANITATION

CINDY THOMAS

MORGAN SOLOMON

TIM KAGANAK

TOBACCO TAXATION

ANNE MARIE HOLEN

CHERYL EDENSHAW

MICHAEL HUNT

CLINIC EQUIPMENT

KATHERINE GROSDIDIER



Alaska Native Health Board

1345 Rudakof Circle, Suite 206
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Phone: (907) 337-0028
FAX: (907) 333-2001

RECEIVED
FEB 01 1996
Ans'd.....C

January 30, 1996

Senator Lyda Green, Chair
Senate HESS Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Room 423 State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Board of Directors meeting with Senate Health, Education, and Social Services Committee members

Dear Senator Green,

The Alaska Native Health Board will be holding our quarterly Board of Directors meeting in Juneau February 12-15, 1996, including joint meetings with the Alaska Area Native Health Service, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

We would appreciate the opportunity to present information concerning statewide Alaska Native health priorities to members of the Senate HESS Committee. Thursday February 15 is our preference for a meeting. Please call at the earliest possible opportunity.

Thank you. Please accept our best wishes for a productive legislative session.

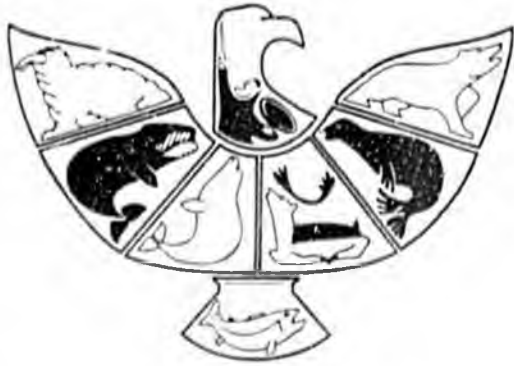
Sincerely,

Anne M. Walker
Executive Director



Alaska Native Health Board

**STATE LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997**



Alaska Native Health Board

1345 Rudakof Circle, Suite
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Phone: (907) 337-0028
FAX: (907) 333-2001

February 12, 1996

Dear Legislator:

This publication provides information concerning the statewide legislative priorities identified by the Alaska Native Health Board for the 1996 session of the Alaska State Legislature.

The Alaska Native Health Board appreciates this opportunity to communicate these issues of great importance to the Alaska Native community. As an elected representative in the State legislature, you are in a position to accomplish a great deal for the residents of our state, including Alaska's over 100,000 indigenous people.

This year, rather than offer a wide variety of concerns, we have identified two significant areas as our top health priorities: water and sanitation services for rural communities, and increases in state tobacco taxes. We would like to work with you to further investigate the issues presented here and develop plans for improvements in state policy and services.

For further information on any material included in this publication please contact our Executive Director, Anne M. Walker.

Sincerely,

Lincoln Bean, Sr.
Chairman

Alaska Native Health Board
FY1997 State Legislative Priorities
Contents

I. VILLAGE WATER AND SANITATION

A. Village Water and Sanitation Facilities Construction

B. Rural Water and Sanitation Facility Operations and
Maintenance

C. Water and Sanitation Services for all Village Health
Clinics

Supplemental Information: Indian Health Service
Sanitation Deficiency System: Alaska Area Listing of
Projects

II. TOBACCO TAXES SAVE LIVES

Supplemental Information: "Saving Lives and Raising
Revenue: The Case of Major Tobacco Tax Increases
in Alaska (Alaska Tobacco Control Alliance)

VILLAGE WATER AND SANITATION

A. Rural village water and sanitation facilities construction

The Alaska Native Health Board has consistently considered safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to be one its highest working priorities. Sustained commitments from both federal and state sources are necessary to eliminate public health problems resulting from poor sanitation conditions in rural Alaska villages. The Indian Health Service estimates the total cost of constructing piped water and sewer services in all rural Alaska communities at nearly \$1 billion.

The Alaska Native Health Board has worked aggressively with the federal government to increase appropriations for rural Alaska water and sanitation through the Indian Health Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Previous legislatures have demonstrated their commitment to providing state contributions through appropriations for community water and sanitation facility construction: FY1993-\$24 million, FY1994-\$26.5 million, FY1995-\$21.7 million, FY1996-\$21.5 million. The Alaska Native Health Board acknowledges these contributions.

Supplemental information included in this briefing booklet includes the 1996 update of the Indian Health Service Sanitation Deficiency System, which identifies project needs identified for Alaska Native communities statewide. This listing demonstrates the magnitude of the unmet needs for water and sanitation services in rural Alaska.

Over the past year, the Alaska Native Health Board and our Rural Alaska Sanitation Coalition have participated in the deliberations of the Governors Council on Rural Sanitation. *The Council formally recommended that the Governor request \$25 million in capital appropriations through the Village Safe Water program for rural sanitation for FY1997.* The Alaska Native Health Board encourages this legislature to demonstrate this level of commitment in the FY1997 capital appropriation.

B. Rural water and sanitation facility operations and maintenance

Lack of operations and maintenance resources for proper management of sanitation facilities in rural Alaska is a critical issue that must be addressed. Enhancement of operations and maintenance capacity is essential to prevent public health risks due to improper operation and to protect the investment of millions of dollars in facilities construction and rehabilitation. Several successful programs have been implemented to address this need over the past several years, including the establishment of the Remote Maintenance Workers (RMW), Rural Utility Business Advisors (RUBA), and operator training programs.

The Alaska Native Health Board strongly urges the Alaska State Legislature to support the appropriation of \$681,800 in State general funds to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to continue nine Remote Maintenance Worker positions supporting 126 rural communities. We also endorse the ADEC proposals to continue two maintenance mechanic positions (\$160,000), training for utility managers and city administrators (\$15,000), and development of a utility management training manual (\$50,000). The Alaska Native Health Board also urges legislative approval of the Governor's proposal to increase the number of Rural Utility Business Advisors (RUBA) funded through the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to a total of four for FY1997.

This year the State of Alaska has a unique opportunity to develop a successful direct operation and maintenance program. Such a program would provide for operator and utility management financial support, improved preventive maintenance services, and community planning capacity.

The Environmental Protection Agency awarded the Alaska Native Health Board \$500,000 for a FY1996 project to provide operations and maintenance support to between 8-10 rural Alaska communities on a demonstration basis. Over 80 rural communities responded to our preliminary survey of interest in participating in this project, which requires a 50/50 matching contribution by the local community.

The Environmental Protection Agency has already committed \$1,000,000 for continuation of this project into FY1997 *contingent upon a matching contribution by the State of Alaska in the amount of \$250,000*. Such a consolidated approach would provide direct operations and maintenance support to upwards of 25 rural Alaska communities next year. The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation recommended that the Governor include a \$250,000 appropriation in the proposed FY1997 ADEC budget for direct operations and maintenance support. The Alaska Native Health Board urges the Alaska State Legislature to approve this essential matching contribution .

C. Water and sanitation services for all village health clinics

The Alaska Native Health Board's vision is that by the year 2002 every village health clinic in rural Alaska will have piped water and sewage disposal. The State of Alaska has shared this commitment and, in FY1993 and FY1994, appropriated \$500,000 each year for the hookup of village clinics to community sanitation systems. No funds were appropriated in the FY1995 and FY1996 capital budget.

Since 1992 approximately fifteen (15) clinics have been connected and nine (9) are budgeted or in design/construction status. However, thirty (30) village clinics remain without current or planned sanitation services, requiring community health providers to work in substandard sanitary conditions. The average cost of hookups is approximately \$60,000 per community for a total unmet need statewide of approximately \$1.8 million.

Specific communities identified as requiring sanitation services for their community health clinics are:

Akiachak	Akhiok
Arctic Village	Atmauluak
Beaver	Birch Creek
Brevig Mission	Chefornak
Circle	Eagle Village
Healy Lake	Kipnuk
Kongiganek	Koyukuk
Lime Village	Lower Kalskag
Manley Hot Springs	Manokotak
Napaskiak	Newtok
Nulato	Pitkas Point
Platinum	Port Heiden
Portage Creek	Rampart
Tuluksak	Tuntutuiiak
Upper Kalskag	Venetie

This year the Governor has proposed an appropriation of \$325,000 to the Department of Environmental Conservation to serve approximately 20% of these communities. The Alaska Native Health Board urges the Alaska State Legislature to approve at a minimum this level of appropriations for village clinic water and sanitation services in FY1997.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM ALASKA AREA LISTING OF PROJECTS

***The Indian Health Service annually updates its national Sanitation Deficiency System, which lists by area projects identified as unmet needs by Native communities and the IHS.**

***The following listing of Alaska Area projects is updated as of January 1996; it identifies:**

the type of project

an IHS deficiency scoring indicator

the community name

project phase

(many communities are listed several times, with each project being one in a series of phases which upgrade services incrementally from a very basic level to an adequate level)

the change in deficiency level

(ranging from "5" for most deficient to "1" for adequate)

the number of homes involved in the project

(does not always serve the entire community)

the estimated phase project cost to IHS

(non-inclusive of homeowner or other agency contributions)

***This listing represents a different priority ranking than is used by the State Village Safe Water program, which uses different criteria and includes non-Native communities as well. It offers a picture of the level of water and sanitation needs of rural Alaska Natives.**

***This listing does not include estimates for solid waste projects, landfill closures, or compliance upgrades.**

1/30/96

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

Page 1

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	DEF LEVEL		TOTAL HOMES	COST	
				PHASE	INIT			

AREA: ANCHORAGE								
AK22753-01	SELAWIK - Water & Sewer Extens.	102	SELAWIK	3	4	2	64	714,000
AK23796-01	SAVOONGA - Water Source & Sewer	100	SAVOONGA	1	4	4	179	1,220,000
AK16482-01	AKIACHIAK - Community System	94	AKIACHUK	1	4	1	111	1,230,000
AK16483-01	AKIAK - Water & Sewer Haul	94	AKIAK	1	4	1	40	905,000
AK16497-01	QUINHAGAK - Water & Sewer	94	QUINHAGAK	1	4	4	90	850,000
AK18619-01	RAMPART - WTP/Washeteria	92	RAMPART	1	5	4	32	746,000
AK19672-01	TANACROSS - Water & Sewer & SW	92	TANACROSS	1	4	1	42	697,000
AK19673-01	TETLIN - Washeteria Upgrade	92	TETLIN	1	4	4	26	313,000
AK24850-01	KOTLIK - Water Storage/Lagoon	92	KOTLIK	1	4	4	93	1,366,000
AK24861-01	MARSHALL - Sewer & Solid Waste	92	MARSHALL	1	4	1	49	535,000
AK15438-01	MANOKOTAK - Water & Sewer	90	MANOKOTAK	1	4	1	111	750,000
AK24858-01	SCAMMON BAY - Water & Sewer	88	SCAMMON BAY	1	4	1	75	910,000
AK06103-01	HOONAH - Water Treatment	88	HOONAH	1	3	1	181	1,100,000
AK14366-01	CHIGNIK LAGOON - Water & Sewer	88	CHIGNIK L'	1	4	3	63	541,000
AK16496-01	KWIGILLINGOK - Water Source	88	KWIGILLINGO	1	4	4	55	855,000
AK23795-01	ST MICHAEL - Water Storage	88	ST.MICHAEL	1	4	3	69	1,020,000
AK16502-01	NIGHTMUTE - Water/Sewer/S.W.	86	NIGHTMUTE	1	4	4	41	690,000
AK16510-01	TUNTUTULIAK - Wtr/Swr/S.W.	86	TUNTUTULIAK	1	4	3	61	1,232,000
AK22742-01	BUCKLAND - Haul System	86	BUCKLAND	1	5	3	20	300,000
AK22744-01	DEERING - Water & Sewer	86	DEERING	1	4	4	33	491,000
AK20704-01	CHALKYITSIK - Water Source/Trmt	84	CHALKYITSIK	1	5	4	39	623,500
AK24852-01	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE - Wtr. & Swr.	84	MOUNTAIN VI	1	3	1	194	1,793,000
AK16503-01	KUNAPITCHUK - Wtr Tank/Swr Haul	82	KUNAPITCHUK	1	4	4	78	1,100,000
AK18601-01	ALLAKAKET - Wtr. & Swr. Improve	82	ALLAKAKET	1	4	4	68	560,000
AK22747-01	KIVALINA - Water/Sewer/SW/O&M	82	KIVALINA	1	4	4	45	760,000
AK23791-01	LITTLE DIOMEDE - Water & Sewer	82	LITL. DIOMED	1	5	2	45	1,750,000
AK01003-01	KLANOCK - Water & S.W.T.R.	81	KLANOCK	1	3	1	130	500,000
AK14372-01	KING COVE - Water Treatment	81	KINGCOVE	1	4	3	154	775,000
AK14365-01	CHIGNIK BAY - Water	80	CHIGNIK	1	4	1	104	1,200,000
AK17550-01	UPPER KALSAG - Indiv. Wtr/Swr	80	KALSAG	1	5	1	41	680,000
AK18606-01	GALENA - Water & Sewer	80	GALENA	1	4	2	30	415,000
AK18612-02	KOYUK - Water & Sewer	80	KOYUK	2	4	3	42	1,124,000
AK22751-02	NOORVIK - Water and Sewer	80	NOORVIK	2	4	2	108	464,000
AK23781-01	BREVIG MISSYON - Wtr./Swr. Haul	80	BREVIG	1	4	3	60	800,000
AK23796-02	SAVOONGA - Sewer & Water	80	SAVOONGA	2	4	3	179	160,000
AK23798-01	SHISHMARF - Water/Sewer Haul	80	SHISHMARF	1	4	3	45	616,000
AK23800-01	STEBBINS - Haul System	80	STEBBINS	1	5	3	89	814,025
AK18603-01	CANTWELL - Scattered Individual	79	CANTWELL	1	5	1	5	168,000
AK19666-01	DOT LAKE - Indiv. Water & Sewer	78	DOT LAKE	1	5	1	13	117,000
AK20706-01	EAGLE VILLAGE - Haul System	78	EAGLE	1	5	3	10	267,000
AK22748-01	KOBUK - Circ. Water & Sewer	78	KOBUK	1	4	2	16	900,000
AK24854-01	PILOT STATION - WTP/Sys. Upgrd.	78	PILOT STATION	1	4	3	110	1,090,000
AK08141-02	CHEBECA BAY Water/Sewer	76	CHEBECA	2	5	1	5	150,000
AK17561-01	ANIAX - Indiv. Water & Sewer	76	ANIAX	1	4	1	4	85,000

1/30/96

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

Page 2

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	DEF LEVEL		TOTAL HOMES	COST	
				PHASE	INIT			FINAL
AREA: ANCHORAGE								
AK20700-02	STEVENS VILLAGE - Haul System	76	STEVENS VIL	2	4	3	60	560,000
AK00145-01	COPPER VALLEY scattered	75	COPPER VALL	1	5	1	15	675,000
AK17542-01	ANVIK - Lagoon Construction	75	ANVIK	1	2	1	25	160,000
AK15440-01	FORT HEIDEN - Water & Sewer	74	FORT HEIDEN	1	4	1	10	250,000
AK16506-01	PLATINUM - Water & Sewer	74	PLATINUM	1	0	1	25	820,000
AK23786-01	GOLOVIN - Water & Sewer	74	GOLOVIN	1	1	4	58	543,200
AK24841-01	ALAKANUK - Water & Sewer	74	ALAKANUK	1	4	1	13	895,000
AK20703-01	BEAVER - Wastewater/WTP Upgrd.	73	BEAVER	1	5	4	43	421,500
AK02024-01	METLAKATLA - Sewer	72	METLAKATLA	1	2	1	270	100,000
AK13331-01	FORT LIONS - Water/S.W./CLM	72	FORT LIONS	1	1	1	46	533,000
AK16489-01	GOODNEWS BAY - Wtr Source/Drill	72	GOODNEWS BA	1	4	1	49	170,000
AK16497-02	QUINHAGAK - Water & Sewer Imprv	72	QUINHAGAK	2	0	1	70	145,000
AK18418-01	MULATO - Water & Sewer	72	MULATO	1	4	2	45	1,260,000
AK23800-02	STEBBINS - Solid Waste/KB Pond	72	STEBBINS	2	4	1	49	500,000
AK23784-01	ELIM - Water Source	71	ELIM	1	2	1	43	100,000
AK13327-01	LARSEN BAY - Water Plant/S.W.	70	LARSEN BAY	1	4	1	56	767,000
AK16485-01	BETHEL CITY OF phase 2	70	BETHEL	1	1	1	50	1,800,000
AK16490-01	KASIGLUK - Water Tank/Lagoon	70	KASIGLUK	1	4	0	82	910,000
AK17552-01	LOWER KALSIAK - Water & Sewer	70	LOW. KALSIAK	1	5	1	73	817,000
AK20707-01	FORT YUKON - Water & Sewer	70	FORT YUKON	1	4	2	20	610,000
AK04107-01	YAKUTAT - Sur Plant/Sludge Pit	69	YAKUTAT	1	3	1	110	600,000
AK16485-02	BETHEL CITY OF phase 1	69	BETHEL	2	3	1	70	2,800,000
AK23793-01	NOME - Water & Sewer	69	NOME	1	5	1	20	580,000
AK00152-01	TATITLIK - Water Tank/S.W.	68	TATITLIK	1	4	1	30	575,000
AK16502-02	NIGHTMUTE - Wtr/Sur Haul System	68	NIGHTMUTE	2	4	3	41	1,645,000
AK16508-02	TOKSOOK BAY - Water Syn. Upgrd.	68	TOKSOOK BAY	2	4	1	102	433,000
AK18408-01	HUGHES - Water & Sewer	68	HUGHES	1	4	2	33	1,386,000
AK20705-02	CIRCLE - Haul System	68	CIRCLE	2	4	3	28	788,000
AK22749-02	KOTZEBUE - Native Service, W&S	68	KOTZEBUE	2	4	1	80	2,720,000
AK24850-02	KOTLIK - Haul System	68	KOTLIK	2	4	3	93	3,470,000
AK20708-01	STEVENS VILLAGE - Solid Waste	67	STEVENS VIL	1	1	1	40	280,000
AK24857-01	ST. MARYS - Solid Waste/Wtr/Sur	67	ST. MARYS	1	4	1	124	145,000
AK00147-01	GAKONA scattered	66	GAKONA	1	5	1	5	160,000
AK14375-01	NIKOLSKI water	66	NIKOLSKI	1	4	3	40	280,000
AK17549-02	HOLY CROSS - Ghost Creek Sand/v	66	HOLY CROSS	2	5	1	5	153,000
AK22751-01	NOORVIK	66	NOORVIK	1	3	1	115	400,000
AK24844-01	CHEVAK - Piped Water & Sewer	66	CHEVAK	1	5	1	49	2,750,000
AK01003-02	KLAMOCK - Sewer Upgrade	65	KLAMOCK	2	3	1	110	130,000
AK17583-01	TAKOTNA - Water & Sewer	65	TAKOTNA	1	4	4	5	0
AK03042-01	FAKE - Water Source/Trans. Line	64	FAKE	1	2	1	229	4,000,000
AK00141-01	CHITINA scattered	64	CHITINA	1	5	1	10	450,000
AK16493-01	KIPRUK - Water Source/Haul Impr	64	KIPRUK	1	4	4	107	943,000
AK16493-02	KIPRUK - WTP/Wastewater Comple	64	KIPRUK	2	4	0	107	420,000
AK16497-01	QUINHAGAK - Haul System	64	QUINHAGAK	3	4	3	98	3,215,000
AK18498-01	MERORTYUK - Water/Sewer Haul Sys	64	MERORTYUK	1	4	1	90	2,345,000

1/30/96

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

Page 3

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	DEF LEVEL		TOTAL	COST	
				PHASE	INIT			FINAL

AREA: ANCHORAGE								
AK16511-01	ATNAUTLUAK - Solid Waste	64	ATNAUTLUAK	1	4	4	67	950,000
AK20733-02	BEAVER - Water & Sewer	64	BEAVER	2	4	2	43	2,250,000
AK22752-01	POINT HOPE - Truck Haul System	64	POINT HOPE	1	4	2	95	3,175,000
AK22752-02	POINT HOPE - Truck Haul Sys II	64	POINT HOPE	2	4	2	51	1,930,000
AK22753-04	SELAWIK	64	SELAWIK	0	4	1	63	2,454,000
AK21801-01	TELLER - Haul System	64	TELLER	1	4	2	141	750,000
AK24454-02	PILOT STATION - Water & Sewer	64	PILOT STATION	2	5	1	110	1,180,000
AK24859-01	SHELDON PT - WTP/Fuel/Dozer	64	SHELDON PT	1	4	3	39	490,000
AK02025-01	SADMAN - Water Treatmt/Storage	63	SADMAN	1	4	1	98	1,247,000
AK13323-01	AKHICK - Water & Sewer	63	AKHICK, ALIT	1	4	1	36	145,000
AK14361-01	AKUTAN sludge displ./water line	63	AKUTAN	1	3	1	44	618,000
AK18615-01	MINTO - Water & Sewer	63	MINTO	1	3	1	55	450,000
AK18622-04	TANANA - Solid Waste	63	TANANA	4	3	1	150	525,000
AK24841-01	ALAKANUK - Solid Waste	63	ALAKANUK	1	3	1	115	400,000
AK16483-02	AKIAK - Water Tank, Circ. Main	62	AKIAK	2	4	1	61	1,400,000
AK16486-01	CHEFORNAK - Washeteria & Lagoon	62	CHEFORNAK	1	5	4	56	1,520,000
AK16486-02	CHEFORNAK - Water/Sewer Haul	62	CHEFORNAK	2	4	1	56	2,515,000
AK16496-02	EMIGILLINOCK - Haul System	62	EMIGILLINOCK	2	4	3	55	2,145,000
AK18618-02	KULATO - Solid Waste	62	KULATO	2	3	1	117	558,500
AK19642-01	BIRCH CREEK - Water Improvement	62	BIRCH CREEK	1	5	4	20	270,000
AK21801-02	TELLER - Solid Waste	62	TELLER	2	3	1	141	410,000
AK21808-01	COUNCIL - Water & Sewer	62	COUNCIL	1	5	2	12	373,000
AK22391-02	FORT GRAHAM - Water/SWTR	61	FORT GRAHAM	2	4	1	75	300,000
AK23339-01	OLD HARBOR - Water Treat./CAM	61	OLD HARBOR	1	4	1	103	302,000
AK18601-02	ALLAKAKET - New Townsite Wash.	61	ALLAKAKET	1	4	4	68	425,000
AK18611-01	KALTAG - Solid Waste & Source	61	KALTAG	1	3	2	70	245,000
AK20709-03	FORT YUKON - Solid Waste	61	FORT YUKON	3	3	1	220	875,000
AK20716-01	KAKTOVIK truck haul utilities*	61	KAKTOVIK	1	4	3	40	2,527,000
AK21736-01	ATKASKE truck haul utilities	61	ATKASKE	1	4	3	12	1,105,000
AK21802-01	UNALASKLET - Water Source	61	UNALASKLET	1	3	1	216	760,000
AK16489-02	GOODNEWS BAY - Water & Sewer	60	GOODNEWS BA	2	4	1	69	4,234,000
AK16511-02	ATNAUTLUAK - Water/Sewer Haul	60	ATNAUTLUAK	2	4	2	67	2,225,000
AK21729-01	WAINWRIGHT truck haul utility	60	WAINWRIGHT	1	3	3	120	1,010,000
AK24107-02	TAKUTAT - Solid Waste	59	TAKUTAT	2	3	1	110	300,000
AK21733-02	WUIGSUT ICD truck haul utility	59	WUIGSUT	2	4	3	19	400,000
AK22749-01	FOTLEBET - Sewer Improvements	59	FOTLEBET	1	3	1	705	670,000
AK23784-02	ELIM - Solid Waste/Sludge Disp.	59	ELIM	2	3	1	78	600,000
AK19335-01	EKLUTKA - Indiv. Water/Sewer	58	EKLUTKA	1	4	1	6	150,000
AK16490-02	KASIGLUK - Water/Sewer Haul Sys	58	KASIGLUK	2	4	1	82	2,675,000
AK16500-01	KAJASRIAK - Water/Sewer Haul	58	KAJASRIAK	1	4	2	98	4,366,000
AK16500-02	KUPAPITOKK - Haul System	58	KUPAPITOKK	2	4	3	78	2,485,000
AK17547-01	GRAYLING - Water Tank/Swt/S M	58	GRAYLING	1	3	1	64	815,000
AK17551-01	LINE VILLAGE - Washeteria/Privy	58	LINE VILLAGE	1	5	5	18	330,000
AK18624-01	ALATKA - Haul System	58	ALATKA	1	5	3	14	475,000
AK20153-01	TALLINA scattered	57	TALLINA	1	5	1	15	580,000

1/30/96

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

Page 4

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	DEF LEVEL		TOTAL HOMES	COST
				INIT	FINAL		

AREA: ANCHORAGE							
AK14367-01	CHIGNIK LAKE - Indiv. Wtr/WST	57	CHIGNIK LAK	1	4	1	430,000
AK15424-01	CLARKS POINT - Lagoon Rehab.	57	CLARKS POIN	1	1	1	119,000
AK20706-03	EAGLE VILLAGE - Solid Waste	57	EAGLE	3	3	1	50,500
AK22746-01	KIANA - Solid Waste	57	KIANA	1	3	1	600,000
AK14372-02	KING COVE - Water Storage	56	KINGCOVE	2	2	2	1,400,000
AK16499-02	NAPAKIAK - Solid Waste	56	NAPAKIAK	2	3	1	600,000
AK01802-01	HYDABURG - Solid Waste/O&M	55	HYDABURG	1	3	1	124,000
AK06104-01	KLUKMAN - Water Treatment	55	KLUKMAN	1	3	1	200,000
AK08144-01	COPPER CENTER scattered	55	COPPER CENT	1	4	1	5,160,000
AK14379-01	ST. GEORGE water and sewer	55	ST. GEORGE	1	3	1	80,550,000
AK18602-01	EVANSVILLE - Solid Waste	55	BETTLES	1	3	1	30,250,000
AK18607-01	HEALY LAKE - Solid Waste*	55	HEALY LAKE	1	3	2	1,01,500
AK19670-01	NORTHWAY - Solid Waste	55	NORTHWAY	1	3	2	45,220,000
AK20701-01	ARCTIC VILLAGE - Solid Waste	55	ARCTIC VILL	1	3	2	47,145,000
AK20705-01	CIRCLE - Solid Waste*	55	CIRCLE	1	3	1	20,180,000
AK20707-02	FORT YUKON - Water & Sewer	55	FORT YUKON	2	3	2	220,4,450,000
AK08142-01	CHISTOCHINA scattered	54	CHISTOCHINA	1	5	1	5,260,000
AK14180-01	SAINT PAUL - Solid Waste	54	ST. PAUL	3	3	1	152,900,000
AK17558-01	RED DEVIL - Water/Sewer/S M.	54	RED DEVIL	1	5	1	16,125,000
AK18613-01	HANLEY HOT SPRINGS - Water/Svr	54	HANLEY SPRG	1	5	4	22,910,000
AK22748-02	KOBUK - Solid Waste	54	KOBUK	2	3	1	26,480,000
AK24855-02	PITKAS POINT - Water & Sewer	54	PITKAS POIN	2	4	1	16,1,452,000
AK01808-01	FASAAN - Solid Waste	53	FASAAN	1	3	1	21,110,000
AK02824-01	KETLAKATLA - Solid Waste	53	KETLAKATLA	3	2	1	270,100,000
AK08149-01	GULKANA O & M	53	GULKANA	1	3	1	32,16,000
AK12295-01	TYONEK - Solid Waste, Water	53	TYONEK	1	3	1	87,444,000
AK13330-01	OUZINKIE - .64	53	OUZINKIE	1	2	1	84,42,000
AK14362-01	ATKA sewer upgrade	53	ATKA	1	3	1	40,220,000
AK17556-01	NIKOLAI - Solid Waste	53	NIKOLAI	1	3	1	40,280,000
AK18606-02	GALDIA - Solid Waste	53	GALDIA	2	3	1	100,400,000
AK18609-02	MUSLIA - Water Main Upgrade	53	MUSLIA	2	3	1	75,736,000
AK18617-02	NEKANA - Solid Waste	53	NEKANA	2	3	1	70,440,000
AK20714-02	KARTOVIK IRD truck haul utilit	53	KARTOVIF	2	4	3	17,530,000
AK21734-02	ATKASOK IRD truck haul utility	53	ATKASOCK	2	4	3	32,1,000,000
AK23790-01	KOTUK - Solid Waste	53	KOTUK	1	3	1	70,500,000
AK23796-01	SAVOONGA - Water Storage/Source	53	SAVOONGA	1	2	2	122,800,000
AK23797-01	SHAKTOOLIK - Water Improvements	53	SHAKTOOLIK	1	3	1	46,450,000
AK08141-01	CHENEGA - Solid Waste/Wtr. Trt.	52	CHENEGA	1	3	1	24,463,000
AK14182-02	SAINT PAUL - Water & Sewer	52	ST. PAUL	2	3	3	232,400,000
AK18699-01	NAPAKIAK - Water/Sewer Haul Sys	52	NAPAKIAK	1	4	2	104,3,375,000
AK18907-01	TAMURAK - Water/Sewer Haul Sys.	52	TAMURAK	1	4	2	89,4,045,000
AK20704-02	CHALKYITSIK - Solid Waste	52	CHALKYITSIK	2	3	1	19,180,000
AK21891-01	MALES - Haul System	52	MALES	1	5	1	20,800,000
AK21891-02	Maies - Haul System II	52	MALES	2	5	3	34,1,030,000
AK23292-01	SELDOVIA - Water Source/Trtmt.	51	SELDOVIA	1	4	1	93,480,000

1/30/96

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

Page 1

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	DEF LEVEL		TOTAL HOMES	COST	
				PHASE	INIT			

AREA: ANCHORAGE								
AK15426-02	EGEGIK - Solid Waste	51	EGEGIK	2	1	54	295,000	
AK15450-01	SOUTH NAKNEK - Solid Waste	51	SOUTH NAKNEK	1	1	50	160,000	
AK17549-01	HOLY CROSS - Solid Waste/Water	51	HOLY CROSS	1	1	84	605,000	
AK17553-01	MCCRATH - Sewer	51	MCCRATH	1	4	25	550,000	
AK18609-01	HUSLIA - Water/Treatment Upgrd.	51	HUSLIA	1	1	2	2,152,800	
AK18617-01	HEHANA - Water & Sewer	51	HEHANA	1	5	1	2,212,000	
AK18622-02	TANANA - Water & Sewer	51	TANANA	2	4	3	1,850,000	
AK21733-01	NUISUT truck haul utilities	51	NUISUT	1	4	3	2,273,000	
AK24856-01	RUSSIAN MISSION - WTP/S.W	51	RUSSIAN MIS	1	4	1	520,000	
AK14362-02	ATKA solid waste	50	ATKA	2	3	1	240,000	
AK14374-01	NELSON LAGOON - Solid Waste	50	NELSON LAGO	1	3	1	112,000	
AK16493-03	KIPKUK - Haul System	50	KIPKUK	3	4	3	3,950,000	
AK16509-01	TULUKSAX - Indiv. Water & Sewer	50	TULUKSAX	1	4	1	1,705,000	
AK17551-02	LIME VILLAGE - Water & Sewer	50	LIME VILLAG	2	4	1	148,000	
AK17551-03	LIME VILLAGE - Solid Waste	50	LIME VILLAG	3	5	3	158,000	
AK16488-02	EKK - Solid Waste	49	EKK	2	3	1	413,000	
AK23785-02	GAMBELL - Solid Waste	49	GAMBELL	2	3	1	107	479,000
AK23798-03	SHISHMAREF - Water Treatment	48	SHISHMAREF	3	1	1	142	2,625,000
AK23798-04	SHISHMAREF - Service Connects	48	SHISHMAREF	4	1	2	142	4,250,000
AK24861-03	ANOOKH - Solid Waste/OLM	47	ANOOKH	3	2	1	52	295,000
AK06104-02	KLUKMAN - Solid Waste	47	KLUKMAN	2	2	1	65	130,000
AK14369-01	FALSE PASS water/sewer system	47	FALSE PASS	1	4	3	12	746,000
AK15425-02	DILLINGHAM - Solid Waste	47	DILLINGHAM	2	3	1	425	600,000
AK17563-02	TAKOTNA - Solid Waste	47	TAKOTNA	2	3	1	10	140,000
AK18619-02	RAMPART - Solid Waste*	47	RAMPART	2	3	1	32	316,000
AK23798-02	SHISHMAREF - Solid Waste	47	SHISHMAREF	2	3	1	142	225,000
AK23804-01	WHITE MOUNTAIN - Solid Waste	47	WHITE MTN	1	3	1	71	400,000
AK14365-02	CHIGNIK BAY - Solid Waste/OLM	46	CHIGNIK	2	3	1	55	150,000
AK15438-02	MANOKOTAK - Solid Waste	46	MANOKOTAK	2	3	1	93	400,000
AK15451-03	TOOTAK - Solid Waste	46	TOOTAK	3	3	1	178	232,000
AK16488-01	EKK - Haul System	46	EKK	1	4	2	82	2,875,000
AK22742-03	BUCKLAND - New Town Wtr. & Svr.	46	BUCKLAND	3	4	1	26	871,000
AK14182-01	SAND POINT - Solid Waste/Water	45	SAND POINT	1	3	1	160	870,000
AK15426-01	EGEGIK - Water & Sewer	45	EGEGIK	1	5	1	54	297,000
AK15452-01	TWIN HILLS - Solid Waste/Water	45	TWIN HILLS	1	3	1	19	483,000
AK17553-02	MCCRATH - Sewer	45	MCCRATH	2	3	1	50	2,500,000
AK17561-01	ELEKTUTE - Water & Sewer, Indv	45	ELEKTUTE	1	3	1	19	745,000
AK18602-02	EVANVILLE - Indiv. Wtr. & Svr.	45	BETTLES	2	3	2	10	390,000
AK18608-02	HUGHES - Solid Waste	45	HUGHES	2	3	1	59	462,000
AK23797-02	SHAKTOOLIK - Solid Waste	45	SHAKTOOLIK	2	3	1	46	476,000
AK03042-02	KAJIK - Solid Waste/OLM	44	KAJIK	2	2	1	229	375,000
AK06103-02	MOONAM - OLM Upgrades	44	MOONAM	2	3	1	240	130,000
AK33325-01	KARLUK - Solid Waste/Water	44	KARLUK	1	3	1	23	512,000
AK15420-01	KEMAK - Solid Waste	44	KEMAK	1	3	1	54	277,000
AK17553-03	MCCRATH - Solid Waste	44	MCCRATH	3	3	1	23	350,000

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

1/30/76

Page 6

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	DEF LEVEL		TOTAL HOMES	COST
				PHASE	INIT		
AREA: ANCHORAGE							
AK22744-02	DEERING - HUD Water & Sewer	44	DEERING	2	4	14	0
AK22747-03	KIVALINA - HUD*	44	KIVALINA	3	4	25	750,000
AK15442-01	NONDALTON - Solid Waste	43	NONDALTON	1	2	58	379,000
AK18624-02	ALATNA - Solid Waste	43	ALATNA	2	3	16	260,000
AK22749-04	KOTZEBUE - Solid Waste	43	KOTZEBUE	4	3	705	3,000,000
AK12285-02	ENGLISH BAY - Solid Waste	42	ENGLISH BAY	2	3	44	172,000
AK14371-01	IVANOF BAY - Solid Waste/Water	42	IVANOF BAY	1	3	18	360,000
AK15437-01	LEVELOCK - Solid Waste	42	LEVELOCK	1	2	17	217,000
AK15444-02	PEDRO BAY - Solid Waste	42	PEDRO BAY	2	3	20	120,000
AK15455-03	KOKHANOK - HUD Indiv. Wtr/Swr	42	KOKHANOK	3	4	12	200,000
AK22742-02	BUCKLAND - Old Town Wtr. & Swr	42	BUCKLAND	2	4	58	2,420,000
AK22747-02	KIVALINA - Water & Sewer	42	KIVALINA	2	4	25	5,540,000
AK14369-02	FALSE PASS solid waste	41	FALSE PASS	2	3	24	200,000
AK14375-02	NIKOLSKI solid waste	41	NIKOLSKI	2	3	40	300,000
AK15448-02	PORT HEIDEN - Solid Waste	41	PORT HEIDEN	2	3	24	162,000
AK15453-01	UGASHIK - Water/Solid Waste	41	UGASHIK	1	3	12	269,000
AK16501-02	NEWTOK - Water/Sewer Haul Sys.	41	NEWTOK	2	4	34	2,150,000
AK18615-02	MINTO - Solid Waste	41	MINTO	2	2	55	360,000
AK22749-03	KOTZEBUE - Water Supply Improve	41	KOTZEBUE	3	2	705	200,000
AK22753-05	SELAWIK - Solid Waste	41	SELAWIK	5	2	194	1,060,000
AK23803-03	WALLES - Solid Waste	41	WALLES	3	3	54	350,000
AK24846-01	EMMONAK - Solid Waste	41	EMMONAK	1	3	135	1,050,000
AK12285-01	ENGLISH BAY - Wtr Tank/SWTR	40	ENGLISH BAY	1	4	44	1,300,000
AK15422-01	ALEKHAGIK - O&M	40	ALEKHAGIK	1	3	34	30,000
AK15433-02	KOLIGANEK - Solid Waste	40	KOLIGANEK	2	3	45	200,000
AK15440-01	NEWHALEN - Solid Waste	40	NEWHALEN	1	3	24	88,000
AK19673-02	TETLIN - Piped Utilities*	40	TETLIN	2	4	26	1,160,000
AK22750-01	NOATAK Solid Waste	40	NOATAK	1	3	80	370,000
AK22754-01	SHRONGAK - Solid Waste	40	SHRONGAK	1	3	67	519,000
AK24841-02	ALAKANUK - Water & Sewer, piped	40	ALAKANUK	2	4	82	7,615,000
AK16501-01	NEWTOK - Water/Sewer/S. Waste	39	NEWTOK	1	4	34	2,045,000
AK04061-02	ANCOON - Water Storage Tank	38	ANCOON	2	2	62	485,000
AK14392-01	UNALASKA WTI	38	UNALASKA	1	2	60	400,000
AK15423-01	IGIUGIG - O&M	38	IGIUGIG	1	3	18	10,000
AK16505-01	OSCARVILLE - Water/Sewer Haul	38	OSCARVILLE	1	4	13	795,000
AK18612-02	KALTAG - Water & Sewer	38	KALTAG	2	4	3	272,000
AK23800-03	STEBBINS - Sewer	38	STEBBINS	3	3	51	1,754,000
AK23800-04	STEBBINS - Sewer, part 12	38	STEBBINS	4	3	38	1,306,896
AK23802-02	UNALASKLET - Transmission Line*	37	UNALASKLET	2	2	216	3,500,000
AK01003-01	KLANOCK - Solid Waste/O&M Imprv	36	KLANOCK	3	2	130	435,000
AK01150-01	MONTASTA LAKE water and sewer*	36	MONTASTA	1	4	30	2,250,000
AK14377-01	PERRYVILLE - O&M	36	PERRYVILLE	1	2	46	23,000
AK15424-02	CLARK POINT - Solid Waste	36	CLARK POINT	2	3	38	250,000
AK16489-03	OODOWNS BAY - Solid Waste	36	OODOWNS BA	3	3	69	205,000
AK16510-02	TUNTUTULAK - Water & Sewer	36	TUNTUTULAK	2	4	61	6,495,000

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

1/30/96

Page 7

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	PHASE	INIT	DEF LEVEL	TOTAL	COST
						FINAL	HOUSES	
AREA: ANCHORAGE								
AK19666-02	DOT LAKE - Solid Waste	35	DOT LAKE	2	2	1	13	200,000
AK20714-03	KAKTOVIK piped utilities*	35	KAKTOVIK	3	3	1	40	28,436,000
AK23800-02	COUNCIL - Solid Waste	35	COUNCIL	2	3	1	12	120,000
AK15448-01	PILOT POINT - Solid Waste	34	PILOT POINT	1	3	1	36	240,000
AK16498-02	MEKORYUK water and sewer*	34	MEKORYUK	2	4	1	90	8,100,000
AK17559-01	CHUATHIBALUK - Water/Sewer/S.W.	34	CHUATHIBALUK	1	4	1	28	2,175,000
AK18620-01	RUBY - Water & Sewer*	34	RUBY	1	5	3	55	4,920,000
AK26701-02	ARCTIC VILLAGE - Water & Sewer*	34	ARCTIC VILL	2	5	3	24	2,628,000
AK20701-03	ARCTIC VILLAGE - Water & Sewer	34	ARCTIC VILL	3	4	2	23	2,025,000
AK20704-03	CHALKYITSIK - Water & Sewer	34	CHALKYITSIK	1	4	1	39	4,900,000
AK26706-02	EAGLE VILLAGE - Water & Sewer	34	EAGLE	2	5	1	17	1,753,000
AK20709-03	VENETIE - Water & Sewer*	34	VENETIE	3	4	2	61	7,050,000
AK24849-01	HOOPER BAY - Water/Sewer Haul	34	HOOPER BAY	1	4	1	151	7,045,000
AK12291-01	PORT GRAHAM - Solid Waste	33	PORT GRAHAM	1	3	1	68	637,000
AK21722-01	BARROW piped utilities*	33	BARROW	1	4	1	523
AK21737-01	POINT LAY truck haul utilities*	33	POINT LAY	1	4	3	37	2,035,000
AK21733-03	NUIQSUT piped utilities*	33	NUIQSUT	3	3	1	78	16,036,000
AK21714-03	ATKASUK piped utilities*	33	ATKASOK	3	3	1	45	22,880,000
AK21714-04	ATKASUK HUD piped utilities*	33	ATKASOK	4	3	1	32	1,800,000
AK22752-04	POINT HOPE HUD piped utilities*	33	POINT HOPE	4	3	1	51	1,400,000
AK23791-02	LITTLE DIOMEDE - Water & Sewer*	33	LITL.DIOMED	2	5	1	40	5,425,000
AK16506-02	PLATINUM - Solid Waste	32	PLATINUM	2	3	1	25	330,000
AK18621-01	TELIDA - Water & Sewer	32	TELIDA	1	4	1	5	145,000
AK23781-02	BREVIG MISSION - Water & Sewer*	32	BREVIG	2	4	1	40	1,630,000
AK23781-03	BREVIG MISSION - HUD*	32	BREVIG	3	4	1	20	1,238,000
AK24855-01	PITKAS POINT - Storage/WTP/Wash	32	PITKAS POIN	1	4	4	36	2,120,000
AK13323-02	AJHIK - Solid Waste	31	AJHIK	2	3	1	20	410,000
AK16485-03	BETHEL CITY CP water/sewer*	31	BETHEL	3	4	1	630	71,150,000
AK16503-03	MUNAPITCIUK - Water & Sewer*	31	MUNAPITCIUK	3	4	3	78	15,339,000
AK17562-01	STONY RIVER - Indv. Wtr/Swr/SW	31	STONY RIVER	1	3	1	18	890,000
AK18622-03	TANANA - Water & Sewer	31	TANANA	3	4	1	55	4,200,000
AK21722-02	BARROW HUD piped utilities*	31	BARROW	2	4	1	12	600,000
AK22741-02	AMBLER - Solid Waste	31	AMBLER	2	3	1	67	300,000
AK22752-03	POINT HOPE piped utilities*	31	POINT HOPE	3	3	1	95	19,610,000
AK23785-01	GAMBELL - Water & Sewer*	31	GAMBELL	1	4	1	32	4,924,000
AK15427-01	EKUK - Solid Waste	30	EKUK	1	3	1	8	75,000
AK23800-04	STEBBINS - HUD Homes	30	STEBBINS	6	3	1	20	0
AK21721-01	AKAKTUVUK PASS - Solid Waste	29	AKAKTUVUK	1	3	1	57	525,000
AK21733-04	NUIQSUT HUD piped utilities	29	NUIQSUT	4	3	1	39	1,000,000
AK23795-02	ST MICHAEL - Piped Utilities*	29	ST.MICHAEL	2	3	1	87	9,221,000
AK23801-03	TELLER - Water & Sewer	29	TELLER	3	3	1	32	6,035,000
AK23801-04	TELLER - HUD*	29	TELLER	4	3	1	49	1,500,000
AK02024-02	KETLAKATLA JACQUETTE - Water/OLM	27	KETLAKATLA	2	3	1	15	715,000
AK16494-02	KONGICANAK - Solid Waste	27	KONGICANAK	2	3	1	16	645,000
AK16662-02	BIRCH CREEK - Solid Waste	27	BIRCH CREEK	2	4	3	20	330,000

1/30/96

SANITATION DEFICIENCY SYSTEM
ONE-LINE LISTING
(LISTED BY TOTAL SCORE)

Page 8

NUMBER	NAME	TOTAL SCORE	COMMUNITY	DEF LEVEL			TOTAL	COST
				PHASE	INIT	FINAL	HOMES	

AREA: ANCHORAGE								
AK19662-03	BIRCH CREEK - Water & Sewer*	27	BIRCH CREEK	3	5	2	20	2,947,000
AK20714-04	KAKTOVIK HUD piped utilities*	27	KAKTOVIK	4	3	1	17	1,000,000
AK21727-02	POINT LAY piped utilities*	27	POINT LAY	2	3	1	37	25,700,000
AK15430-02	ILIAPNA - Solid Waste	26	ILIAPNA	2	3	1	15	242,000
AK16494-01	KONGIGANAK - Water & Sewer	24	KONGIGANAK	1	5	1	56	6,028,000
AK23796-04	SAVOONGA - Water & Sewer Piped	25	SAVOONGA	4	3	1	30	2,769,000
AK16495-01	KWETHLUK - Comm. Piped Wtr/Swr	24	KWETHLUK	1	4	1	146	8,990,000
AK17543-01	CROOKED CREEK - Water & Sewer	24	CROOKED CRK	1	4	1	35	2,065,000
AK17560-01	SHAGELUK - Water & Sewr. piped	24	SHAGELUK	1	4	1	51	5,805,000
AK18619-03	RAMPART - Piped Water & Sewer	24	RAMPART	3	4	1	32	3,000,000
AK22748-03	KOBUK - HUD*	24	KOBUK	3	3	1	10	400,000
AK24859-02	SHELDON PT. - Wtr/Swr Haul Sys.	24	SHELDON PT	2	4	3	39	2,485,000
AK23800-05	STEBBINS - Water Treat /Maine	22	STEBBINS	5	3	1	89	8,071,054
AK18601-03	ALLAPAKET - Water & Sewer*	21	ALLAPAKET	3	3	1	68	4,040,000
AK15447-01	PORTAGE CREEK - Water Pt./Privy	20	PORTAGE CRY	1	5	4	2	86,000
AK23796-05	SAVOONGA - Water & Sewer Piped	19	SAVOONGA	5	3	1	55	3,450,000
AK16505-02	OSCARVILLE - Solid Waste	18	OSCARVILLE	2	3	1	13	765,000
AK16509-02	TULUKSAK - Solid Waste	16	TULUKSAK	2	3	1	53	750,000
AK23786-02	GOLOVIN - Water & Sewer*	13	GOLOVIN	2	4	1	30	3,235,500
AK23786-03	GOLOVIN - HUD*	13	GOLOVIN	3	3	1	28	1,032,000
AK23803-04	MALES - Wtr/Swr Haul System	13	MALES	4	4	3	25	3,575,000
AK15441-01	NEW STUYAHOK - Water & O&M	12	NEW STUYAHO	1	3	1	89	340,000
AK23803-05	MALES - HUD*	11	MALES	5	3	1	29	900,000
AK04061-01	ANOOON - Outfall Rehab./Swr E&E	0	ANOOON	1	4	1	120	300,000
AK14380-01	SAINT PAUL - Ocean Outfall	0	ST. PAUL	1	4	1	221	250,000
AK16508-01	TOKSOOK BAY - Water Source Impr	0	TOKSOOK BAY	1	4	2	102	1,074,000
AK22741-01	AMBLER - Water & Sewer	0	AMBLER	1	5	1	67	438,000
AK22753-01	SELAWIK - Water and Sewer	0	SELAWIK	1	4	1	32	1,103,000
AK22753-02	SELAWIK*	0	SELAWIK	2	4	1	22	1,929,000

TOBACCO TAXES SAVE LIVES

The Alaska Native Health Board strongly supports proposals for major tobacco tax increases in Alaska in 1996.

A recent Bulletin published by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (January 12, 1996) states that *Alaska has one of the highest smoking prevalence rates in the United States*, and that tobacco kills more Alaskans than AIDS, aircraft crashes, alcohol, falls, fires, firearms, and motor vehicle crashes *combined*. Almost 20% of all deaths in Alaska between 1992 and 1994 were due to smoking.

The Bulletin presents even more sobering statistics for Alaska Natives, whose smoking rates far exceed the rate for all races combined. Alaska Natives account for 23.2% of the smoking-related deaths, even though comprising 16.5% of the state's population.

Of these victims, we know that almost all first became hooked on tobacco in their teens or younger. Because nicotine is as addictive as cocaine or heroin, most of the addicts who try to quit each year fail. The results are tragic: of all the children who join the ranks of smokers each year, we can expect that one in three will eventually die from it. Half of those will die in middle age.

Research shows that a major tobacco tax increase is "the single most effective way to rapidly and significantly reduce the number of children who start smoking and to encourage many adults to quit." (Coalition on Smoking OR Health, 1995). Typically, a 10% increase in the price of tobacco products will produce a 10% decline in consumption by youth. The cigarette tax increase recommended by the Long-Range Financial Planning Commission and others (to \$1.29 per pack) could therefore be expected to reduce youth smoking by almost one-third. This amounts to thousands of lives saved over time, especially if the increase is indexed for inflation.

Finally, a January 1996 poll of 820 adult Alaskans (sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.) indicates that *73% of Alaskans support a tobacco tax increase of \$1.00 per pack*.

The Alaska Native Health Board urges Alaska State legislators to review in detail the enclosed educational materials developed by the Alaska Tobacco Control Alliance, and to support passage of Senate Bill 234 and House Bill 442 as recommended by the Commission and supported by the Governor.

SAVING LIVES

and raising revenue

**THE CASE FOR MAJOR
TOBACCO TAX INCREASES
IN ALASKA**

Protect kids. Tax tobacco.

Executive Summary

"Cigarette taxes ... are the most effective way to discourage tobacco use among young people. ... Increasing the cigarette tax could be one of the most important public health measures this country has ever taken."

— former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, appointed by President Ronald Reagan

NOTHING KILLS LIKE TOBACCO. In Alaska, one out of five deaths is caused by tobacco. In the United States, smoking kills almost 420,000 people per year — more than AIDS, alcohol, car accidents, fires, cocaine, heroin, murders, and suicides *combined*. Worldwide, tobacco kills 3 million people per year — someone every 10 seconds.

- **Tobacco use is the leading cause of death in Alaska.** When used as intended, tobacco kills.
- **Adults don't start smoking — kids do.** Almost all tobacco victims become addicted to nicotine as teens or younger. Nicotine is regarded by many authorities to be as addictive as heroin or cocaine. If we can stop kids from getting addicted, we can prevent needless disease and death later in life.
- **Tobacco companies spend over \$6 billion a year — about \$16.5 million each day — on advertising and promotion in the United States.** Tobacco industry advertising is very effective at reaching children. About 91% of 6 year olds recognize the Old Joe Camel cartoon character, about the same percentage that recognize the Disney Channel-Mickey Mouse logo.
- **Education alone does not work.** For many years, education has been the primary strategy to reduce tobacco use among children. Nevertheless, recent surveys show that smoking among youth is increasing.
- **Increasing tobacco taxes is widely recognized as the single most effective way to reduce tobacco consumption among children.** Children are price sensitive consumers. Research shows that a cigarette price increase of 10% can be expected to reduce consumption by an equal or greater amount by children. A \$1 per pack tax increase would reduce youth smoking in Alaska by an estimated 32%.
- **Tobacco taxation is an efficient and appropriate means to offset the enormous costs caused by tobacco.** Alaska's Long Range Financial Planning Commission concluded that a \$1 per pack increase in the state's cigarette tax would raise \$42 million in new revenues in the first year.
- **Alaska's current tobacco tax is below the national average, even though Alaska has one of the highest rates of tobacco-related death in the nation.** Nor have tobacco taxes in Alaska kept pace with inflation. In 1964, the year that the first Surgeon General's report on smoking and health was released, the state tax comprised 24% of the retail price of cigarettes. Today it is only 14%.
- **The public supports tobacco taxes.** A January 1996 statewide survey found that 74% of Alaskans support an increase of \$1 per pack in the state excise tax on cigarettes.

Tobacco Taxes and Kids

"There is widespread agreement ... that few measures exhibit the speed and magnitude of impact achieved by increasing taxation on tobacco products. [I]ncreasing tobacco excise taxes must be considered an essential and primary component of any comprehensive tobacco control program."

— *The Impact of Cigarette Excise Taxes on Smoking Among Children and Adults*
National Cancer Institute (August 1993)

EVERY DAY IN THE UNITED STATES, ABOUT 3,000 CHILDREN JOIN THE RANKS OF CIGARETTE SMOKERS. The average age is 14.5 years old. Of these 3,000 new smokers, we can expect that 30 will be murdered, 60 will die in traffic accidents, and 1,000 will be killed from smoking.

- **Adults don't start smoking — kids do.** Some 89% of adults who smoke began using cigarettes by or at age 18. If children can be dissuaded from smoking they almost always lose interest by the time they reach 19, greatly reducing their chance of premature death.
- **Youth smoking and smokeless tobacco use rates in Alaska are higher than the national average.** In 1989, 23% of high school seniors in Alaska reported that they smoked daily. Eighteen percent of 12th grade boys reported daily use of chewing tobacco.
- **As tobacco taxes are increased, youth consumption will drop.** Research shows that a price increase of 10% in cigarettes can be expected to produce a 10% decrease in consumption by youth. A substantial part of the decline is a result of children who will not initiate smoking at higher prices.
- **Children are more influenced by tobacco prices than adults.** Children who smoke may not yet be addicted, and generally have less disposable income. A significant price increase in tobacco products will discourage kids from starting to smoke, while encouraging current smokers to quit or cut back.
- **Experience in Canada demonstrates that increased tobacco taxes will substantially reduce smoking among kids.** During the 1980s, Canada raised tobacco taxes from rates comparable to current U.S. rates to about \$3 (U.S.) per pack. Between 1981-1991, teen smoking declined by more than 60% in Canada while it remained relatively constant in the U.S. (See Figure 1.)
- **In 1994, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services recommended a \$2 per pack increase in state cigarette taxes as part of its Cancer Control Plan.** The research team concluded: "Preventing tobacco use by children is the key challenge in tobacco use reduction, and a substantial excise tax increase is our strongest weapon. No other measure can have as great an impact on the public's health and that of our children."

Figure 1: Real cigarette prices and cigarette smoking among Canadians age 15 to 19



Tobacco Taxes and the Economy

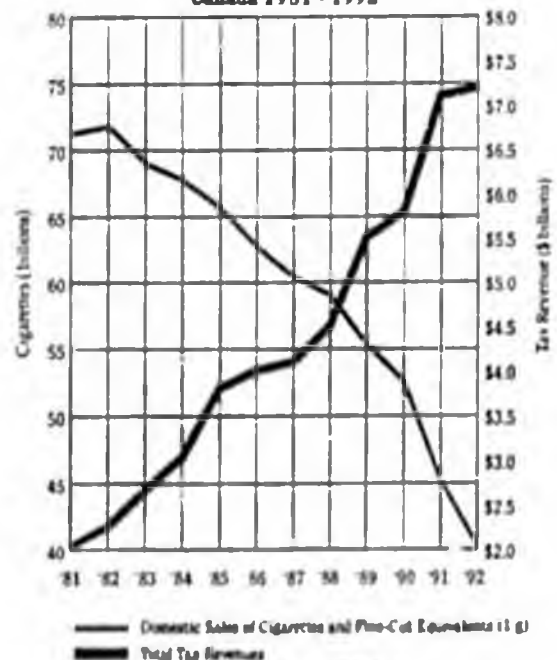
"State tobacco tax revenues are up. Monies collected from the tobacco tax are on target... This is good news. Cigarette consumption in Michigan is down, as was expected and predicted by health and treasury officials. ... Reduced consumption is also good news. ... [M]illions of dollars in health care costs for smoking related disease will be saved as a result of reduced consumption."

— Douglas B. Roberts, Michigan State Treasurer (July 1995)
Statement regarding Michigan tobacco tax increase to 75 cents per pack

SMOKING CAUSES MORE THAN \$50 BILLION IN DIRECT HEALTH CARE COSTS EACH YEAR, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Economic productivity losses add another \$50 billion, bringing the total cost of smoking to \$100 billion per year.

- In Alaska, smoking is responsible for 23% of all deaths among Alaskans age 35 and older. Direct health care costs attributed to smoking in 1991 for Alaskans in this age group were \$45.6 million. An additional \$82 million was lost due to indirect costs (lost productivity), bringing the total economic impact to \$127.6 million. For every dollar that's collected in tobacco taxes, the Alaskan economy loses \$7 from the impacts of smoking.
- Smokers use 50% more sick leave and use the health care system 50% more than non-smokers.
- Current and former smokers generate an estimated \$501 billion in excess health care costs over the course of their lives, even though smokers die an average of 12 to 15 years younger than non-smokers.
- Non-smokers pay for 75% of all government expenditures on smoking-related health care through taxes. Of the \$50 billion in U.S. health care expenditures caused directly by smoking in 1993, \$22 billion was paid for by government funds.
- The Alaska Long Range Financial Planning Commission has estimated that a tobacco tax increase of \$1 per pack on cigarettes and a comparable increase in taxes on other tobacco products would raise approximately \$43 million annually. The Commission concluded: "This tax increase will dramatically lower teenage smoking and reduce tobacco use by adults, both of which will reduce the State's future expenditures on health care costs."
- Tobacco tax increases result in increased revenue and reduced consumption. (See Figure 2.) This is because for most of the population a 10% price increase will result in about a 4% sales decline (with higher declines among kids). The net effect of a tobacco tax increase is that more money gets spent on fewer cigarettes, resulting in major health *and* revenue gains.
- Increased tobacco taxes offer a win-win-win opportunity, simultaneously preventing tobacco addiction and death, reducing health care costs, and raising revenue.

Figure 2. Cigarette Sales Versus Tobacco Tax Revenue Canada 1981 - 1992



Source: 1. Statistics Canada, Catalogue 22-022, Toronto.
2. Department of Revenue, Government of Canada.

Why Single Out Tobacco?

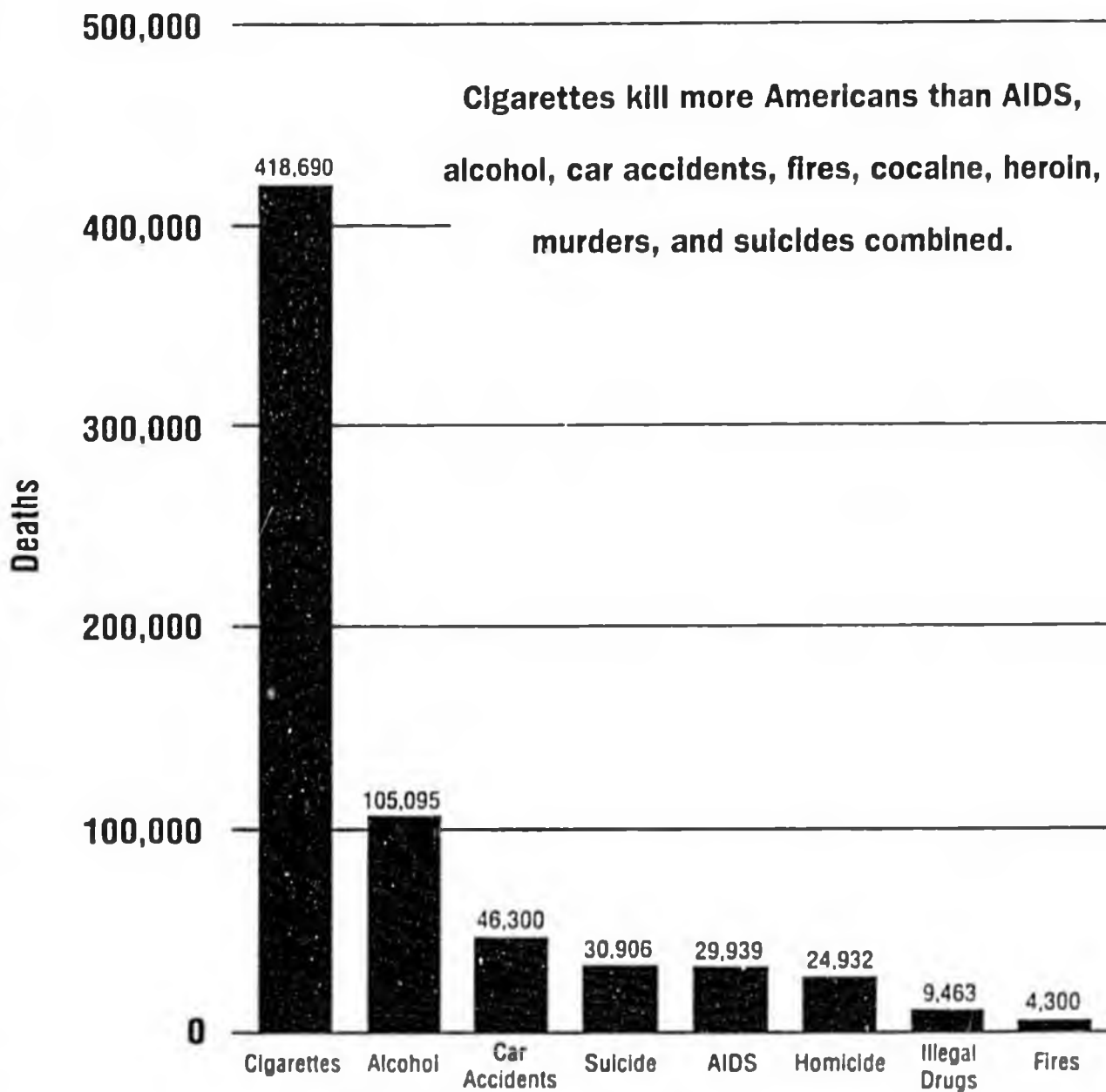
"If, in the United States, five 727s with 200 people crashed every day of every week of every month of every year, sooner or later someone would say, 'We've got to do something about this.'"

— Dr. John Allen (past president)
American Lung Association

TOBACCO IS A UNIQUE PRODUCT BECAUSE OF THE STAGGERING TOLL IT TAKES ON THE LIVES OF MILLIONS. Each year, tobacco kills more Americans than AIDS, alcohol, car accidents, fires, illegal drugs, murders, and suicides *combined*. It is the only legal product that when consumed exactly as the manufacturer intends, causes addiction, disease, and death.

- **Tobacco is unique in the number of Americans it kills.** Each year 419,000 Americans die from smoking. That's 1,100 Americans each day, one every 75 seconds. One of every five deaths in the U.S. — and in Alaska — are caused by tobacco. Tobacco kills more than *one out of three long-term users*, half of whom die in middle age.
- **Virtually all new users of tobacco products are children.** Almost 90% of all smokers started before the age of 19. The average age of initiation is 14.5 years. Adults don't start smoking — kids do. The same is true of smokeless tobacco use.
- **Tobacco is unique because it is harmful to all users at all doses.** There is no safe level of tobacco use. Smoking just two cigarettes a day doubles one's risk of lung cancer and increases the risk of heart disease and stroke.
- **Tobacco use produces no health benefits.** Unlike some food products which provide nutritional benefit but also contribute to the risk of heart disease under certain circumstances, tobacco provides no nutritional benefit and is harmful under all circumstances. Unlike alcohol, tobacco kills even when used in "moderate" amounts.
- **Tobacco smoke kills users and non-users alike.** The American Heart Association estimates that 52,000 deaths a year are caused by exposure to second-hand smoke, making environmental tobacco smoke the third leading cause of death in the nation (behind active smoking and alcohol abuse). Viewed another way, this means that for every eight smokers that the tobacco industry kills, it takes one non-smoker with them.
- **Tobacco is unique because it contains nicotine, a highly addictive drug.** Researchers widely regard nicotine to be as addictive as heroin or cocaine. Withdrawal from nicotine addiction is like withdrawal from other highly addictive substances: difficult and painful. Seventy percent of smokers say they want to quit, and millions try to quit each year, but only 2.5% succeed in any given year.

Nothing Kills Like Tobacco



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1990 data.

The Tobacco Industry

"The evidence is unequivocal — the U.S. public has been duped by the tobacco industry. No right-thinking individual can ignore the evidence. We should all be outraged... ."

— Journal of the American Medical Association (July 1995)

NICOTINE ADDICTION IS BIG BUSINESS IN AMERICA. Total net profits of the major tobacco companies in the United States exceed \$12 billion annually. These companies spend over \$6 billion a year on advertising and promotion alone — \$16.5 million per day. Only automobiles are more heavily promoted. The most damning information and insights regarding the tobacco industry come from within the industry itself:

- **On addiction** — In public, the industry denies that tobacco is addictive. In April 1994, in testimony before Congress, the heads of the nation's seven largest tobacco companies argued that nicotine is not addictive. William I. Campbell, who was then president of Philip Morris, stated: "I really don't accept that smoking is addictive." In private, however, the tobacco industry has long acknowledged the obvious:

"We are, then, in the business of selling nicotine, an addictive drug."

So wrote Addison Yeaman, General Counsel to the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., in an internal memo more than three decades ago (1963). In recent years, tobacco company documents show that the industry has been using ammonia-based additives to boost the impact of nicotine in cigarettes. "With ammonia, you get a bigger jag with less nicotine because it is absorbed faster..." acknowledged John Kreisher, formerly of the industry-funded Council for Tobacco Research.

- **On marketing to kids** — Tobacco industry executives have known for years that almost all new smokers are kids, and that the tobacco companies must appeal to children to maintain profitability. From *Planning Assumptions and Forecast for the Period 1977-1986 for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company* (March 15, 1976):

"Evidence is now available to indicate that the 14-18 year-old group is an increasing segment of the smoking population. RJR-T must soon establish a successful new brand in this market if our position in the industry is to be maintained over the long term."

The document was stamped "secret."

- **On tobacco industry tactics** — Victor Crawford, a former state senator from Maryland who later became a tobacco lobbyist, is now one of the industry's most knowledgeable critics. As a tobacco lobbyist, Crawford was paid up to \$200 per hour to buttonhole old colleagues and get them to back off on tobacco legislation. This all changed when he was diagnosed with throat cancer, a result of heavy smoking. Crawford says:

"[A]nything goes... [the tobacco companies will use] ... any marketing gimmick, any trick, to make you want to smoke."

Crawford speaks out against not only the dangers of tobacco, but also about industry marketing to teenagers. "It's too late for me," Crawford says, "but it's not too late for you. ... Don't let anybody fool you."

Tobacco Tax Rates in Other States

STATE CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX RATES in cents per pack of 20, as of January 1, 1996

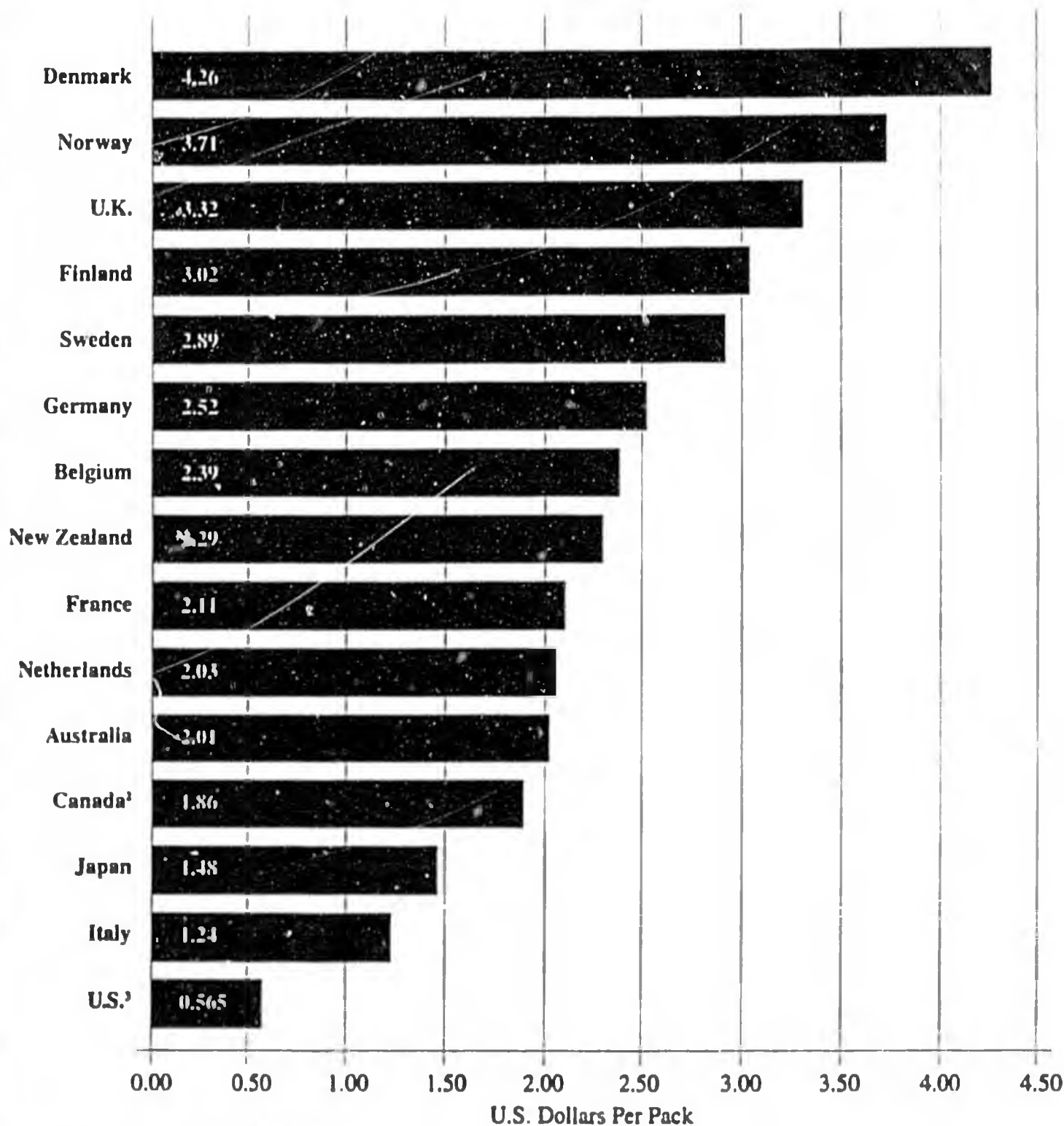
Washington*	81.5	Pennsylvania	31.0
Michigan	75.0	Alaska	29.0**
District of Columbia	65.0	Idaho	28.0
Hawaii	60.0	Utah	26.5
Arizona	58.0	New Hampshire	25.0
New York	56.0	Delaware	24.0
Rhode Island	56.0	Kansas	24.0
Massachusetts	51.0	Ohio	24.0
Connecticut	50.0	Oklahoma	23.0
Minnesota	48.0	New Mexico	21.0
Illinois	44.0	Colorado	20.0
North Dakota	44.0	Louisiana	20.0
Vermont	44.0	Mississippi	18.0
Wisconsin	44.0	Montana	18.0
Texas	41.0	Missouri	17.0
New Jersey	40.0	West Virginia	17.0
Oregon	38.0	Alabama	16.5
California	37.0	Indiana	15.5
Maine	37.0	Tennessee	13.0
Iowa	36.0	Georgia	12.0
Maryland	36.0	Wyoming	12.0
Nevada	35.0	South Carolina	7.0
Nebraska	34.0	North Carolina	5.0
Florida	33.9	Kentucky	3.0
South Dakota	33.0	Virginia	2.5
Arkansas	31.5		

* Washington tax increases by 1c on 7/1/96.

**Alaska's tax last raised in 1989.

See back for international tobacco excise tax rates.

TAXES ON CIGARETTES¹
IN MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS
 (as of March 22, 1995)



¹ Data based on pack of 20 cigarettes

² Average of provinces

³ Average of 32.5 cents in state taxes and across-the-board 24 cents in federal tax

International data provided by the Non-Smokers' Rights Association of Canada and U.S. data extracted from *The Tax Burden on Tobacco*, Tobacco Institute, 1994; list produced by the Tobacco Tax Policy Project, American Cancer Society.

Answering 'the Opposition



DOONESBURY copyright 1990 G.B. Trudeau. Reprinted with permission of UNIVERSAL PRESS SYNDICATE. All rights reserved.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY ARGUES AGAINST INCREASED TOBACCO TAXES for the very same reason that doctors, nurses, health professionals, and other public interest organizations advocate for them: — increased tobacco taxes reduce smoking and addiction among children.

A variety of arguments have been advanced by the tobacco industry regarding increased tobacco taxes. Presented below are some of those arguments and responses.

1. Argument: "The public doesn't want more taxes."

In fact, there is broad public support for major tobacco tax increases. As stated by former President Ronald Reagan's U.S. Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop: "Polls show that ... Republicans and Democrats, young and old, men and women [all] support a large cigarette tax." In Alaska, a 1996 statewide survey (Mathematica) found that 74% of respondents supported a \$1 per pack tax increase. In 1994, a similar survey found high levels of support for increased tobacco taxes among self-identified conservatives, liberals, and moderates.

Martilla & Kiley (April 1993) found that a majority of American voters in every region of the country of every age, income, and education level favored increasing tobacco taxes by \$2 per pack. Support was strong among both Republicans (63%) and Democrats (66%). Even leading tobacco-producing states such as Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia strongly supported tax increases. A CNN poll (March 1993) found that 83% of the voting public favors increasing tobacco taxes. A *Wall Street Journal*, NBC news poll found that 70% of adults support a \$2 per pack tax increase. Polls in other states confirm the same thing. Michigan residents recently passed a referendum to raise cigarette taxes 50 cents per pack (to 75 cents/pack) and the state legislature subsequently enacted the increase into law.

2. Argument: "The legislature should cut spending, not raise taxes."

The proposal to increase tobacco taxes is fundamentally a matter of health policy. Increased tobacco taxes will prevent addiction among children and save lives. Even if there were no "fiscal gap" in Alaska, a tobacco tax increase is justified to protect and promote the public health.

With state oil revenue declining, it is clear that State spending will be cut. Both the Legislature and the Administration have pledged to cut spending. But even after making extremely deep cuts, some level of taxation will still be needed to support basic services. Because tobacco taxes protect kids and save lives they enjoy broad public support and have been endorsed by all major health organizations, including the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, and American Lung Association.

(continued on back)

3. Argument: "Tobacco taxes are regressive."

If there is an undue burden being placed upon the poor, it is the disease caused by tobacco — the heart attacks, strokes, and cancer which rob families of their wage earners. The notion that tobacco taxes will hurt lower income individuals is a misleading excuse to keep tobacco taxes low. Since there is evidence that the poor quit smoking in larger numbers in response to price increases, they will benefit to a greater extent than more affluent socio-economic groups. Finally, can it be considered *progressive* to perpetuate addiction, disease and early death?

4. Argument: "Taxes should not be used for social engineering."

All taxes produce changes in social behavior. State legislatures and local governments routinely influence social behavior through tax policy. Property taxes discourage property ownership. Sales taxes discourage retail sales. Capital gains taxes discourage profit taking and reinvestment. Oil taxes reduce resource development. Any tax that is levied produces a social and behavioral response. So long as there is a need for taxes to support basic services, it is reasonable to identify those taxes that will have a positive impact. Tobacco taxes will reduce disease and save lives, recover costs now inappropriately paid for by the public at large, and reduce long-term health care costs. In fact, today's low level of taxation — which does not reflect the huge costs of tobacco use paid for by society as a whole — amounts to "social engineering" by default.

5. Argument: "It doesn't make sense that a government would use tax revenues from an activity it is trying to discourage."

In fact, it is possible to have it both ways, as many governments have proven. From a health standpoint, it would be ideal if a tobacco tax increase could completely eliminate tobacco use. The fact is that even while tobacco taxes effectively reduce tobacco consumption, they also raise substantial new revenue. In Canada and New Zealand, as well as California and Michigan, significant tobacco tax increases have produced consistent results — revenues are up and consumption is down. Simply stated, more money is spent on fewer cigarettes. The Alaska Department of Revenue projects that a \$1 per pack cigarette tax increase in Alaska would yield new revenue of \$42 million in the first year after taking into account reduced tobacco consumption as a result of price increases. In its final report, the Long Range Financial Planning Commission also pointed out another fiscal benefit of tobacco taxation: By reducing tobacco-related health care expenditures, more money is left to pay for other public services.

6. Argument: "Tobacco tax increases will lead to smuggling."

The tobacco industry greatly exaggerates the concern of smuggling. In Alaska, the potential for cross-border smuggling of Canadian cigarettes is non-existent — even with a \$1 per pack increase in taxes, cigarettes would still be cheaper in Alaska than in Canada. Large scale smuggling through other avenues, such as military bases, is also not realistic, as such an operation would be easy to detect.

7. Argument: "Tobacco taxes are unfair."

Tobacco taxes are fundamentally a user fee and tobacco users are currently not paying their own way. In Alaska, for every dollar collected in tobacco tax revenue, the Alaskan economy loses \$7 due to smoking-related health care costs and lost productivity — \$2.26 for every pack of cigarettes sold. Increased tobacco taxes are justified for several reasons: 1) tobacco taxes are the most effective way to prevent young people from becoming addicted to nicotine; 2) smokers cost the general public in the form of added health care costs; and 3) most smokers want to quit, and raising the price of tobacco products provides an added incentive.

SAVING LIVES
and raising revenue

was prepared as a project of the Alaska Tobacco Control Alliance,
an association of more than 200 organizations and individuals throughout Alaska.

**ALASKA
TOBACCO
CONTROL
ALLIANCE**

P.O. Box 202587
Anchorage, AK 99520

A \$1 per pack increase in the state cigarette tax?

Public Opinion Poll Results

December 14, 1995 - January 20, 1996

- ▶ Alaska's state budget is about five hundred million dollars larger than the revenue it will take in this year. Most of this revenue is from oil and gas taxes. People have different views about how to deal with this fiscal gap. Do you think the fiscal gap can be closed only with spending cuts, or do you think the fiscal gap can be closed only with a mix of spending cuts and new revenue sources?

Spending Cuts	16%
Spending Cuts and Revenue Sources	72%

- ▶ Now, I would like to turn to tobacco taxes. The current Alaska state tax is 29 cents per pack of cigarettes. In general, do you favor or oppose increasing Alaska's tobacco taxes by one dollar per pack to help close the state's fiscal gap?

Strongly Favor	49%
Somewhat Favor	25%
Somewhat Oppose	5%
Strongly Oppose	16%

- ▶ If it was proven that a large cigarette price increase prevents or reduces smoking among children and teenagers, would you favor or oppose raising the state tax by one dollar per pack?

Strongly Favor	71%
Somewhat Favor	15%
Somewhat Oppose	9%
Strongly Oppose	3%

- ▶ Do you generally favor taxing other tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, and cigars, at a higher rate than cigarettes, about the same rate as cigarettes, or at a lower rate than cigarettes?

Higher Rate	8%
Same Rate	83%
Lower Rate	5%

- ▶ I want to get your final opinion, even if it is different from the opinions you expressed earlier. All things considered, do you favor or oppose increasing Alaska's tobacco taxes by one dollar per pack?

Strongly Favor	58%
Somewhat Favor	15%
Somewhat Oppose	7%
Strongly Oppose	18%

These data are based on preliminary analysis of the results of the Alaska Smokeless States Survey, a telephone survey of a representative sample of 820 Alaska residents 18 and older conducted from December 14, 1995 through January 20, 1996. The survey was conducted using a single-stage, list-assisted random-digit-dialing stratified sample design. One adult was selected to be interviewed within each household. The survey concerned public attitudes toward the state's budget gap and tobacco policy issues. The margin of sampling error (95% sampling interval) for statewide estimates made for all residents is no more than plus or minus 4.3 percentage points. The survey was conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. in Princeton, New Jersey, under contract with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.