

SB 18
CAPITAL
BUDGET
REQUEST &
TESTIMONY

<TARGET><BILL>SB 18</BILL><SUBJECT>SB 18 CAPITAL BUDGET
REQUEST and
TESTIMONY</SUBJECT><COMM>SFIN28</COMM></TARGET>

Doniece Gott

From: Boyd Morgenthaler <morgenthaler@gci.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:17 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: UAA Engineering Building - Funding is URGENT

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Senator Meyer,

Please include funding for the UAA Engineering Building in the FY 14 Capital Budget. This funding is URGENTLY needed; failure to fund this building will have disastrous effects UA Anchorage.

Engineering enrollment at UAA has quadrupled since 1999, yet the campus facilities for UAA Engineering students remain essentially the same. Facility space for UAA engineering students is only 25% of the national average. The new building will double the space and still leave the UAA with a serious problem. Without the new building the UAA Engineering program will be dealt a serious body blow.

DELAYING THIS BUILDING WILL BE DEVASTATE UAA ENGINEERING! Please don't allow that to happen. Other projects can wait for GO Bonds but not this one. PLEASE FUND the UAA Engineering Building.

Most Sincerely,

Boyd Morgenthaler, P.E.

907-349-6523

Doniece Gott

From: Anne Brooks <a.brooks@brooks-alaska.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:16 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: UAA/UAF Engineering Facilities

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Senate Finance Committee Members --

Please reconsider your decision to delay funding the UAA/UAF engineering buildings by putting them on a bond for voter approval next fall. This will cause delays that have the potential to:

Increase the cost of the facilities;

Impact the education of many engineers who will be building Alaska's infrastructure in the future -- and these engineering students come from all across Alaska.

Delay the delivery of these much needed facilities further if the bonds do not pass.

I am a UAA Civil Engineering graduate and I've stayed in Alaska. Many of you may know my name because I work on many transportation projects across the state. I graduated in 1988 and the facilities that are in use today are the same facilities that I used. Meanwhile, technology and programs have changed. I believe our students-- those very same students who are the future of our state--deserve to have up to date facilities. We should not let them down.

The buildings are being fast tracked so that they can be in use as soon as possible. The decision to put them on the bond instead of in the capital bill reflects will only cause delays.

Thanks for your consideration of my request and your service to Alaska.

M. Anne Brooks P.E.
Brooks & Associates (NOTE NEW ADDRESS)
1704 Bannister Road
Anchorage, AK 99508
E-mail: a.brooks@brooks-alaska.com
Tel: 907-272-1877
Toll Free: 866-535-1877

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

Doniece Gott

From: Tony Follett <afollett@aerometric.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:09 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Request FY14 Capital Budget Funding for UA Engineering Facilities

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer,

I learned just moments ago, to my dismay, that the Senate Finance Committee excluded UA Engineering Facilities funding in the FY14 capital budget. As a resource state, Alaska sorely needs home grown engineers to responsibly and efficiently help grow our economy.

I urge you to reconsider this decision by amending the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep construction of engineering facilities in Anchorage and Fairbanks on track and on schedule.

In my opinion, these facilities are not just nice to have, they are imperative in continuing to develop engineering graduates ready to enter the workforce and make an immediate contribution to our state.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Tony Follett

Member, UAA School of Engineering Advisory Board

Member, UAA Department of Geomatics Advisory Board

Anthony B. Follett, PPS, RPP, CP

Senior Vice-President

2014 Merrill Field Drive, Anchorage, AK 99501

P: 907-272-4495 | **F:** 907-274-3265 | **M:** 907-223-4809

www.aerometric.com



Doniece Gott

From: Debra Rimer <djrimer@alaska.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:04 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: FY14 Capital Budget

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

AT LEAST include some bridge funding to keep these projects on track and on schedule.

Debra Rimer
Cost Analyst
SW Cost Analysis
University of Alaska
211B Butrovich
p. 450-8119
f. 450-8071

"The first and most important step toward... success is the feeling that we can succeed." – Nelson Boswell

Doniece Gott

From: John.Aho@CH2M.com
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 12:26 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Senator Meyer,

Forgive me if I don't understand why the Legislature would provide funding for partial completion of the facilities last year and not complete the process this year. This is an excellent way to have a detrimental effect on the progress that our engineering schools have made in the recent past.

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Dr. John L. Aho, Ph.D., Sc.D.
907-230-2432

Doniece Gott

From: Catherine Call <catherine@callbluesky.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 12:28 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: UA engineering funding

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer,

I have written many times in support of these buildings so I will be brief here.

I was dismayed to learn that second phase funding for the UA engineering buildings was not included in the FY14 capital budget. These projects are critical to continue to meet the demonstrated need for Alaska grown engineers. At a minimum I urge you to include at least partial funding so the projects can bridge over the next two years. Lack of funding would be a severe setback and create cost increases to the completion of both projects. I recognize that this is a big investment, and understand the need for fiscal responsibility. I have always believed that funding these projects would need to be spread over several years, but I also believe that the complete omission of funding for 2014 is a big mistake.

Sincerely,

Catherine Call, AIA

Member UAA SOEAB

Doniece Gott

From: Lynn, Lorene <Lorene.Lynn@hdrinc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 12:36 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: UA Engineering Facilities need funding

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer,

I'm writing to you to strongly encourage you to include funding for the UA engineering facilities in the FY14 budget. As an employee at an engineering firm, I am all too familiar with the need for highly-qualified engineers in this state. We often hire engineers from out of state, partly for lack of applicants and partly due to the excellent engineering education people can receive Outside. We would prefer to hire people from inside Alaska.

I am also the mother of a high school junior who wants to be an engineer. He is attracted to the low cost of education in state and excellent state scholarships, but he likes what schools like Michigan Tech and Montana State have to offer in depth and breadth of engineering fields, as well as the excellent facilities and staff. My hope would be that Alaska can offer a broad and high-quality education, attract the best professors, and have the best facilities. We need to stop the "brain drain" and offer universities that rival those found out of state.

Please fully fund the UA Engineering Facilities in the FY14 budget.

Sincerely,

Lorene Lynn

Lorene LynnHDR, Inc.

Soil Scientist
742 S. Alaska St. STE 1 | Palmer, AK 99645
907.644.2128 |
Lorene.Lynn@hdrinc.com | hdrinc.com

Doniece Gott

From: Judy Jessee <judyj@acsalaska.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 12:38 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: UA Engineering Facilities Bridge Funding

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Doniece Gott

From: Adam Dimmitt <adamemc2@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 5:46 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Cc: Rep. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Dennis Egan
Subject: STEM AK

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Sirs,

I am writing in support of the Juneau Economic Development Council's funding request for science and technology education programs. I have been volunteering as a mentor with JEDC's "Saturday Thing" program as well as with the Thunder Mountain High School FTC robotics squad since last October. During that time, I've witnessed first hand the impact these JEDC supported programs have on the youth who participate.

The Saturday Thing is an outstanding forum for kids to cement the principles learned in science and math classes by applying them in a tactile way. The same can be said of the robotics programs administered by STEM AK. I saw an about face in students' attitudes about science over the course of the robotics season as they were given a context to apply these principles. I also witnessed complete overhauls in students' self image as they accomplished things they hadn't previously thought themselves capable of.

As our great state contemplates its economic and social future, I believe it would do well to consider the value of a citizenry made up of confident, technically savvy young workers. In my experience, JEDC's STEM activities are a worthwhile investment in producing exactly this.

With most patriotic regards,

Adam Dimmitt
15795 Glacier Hwy
Apt. A
Juneau, AK
907-792-9835

Doniece Gott

From: E. Thomas Robinson <etrobinson@alaska.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:53 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: Engineering Facilities - UA

The UA budget has no funding for the Engineering Facilities. This means that construction on both buildings will shut down when the current funding runs out, probably by the end of the year, and construction won't resume unless more money is made available at a future legislative session. This decision will increase the cost of the project and delay the opening of the buildings, currently scheduled for Fall, 2015. Please include necessary funding to get the Engineering Facilities back on track. Thanks much for your consideration. E. Tom Robinson

E. Thomas Robinson, CPA, CMA, Professor Emeritus
School of Management, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Ducks Unlimited Member; Youth & Education National committee
3744 Mitchell Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99709-4635
H:907.479.2110; C:750.3396 F:455.9110 email: etrobinson@alaska.edu

Doniece Gott

From: Peter A. Giessel <peter@giessel.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:55 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Capital Budget - UAA/UAF - GOOD JOB!

THANK YOU for *NOT* including the UAA/UAF Engineering buildings in the capital projects budget. The UA system should come up with the money through other means if it wants to prioritize the construction of these buildings. There is a limit to what the State government should provide and the State has already provided enough funding to these projects.

Peter A. Giessel, P.E., S.E.
Civil Engineer (CE - 11533)
Structural Engineer (SE -13666)

Doniece Gott

From: Deborah Queen <debbykqueen@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 2:10 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: Please Consider A Capital Budget Amendment To Fund UAF Engineering Bldg

Senators,

Today you released a draft FY14 capital budget that does not continue funding for the UAF engineering building. I respectfully request that you consider amending this budget to include this funding. As a long time resident of Alaska I am alarmed that you would not continue to invest in critical projects such as this that benefit our state in so many valuable ways.

Our state is at an important time in history when we can no longer rely solely on our natural resources keep our budgets balanced, we must also rely on experts in the field to find new, innovative ways to exploit these resources to the greatest good of our state. At the same time we are seeing high performing students leave the state to further their education. Without adequately funded programs students will continue to leave the state to receive the quality education they desire. Without a source of graduates in the STEM fields *willing to work and live in Alaska* we will be unable to compete with our fellow oil producing states and countries.

When my 17 year old daughter graduates from high school in 2014, or my younger sons in 2022 and 2025, I would like to know that they can stay in this great state to receive educations that will prepare them for the jobs that are in high demand and will benefit the state for their children.

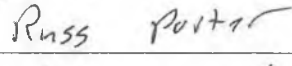
Please take the short amount of time that you have to consider this budget and weight the costs of including this in the budget versus the costs of under-funding our educational system and under-preparing our students for the jobs needed to grow this state.

Best regards,

Deborah Queen
635 Silver Lining Drive
North Pole, Alaska 99705

ITE Membership Support for UA Engineering Facilities

Please sign below to express your support for expanding the engineering facilities at the University of Alaska to meet the demands of our state and professional industry.

Full Name	Company	Signature
Erica Jensen	CRW engineering	
Jen Satterfield	Atoll	
Robert DeVassie	AKDOT+PF	
James E. Amundsen	AKDOT+PF	
Leon Galbraith	USKH INC	
KENSEZ		
Joshua Satterfield	R+M Consultants	
Russ Postar	Strohl Engineering	
John McPherson	HDR Alaska Inc.	
David Gamez	USKH Inc.	
ARON JARVAGIN	VEI CONSULTANTS	
Laurie Cummings	HDR Alaska	
JOEL STOUT	LOUNSBURY & ASSOC	
Will Webb	USKH INC	
Brian Lamson	KINNEY Eng LLC	
JAMES SMITH	KINNEY ENG LLC	
Connor Dunham	Kinney Engineering LLC	
Matt Edge	CRW Engineering Group	

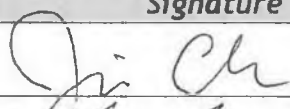
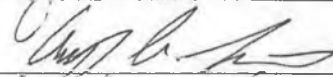
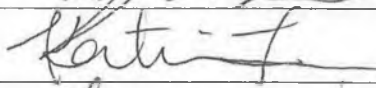
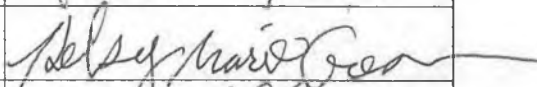

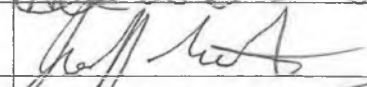
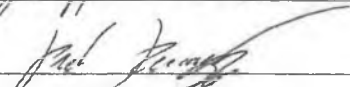
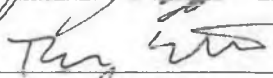
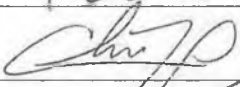
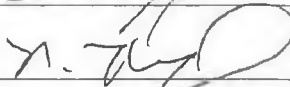

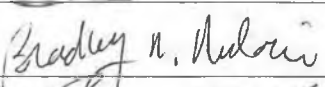
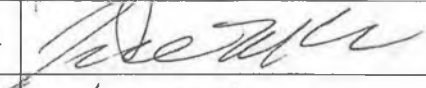
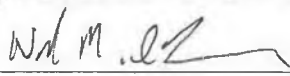
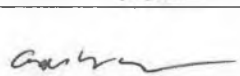
ITE Membership Support for UA Engineering Facilities

Please sign below to express your support for expanding the engineering facilities at the University of Alaska to meet the demands of our state and professional industry.

Full Name	Company	Signature
Jenny Miner	Kittelson & Associates	Jenny Miner
Marc Frutiger	R&M	Marc Frutiger
Ryan Goentzel	R&M	Ryan Goentzel
MORGAN WELCH	R&M	Morgan Welch
Gary Ketsion	Kittelson & Associates	Gary Ketsion
KRISTEN KEIFER	DOT&PF	Kristen Keifer
STEVEN RZEPAH	DOT + PF	Steve Rzepah
DEREK CHRISTIANSON	MICHAEL BAKER JR. INC.	Derek Christianson
Bonnie Pfuntner	Michael Baker Jr., Inc.	Bonnie Pfuntner
Gerald Oshesky	Michael Baker Jr. Inc.	Gerald Oshesky
Loren Beccia	Lounsbury & Assoc	Loren Beccia
SEAN BASKI	DOT&PF HWY DESIGN	Sean Baski
NICK FAMA	DOWL HKM	Nick Fama

ITE Membership Support for UA Engineering Facilities

Please sign below to express your support for expanding the engineering facilities at the University of Alaska to meet the demands of our state and professional industry.

Full Name	Company	Signature
Jessica Carlson	HDL	
Averian Larsen	HDL	
Katherine Louwer	HDL	
KELSEY CREASMAN	HDL	
Heather Benton	HDL	
JEFF FUGLESTAD	HDL	
David Darrington	HDL / UAA Student	
Trevor Strait	HDL	
Chris Hughes	HDR Alaska	
Bob KWIETEL	KITTELSON	
Aaron Christie	DOWL HKM	
Brad Melock	DOWL HKM	
Jeanne Bowie	KINNEY ENGINEERING	
NICK OLIVEIRA	HDL	
Andrew Ours	Kittelson + Assoc.	



Institute of Transportation Engineers - Alaska Section
P.O. Box 242114, Anchorage, Alaska 99524-2114

March 14, 2013

Senator Kevin Meyer
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Meyer,

The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) is an international educational and scientific association of transportation professionals who are responsible for meeting mobility and safety needs. ITE promotes professional development of its members, supports and encourages education, stimulates research, develops public awareness programs and serves as a conduit for the exchange of professional information. On behalf of the Institute of Transportation Engineers-Alaska Section's more than 80 members, we are writing to express our support for expanding the engineering facilities at the University of Alaska to meet the demands of our state and professional industry.

Both UAA and UAF facilities are cramped and out-of-date in ways specific to their locations and programs. Instructional and specialized lab space must be expanded and improved to meet the needs of today's engineering student. It is important to produce "home grown" engineers to keep projects from leaving the state and to attract new projects to the state. Professionals that grew up in Alaska and obtain Alaskan engineering degrees have a tendency to remain here, reducing turnover rates for employers.

Graduates from both UAA and UAF are essential. In short, new engineering facilities are clearly justified as recommended by objective assessments of UA capabilities and industry needs. We urge you to take an active role in supporting the University of Alaska engineering programs during the upcoming legislative session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karthik Murugesan'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Karthik Murugesan, P.E.
Past-President, ITE Alaska Section

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nicole Knox'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Nicole Knox, P.E.
President, ITE Alaska Section

Thank you for supporting ITE Alaska Section!

Doniece Gott

From: Dave Shumway <dshum@amc-engineers.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:31 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Please amend the FY14 capital budget today !

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Dave Shumway
Principal Mechanical Engineer

AMC Engineers | Anchorage, Alaska
907.257.9100 | www.amc-engineers.com
Engineering Excellence

Doniece Gott

From: Marian Bruce <marian.k.bruce@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:31 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Please amend the budget for the UA

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Doniece Gott

From: Stokes, Pete <PStokes@asrc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:31 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: UA Engineering Buildings - Please include Bridge Funding in this years Capital Budget

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer,

As funds are not in the Capital Budget to complete the UAA and UAF engineering buildings, please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. Completion funding could come through future budgets or through Government Obligation Bonds, but bridge funding should be added to this year's Capital Budget to allow for the timing gap and keep these projects on schedule and budget.

It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Regards,

Peter J. Stokes

Chairman

UAF College of Engineering and Mines Advisory and Development Council

3521 Andree Dr.

Anchorage, AK 99517

Doniece Gott

From: Mathew Rude <mrude@gci.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:31 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: FY14 Capital Budget and Funding for UA Engineering Facilities
Importance: High
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged



April 3, 2012

Alaska Senate Finance Committee Members

Alaska State Legislature

Alaska State Capitol Building

Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senators:

I am a 28 year resident of the state of Alaska and an active member of my community. I received my bachelor's degree in engineering from UAF in 1999, my master's degree in engineering management in 2001 from UAA, and have been employed by GCI for the past eleven years.

The purpose of this letter is to urge you to support the continuation of funding to design and construct the necessary engineering facilities at UAA and UAF now. This is important for a number of reasons:

- *Engineering graduates are in high demand in this state, and the need exceeds the demand.*
- *GCI has hired and employs a number of UA engineering grads.*
- *Current facilities are lacking in space, equipment and technology to provide state-of-the art instruction required by our students.*
- *Alaska faces a shortage of qualified engineers. To respond to the state's need, the University of Alaska Board of Regents set a priority to more than double the annual number of baccalaureate graduates to 200 by FY14.*

· *The Alaska Department of Labor's current projections through 2018 indicate an average of 50 new engineering jobs will be available each year, plus another 70 openings from annual turnover and retirement.*

· *Many engineers working in Alaska are non-residents - up to 35 percent in some disciplines. These employees lack education and experience in Arctic engineering principles as well as the knowledge of the logistical difficulties in operating in these areas.*

· *Employers prefer to hire UA graduates, as they are more likely to remain in Alaska. Graduates from both UAA and UAF are essential to GCI's business in Alaska, particularly in rural communities. GCI needs engineers that are aware of and are sensitive to many of the issues we face while working engineering and construction projects in rural Alaska villages.*

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Thank you for your consideration of this request. It is important to me, our company, our industry and the state of Alaska.

Sincerely,

Mathew C. Rude

House District 24

Mathew Rude

**Project Manager IV
GCI, Network Services - Project Management
2550 Denali Street Suite 705**

Anchorage, AK 99503

**Office Phone :868-5796
Cell Phone : 952-0110**

Fax: 868-8566

Doniece Gott

From: Wallis, Paul B <Paul.Wallis@mbakercorp.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:32 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Paul Wallis, PE, SE, MLSE

Doniece Gott

From: Loren D. Leman <ldl@mfaalaska.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:33 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: Funding for UA Engineering Buildings
Attachments: UA Engineering Buildings 3.17.13.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Finance Committee Members:

I well understand the challenge you are facing, but the needs we have at both UAA and UAF for improved engineering facilities to handle the incredible growth we have seen in the engineering schools at both campuses is also great. In my March 17 letter, which you should have received, I offered an option that makes sense to me. Please consider it. Delaying additional funding for another two years to await a bond election, certification, and sale of bonds would be very difficult for both schools—and would especially jeopardize ABET accreditation for UAA. Please reconsider funding a substantial portion of these buildings.

Best wishes with wrapping up session.

Loren Leman, P.E.

Member, UAA School of Engineering Advisory Board

696-6209

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Doniece Gott

From: Pat Cusick <pcusi@amc-engineers.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:34 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: UA Engineering Buildings

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

UA and the state have already committed to moving these projects forward, delaying construction will only increase overall project costs while limiting UAA and UAF's ability to graduate the engineers Alaska needs.

Pat Cusick, P.E., CCS

President / Principal Electrical Engineer

AMC Engineers | Anchorage, Alaska
907.257.9100 | www.amc-engineers.com
Engineering Excellence

Doniece Gott

From: Tim Hinterberger <binbizi@ymail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:35 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Capital budget for Univ of Alaska

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Sen. Meyer,

Please amend the capital budget to include some bridge funding for the new UAA and UAF Engineering Facilities.

Unless some monies are made available, construction on both buildings will shut down when the current funding run out, probably by the end of the year, and construction won't resume unless more money is made available at a future legislative session. This decision will increase the cost of the project and delay the opening of the buildings.

These vital investments in the future of Alaska need to move forward!

Thank you,

Tim Hinterberger
7021 East Tree Ct
Anchorage

Doniece Gott

From: Zachary Mildon <zmildon@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:39 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: UA Engineering funding

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello-

I am a senior at UAA, I would like to express the extreme need for a new and larger engineering building. As a Computer Engineering student the only dedicated lab space for us is an old server closet. I'm not exaggerating when I tell you this space is maybe 8 x 18ft, they've managed to cram 10 workstations into this space, but there is little to no space to work on actual physical projects. While other disciplines have more space it not by much if any on a square foot/student measure. Failing to fund new facilities is a detriment to the education of engineering students who need an opportunity for hands on lab space and quality class rooms.

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska and truly needed.

Thank you,

Zach Mildon

Doniece Gott

From: Marian Bruce <marian.k.bruce@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:42 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: please amend the budget to include the UA Engineering facilities

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer--

As a longtime employee of the University of Alaska Anchorage, and an alumnus with several degrees from UAA, I see firsthand the difference that increased funding has made in the quality of higher education in Alaska. More and better students are now choosing to stay in Alaska to pursue their college degrees. Investing in the university is an important investment in the future of our state.

I see that the latest Senate capital budget does not include any funding for the engineering facilities at UAA and UAF. I urge you to change this. Our engineering programs are important for the future of Alaska and are growing in leaps and bounds. The UAA Engineering Programs have outgrown the current building and really need the new space and facilities that the new building will provide. Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule.

Thank you.
Marian K. Bruce

Doniece Gott

From: Sue Signor <signorsue2@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:42 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Senator:

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska! My son is considering UAF for his engineering education. We need to keep engineering students in Alaska!

Thank you,
Sue Signor

Doniece Gott

From: Jon Zufelt <icejamdoc@mtaonline.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 2:19 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Save University of Alaska Engineering Buildings

Senator Meyer,

I request that you re-consider the Senate Finance Committee's decision to put forward an FY14 Capital Budget that does not include the University of Alaska Board of Regents' #1 new construction priority for Academic Programs: \$108.9 million to complete the construction of the new Engineering Buildings on the University of Alaska Anchorage and Fairbanks Campuses.

I've watched intently as this Legislature has tackled many difficult issues with decisions that impact Alaska's future including a reduction of oil taxes, the potential for two different gas line initiatives, education funding, and others. We stand at a defining point in Alaska's history with several new projects planned and many hoped for, knowing that we'll only be able to afford a few. However these decisions come out (ASAP vs MVP, KABATA's request for State backing in case tolls don't pay the full cost of the Knik Arm Crossing, the Watana Dam Project, or increased oil production) it is certain that for any and all of these projects, Alaska needs quality trained engineers. Alaska should and can provide the engineering workforce which will fully consider climate change issues in the design and construction of future projects as well as the adaptation of existing infrastructure to climate forces.

Please amend the FY14 budget to include the \$108.9 million funding to complete the Engineering buildings on both campuses. Without the facilities to train the future generation of engineers in Alaska, we continue to rely on shipping in a workforce that is only here temporarily and doesn't have "ownership" in the great projects planned for our great state.

Sincerely,

Jon Zufelt, PhD, PE

Doniece Gott

From: Nancy Scheufele <nscheufele@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 2:26 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Rep. Bill Stoltze; Rep. Alan Austerman; Rep. Mia Costello; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Lindsey Holmes; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Tammie Wilson; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Scott Kawasaki
Subject: Northern Susitna Institute

Dear Legislators:

I am writing in support of capital funding for the Northern Susitna Institute of Talkeetna, Alaska. NSI is an educational nonprofit serving the Northern Susitna Valley with various programs designed to provide opportunities for learning for community members of all ages.

The Northern Susitna Institute offers experience-based academic programs, career exploration, workshops, conferences, and activities. One such program offers career mentoring for high school students. Another provides opportunities for intergenerational learning. Local experts can share their skills and talents with a wide range of participants. Visiting groups, schools, and other organizations utilize the campus as a meeting place, conference site, or site for workshops and rehearsals. The current leased campus also serves as a gathering place for local community events and activities.

The request is for \$150,000 in capital funding from the state of Alaska. This would assist Northern Susitna Institute reach the goal of purchasing the current leased property and use it as the base of operations in Talkeetna.

Community support of NSI is well-documented. There are scores of program participants, volunteers, and students giving positive feedback. Local donations are close to \$40,000. There have also been grants from BP and the Rasmuson Foundation. The Rasmuson grant is a dollar-for-dollar grant that would meet donations up to \$150,000. Funding from the state would then effectively be doubled by matching funds.

Please support the Northern Susitna Institute in its effort to provide "Real Learning in the Real World."

Thank you,

Nancy Scheufele
Talkeetna, AK

Doniece Gott

From: Steve Kari <SKARI@uskh.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 2:29 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: FY14 Budget

April 2, 2013

Dear Mr Meyer:

I am writing to urge you to modify your version of FY14 capital budget to include some level of bridge funding to keep design and construction of University of Alaska (UA) Engineering facilities on track. A break in the funding stream throws a significant wrench into project schedules and timely delivery of these much needed projects.

As a graduate of the UAA School of Engineering, I very much appreciate the fact that I received an engineering education in a cold region of the country that has prepared me for the unique challenges we face here in Alaska. I look first and foremost to the UA system for new civil engineering hires.

It was not long ago that the shortage of engineers in the state (and the country for that matter) became a regular topic of conversation and concern. I and many other engineers in the community have gotten out to the local schools, typically during National Engineer's Week, to educate and spark the interest of students and encourage them to pursue careers in engineering. It would appear that our efforts have made a difference as the number of kids lined up to get into UA engineering has grown exponentially.

Now that we have them lined up at the door, do we offer them an overcrowded and substandard facility? We need to grow our engineering schools into top notch academic institutions! It is not the time to take our eye off of the ball and fail to deliver what we knew we needed a decade ago.

Please reconsider your latest FY14 budget and make some degree of modification to keep the UA facilities on track.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Steven M. Kari, P.E., Principal

Surface Transportation Division Manager
Civil Engineering Department

USKH Inc.
Celebrating
40 years

2515 A Street
Anchorage, AK 99503

main: 907.276.4245

direct: 907.343.5277

cell: 907.903.5998

www.uskh.com

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paper = trees

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Doniece Gott

From: Christianson, Derek M <Derek.Christianson@mbakercorp.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 12:27 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: FY14 Capital Budget - UA Engineering Facilities

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer,

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

I am a professional engineer practicing in Alaska. I prefer to hire engineers from Alaska and that have training specific to our unique challenges. Funding the UA Engineering Facilities will allow Alaska to continue to develop local engineers and to meet the needs of the industry.

Sincerely,

Derek Christianson, P.E.
Transportation Project Manager
Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
907.273.1629

www.mbakercorp.com

Doniece Gott

From: Gabriel Pierce <gpierce@alaska.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 2:47 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: The Future of Engineering in Alaska

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senators:

As you well know, Alaska is young. In terms of infrastructure and development, we are in our infancy when compared to the rest of the country. We have nearly limitless potential--if we can but unlock it. Our state continues to grow, and if it is to grow in a planned and responsible manner, a manner which utilizes our vast resources efficiently without depleting them or detracting from the natural splendor with which we are blessed, we need to have the foresight to invest in those aspects of our society which will foster that process. One of the most important of these aspects is our engineering workforce.

The University of Alaska has created first-rate engineering programs out of very little. The programs are growing steadily and engineering students now have far less classroom and laboratory square-footage per student than students any other program. Engineers are essential to every aspect of our lives. We need them and we need them here. Sending students outside to pursue their educations is a poor choice because they are far less likely to return home than those who stay and learn. We need to recognize these programs for what they are: critical investments in our quality of our life and in our state's future.

I encourage you to do anything you can to bridge the gap in funding for the new engineering facilities. They are already underway, and to delaying them would be senseless and wasteful. To fail to complete them at all would be an unacceptable failure to both current and future generations. Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,

Gabriel Pierce
Civil Engineering Major
University of Alaska Anchorage



April 3, 2013

The Honorable Kevin Meyer
State Capitol Room 518
Juneau, AK 99801
Sen.Kevin.Meyer@akleg.gov

The Honorable Pete Kelly
State Capitol Room 516
Juneau, AK 99801
Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov

Dear Senator Meyer and Senator Kelly:

Doyon, Limited (Doyon) is writing to express support for the capital budget funding necessary for the digital upgrade to the Alaska Rural Communications Service (ARCS) network serving rural Alaska. Without this upgrade, ARCS service to these communities will end in September 2015 due to the FCC-mandated deadline to switch from analog translators. Reinvestment in this important program will ensure continuation and expansion of this vital service in rural Alaska.

In many communities throughout rural Alaska, including dozens in the Doyon region of Interior Alaska, ARCS is the only over-the-air television service. (I grew up in just such a community, Tok.) By funding this program you will ensure the continuation of over-the-air news, entertainment and weather from commercial and public broadcasters; allow more choice in programming options, as the digital translators carry four channels versus the one stream carried on analog; and will provide a new technology that requires less maintenance than the aged equipment currently being used.

It is extremely important Alaska's rural communities continue to have access to this service, as the primary audiences live in some of the most remote and economically depressed regions in Alaska.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Schutt', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Aaron M. Schutt
President and CEO
Doyon, Limited

Cc: The Honorable Donald Olson
The Honorable Lyman Hoffman
The Honorable Anna Fairclough
The Honorable Mike Dunleavy
The Honorable Click Bishop
The Honorable Gary Stevens
The Honorable Bryce Edgmon

Doniece Gott

From: Ken Ratcliffe <kratc@amc-engineers.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 2:56 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: UA Engineering Buildings

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I have heard that the FY14 Capital budget does not include any money for the UA Engineering Facilities. I encourage you to amend the capital budget to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. These facilities are a critical investment in the future of Alaska.

Speaking as a part Owner of an engineering company operating in Alaska, we have seen explosive growth in the engineering program and we are finally seeing talented Alaskans graduating and seeking employment in AK. Let's keep this program growing!

Ken Ratcliffe. P.E.

Principal / Senior Electrical Engineer

AMC Engineers | Anchorage, Alaska

907.257.9100 | www.amc-engineers.com

Engineering Excellence

Doniece Gott

From: Phil Hayes <philipmhayes@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:35 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: UA Engineering Funding

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

Please amend FY14 capital budget to include funding for University of Alaska engineering facilities. We need to keep construction on track. As an engineering student at UAA I can tell you that our facilities are already pushing their limits, let alone being able to handle growth in the student body.

Thank you,
Philip Hayes
580 Ocean Point Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99515

Doniece Gott

From: Kathi Kuhns <kathikuhns@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:32 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Please fund the UA Engineering facilities!!!!

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

**Sincerely,
Kathi Kuhns
Fairbanks, Alaska**

Doniece Gott

From: Mike Merrill <Mike@alaskaglazinginc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:08 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: UAA UAF engineering Building

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please support at a minimum bridge funding for these projects. It makes no sense to escalate the cost with delays due to interruption in funding.

Thank you,

Mike Merrill

General Manager

Alaska Glazing Inc.

12100 Industry Way P7 Anchorage, AK 99515

O 907.770.0260 | D 907.336.5630 | C 907.529.0262

www.alaskaglazinginc.com

Doniece Gott

From: Mike Schuetz <mkschuetz@alaska.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:01 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: FY14 Capital Budget Amendment
Attachments: mkschuetz.vcf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Honorable Members of the Senate Finance Committee:

Please fund the UAF/UAA Engineering Facilities project in the FY14 Capital budget. The need for these facilities was very well demonstrated in last year's Session. The total cost was known when about half of the funding was provided in FY 13. Now is the time to recognize and honor the State of Alaska commitment to higher education, Industry need, development for the future of our youth and to this project.

Thank you, Mike Schuetz

--

- UAF Facilities Services -

Doniece Gott

From: Keith Confer <kconf@amc-engineers.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:00 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: University of Alaska - Engineering Facilities

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

*Keith Confer P.E., RCDD
Associate / Senior Electrical Engineer*

AMC Engineers | Anchorage, Alaska
907.257.9100 | www.amc-engineers.com
Engineering Excellence

Doniece Gott

From: Mike Schuetz <mkschuetz@alaska.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:01 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: FY14 Capital Budget Amendment
Attachments: mkschuetz.vcf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Honorable Members of the Senate Finance Committee:

Please fund the UAF/UAA Engineering Facilities project in the FY14 Capital budget. The need for these facilities was very well demonstrated in last year's Session. The total cost was known when about half of the funding was provided in FY 13. Now is the time to recognize and honor the State of Alaska commitment to higher education, Industry need, development for the future of our youth and to this project.

Thank you, Mike Schuetz

--

- UAF Facilities Services -

Doniece Gott

From: Keith Confer <kconf@amc-engineers.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:00 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: University of Alaska - Engineering Facilities

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

*Keith Confer P.E., RCDD
Associate / Senior Electrical Engineer*

AMC Engineers |Anchorage, Alaska
907.257.9100 |www.amc-engineers.com
Engineering Excellence

Doniece Gott

From: Adam Pigg <adampigg@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 2:59 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman
Subject: FY 14 Capital Budet

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senators,

As a student of UAA I would appreciate it if you would please revise the FY14 Capital Budget to include the UAA Engineering Facilities. This is an excellent opportunity to show your support of the UA educational system and Alaskan students. Please help make the UAA Engineering Program a greater draw to students by making it more competitive with Outside programs.

Thank you for your support,
Adam Pigg

Doniece Gott

From: helen w <helenw@mtaonline.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 8:20 AM
To: Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Gov.Peak Ski chalet/Community Center

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Senators,

Please support the funding of the Hatcher Pass Gov Peak ski chalet/ community center. My family has been a user of ski trails since we first came in 1953. Three of my Grandchildren have been on the Palmer High School ski team their entire four years in school.

I taught X/C skiing many years, and organized weekly women's ski outings in the Valley.

We really need a warm up shelter with toilets, and with parking.

I am impressed with the growing number of women showshoe users on those trails.

My grandson, a skier, was married at Arctic Valley ski chalet as the most special place.

This area needs a place for Community meetings as well.

Help us build this "Big enough" for many special user groups. The area is fantastic.

I helped cut the ribbon for the grand opening.

Spring break I took three granddaughters and one daughter to enjoy a special family day on snowshoes and skiis.

My family buys a family pass with the ski club.

Helen Woodings

Doniece Gott

From: Yager, Garrett C <Garrett.Yager@mbakercorp.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 1:20 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Bridge funding for UA Engineering Facilities

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer,

As a recent graduate of the UA Engineering program I can speak from experience that we desperately need these new engineering facilities. I was happy with my education; however, the current facilities are crowded and inadequate for meeting the demands of future engineering students.

I have two young boys that I will encourage to study engineering and I have every intention of sending them an engineering program in Alaska . However, if the UA Engineering programs do not receive the money required to maintain top-notch programs, I will have no other choice than to send them out of state.

Please amend the FY14 capital budget today to include bridge funding to keep the UA Engineering Facilities on track and on schedule. It's an investment in the future of Alaska!

Regards,

Garrett

Garrett C. Yager
Civil Associate
Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
1400 W. Benson Blvd, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503
907.273.1608 (ofc)
907.273.1699 (fax)
Garrett.Yager@mbakercorp.com

Baker

Doniece Gott

From: Joan M. Haig <jmhaig@gci.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:55 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Funding for the Engineering Buildings at UAA and UAF

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senator Meyer,

My daughter is a graduate of Grace Christian School and is currently employed as a civilian engineer for the Navy at the Naval Warfare Center in Panama City Beach, Florida. My discussions with her have helped me to understand how essential it is to have up-to-date facilities when educating future engineers. The dramatic growth in the Engineering programs at UAA illustrates the need for qualified engineers here in Alaska.

It is critical for the engineering programs on the University of Alaska campuses to have the necessary space and equipment to educate our future engineers.

I am, therefore, requesting that you and the other members of the Senate Finance Committee fund the completion of these much needed engineering buildings.

Thank you for your attention.

Dr. Joan M. Haig
2944 Crows Nest Circle,
Anchorage, AK 99515

Doniece Gott

From: Clai Porter <ncp@alaska.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 3:59 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Cc: John Bitney; Jack Hebert; Mike Buller; Daniel R. Fauske
Subject: CCHRC Funding

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Sen. Meyers;

Ref: CAPSIS #60434

It has come to my attention that there appears to be some confusion in the funding levels in the Senate Budget committee as it approaches its deadline.

AHFC's budget originally requested \$2 million in their capital budget for CCHRC. That was reduced to \$1 million by the governor. Last year's budget actually appropriated \$1.5 million.

What complicates that now is that the capital budget from AHFC has been reduced to \$750,000.00. Secondly, there appears to be a misunderstanding regarding a \$1.3 million funding source for UAF's their sustainable village. The Sustainable Village money does not go to CCHRC, it goes directly to the University. CCHRC only provides some consulting services on that project to UAF.

Therefore, CCHRC would have a shortfall of approximately \$1.25 million dollars.

I would be glad to discuss this with you if you have the time, I know the deadline is pending.

Sincerely,

N. Claiborne Porter, Jr.
907-727-8057

Clai. This will help clarify. You can just cut and paste any of this you like. Thanks! Jack

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Ryan Colgan <ryan@cchrc.org>
Date: Wed, Apr 3, 2013 at 3:24 PM
Subject: CCHRC Capital Budget Request
To: althea_stmartin@murkowski.senate.gov
Cc: Jack Hebert <jack@cchrc.org>

Althea,

Thanks for the willingness to help.

CCHRC is requesting \$2 million through CAPSIS request #60434. This will exist in the capital budget under the AHFC budget in the line item "AHFC Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research".

This is apparently being confused with a different request by the University titled "UAF Cold Climate Housing Research Sustainable Village". This money does not go to us.

A call from Lisa asking that the Senate Finance Committee include \$2 million for CCHRC under the AHFC budget line item "AHFC Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research" would be extremely valuable.

Senator Meyer is the Senate Finance Co-Chair in charge of the capital budget. His number is (907) 465-4945.

Thanks again for your willingness to help out.

All the Best,

Ryan

--
Ryan Colgan
Chief Programs Officer
Cold Climate Housing Research Center
Ph: (907) 450-1725
Cell: (907) 590-1305
Fax: (907) 457-3456

--
Jack Hébert President and CEO
Cold Climate Housing Research Center
1000 Fairbanks Street
P.O. Box 82489
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708-2489
(907) 457-3454 fax (907) 457-3456
www.cchrc.org
jack@cchrc.org
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Doniece Gott

From: Keith and Sarah Kehoe <skkehoe@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 4:03 PM
To: Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: State funding for Northern Susitna Institute

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senators Meyer, Kelly, Fairclough, Dunleavy, Bishop, Olson, Hoffman,

Thank you for receiving this letter by email. I am writing to ask you to support state funding for Northern Susitna Institute (NSI), a dynamic non-profit in the northern Susitna Valley, based in my home town of Talkeetna.

I strongly support Northern Susitna Institute's efforts to provide a community learning center, vocational education opportunities for high school students, as well as a future satellite college campus for northern valley residents.

As a physician assistant and mother of three elementary school students, I am hopeful and excited by Northern Susitna Institute's work. Over the last year, my husband, children and I have already attended many workshops and classes at NSI. At work, I regularly see the need for more vocational and applied learning opportunities for our high school students who would like but do not have access to the Mat-Su Career and Technical School. We have tremendous need in our community for CNAs (Certified Nursing Assistants) and more PCAs (Personal Care Assistants) as one example. Personally, I would love to take college level classes and have this opportunity available for my children, their friends and our community neighbors.

I believe a community learning center and college campus will diversify and strengthen our local economy, and in doing so our Mat-Su Borough and state economies.

Importantly, state funding up to \$150,000 will be matched by the \$150,000 Challenge Grant awarded to Northern Susitna Institute by the Rasmuson Foundation. This is an opportunity not to be missed and I hope you agree.

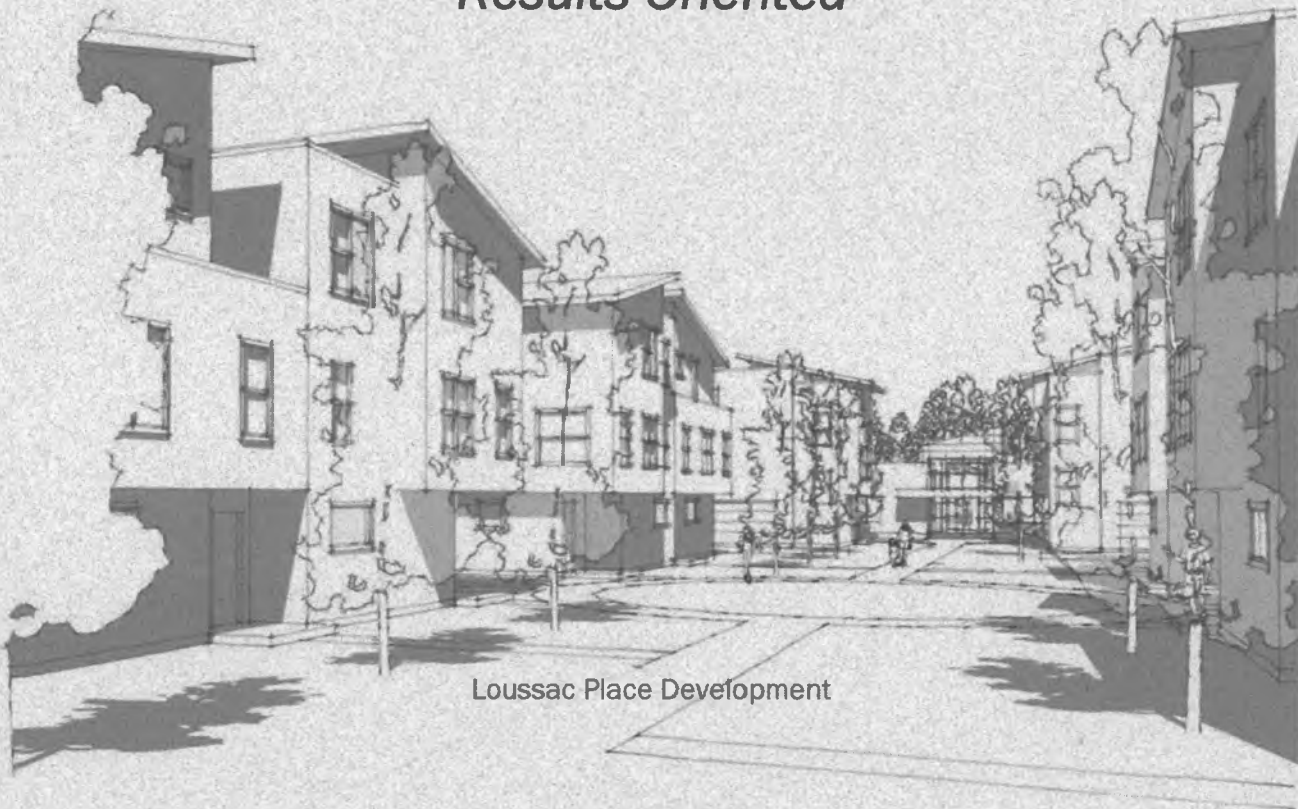
I thank you for your time and consideration and for any feedback you may be able to give.

Sincerely,
Sarah Kehoe
Physician Assistant and Director of Care Coordination
Talkeetna, Alaska

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

Budget Summary

"Results-Oriented"



Loussac Place Development

FY2014

****** DRAFT ******

Capital Budget Request

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Capital Budget

FY2014

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Capital Budget

The Capital Budget is a plan for the distribution of AHFC's financial resources for items that have an anticipated life exceeding one year and the cost exceeds \$25,000. Unlike the Operating Budget which lapses at the end of one year, capital budget appropriations lapse only if funds remain after the project is completed and/or if funds are lapsed administratively or legislatively, usually after five or more years.

AHFC Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) reflects the needs of the Corporation and the pursuit of its mission through the Goals and Objectives of the Corporation's Strategic Plan. The Corporate departments have reviewed their prior year Capital budgets to determine if there are any unfinished projects/programs that are ongoing, need additional funds to be completed, or should be extended.

This Capital Budget was developed by AHFC staff and recommended for inclusion in the Governor's budget submission to the Legislature. Each project/program has been reviewed and prioritized by the AHFC Executive Office and presented to its Board of Directors for approval. The Board voted on a resolution October 10, 2012 to approve this budget and instruct the Executive Director to submit this budget to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) through the Department of Revenue.

FY2014 Capital Budget Project Request

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Capital Projects & Program Synopsis

The Capital Budget is a plan for the distribution of AHFC's financial resources for items that have an anticipated life exceeding one year and the cost exceeds \$25,000. Unlike the Operating Budget which lapses at the end of one year, capital budget appropriations lapse only if funds remain after the project is completed, and/or if funds are lapsed administratively or legislatively, usually after five years.

AHFC Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) reflects the needs of the Corporation and the pursuit of its mission through the Goals and Objectives of the Corporation's Strategic Plan. Departments review prior Capital budgets to determine if there are any unfinished projects/programs that need to be completed or extended.

This Capital Budget was developed by AHFC staff and recommended for inclusion in the Governor's budget submission to the Legislature. Each project/program will be reviewed, prioritized and presented to the AHFC Board of Directors for approval. The Board will pass a resolution approving this budget and instructed the Chief Executive Officer to submit the budget to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) through the Department of Revenue.

1. **Domestic Violence Rental Assistance - \$1,500,000** State General Funds (GF) to address the needs of homeless or near-homeless families who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. These same families might otherwise qualify economically for the federal Housing Choice Voucher program. However, because demand for vouchers far exceeds supply, the targeted families are unlikely to receive assistance in time to address their immediate needs. AHFC will administer the funds through essentially the same mechanisms and same locations as the federal Housing Choice Voucher program.
2. **Statewide Project Improvements - \$2,000,000** State General Funds (GF) to provide repairs and improvements to AHFC's public housing throughout the state. This project allows AHFC to keep pace with routine repair and replacement of existing building components such as smaller roofs, sidewalks, and common areas identified in the annual Physical Needs Assessments (PNAs) from each Asset Management Project (AMP).
3. **Building Systems Replacement Program - \$1,500,000** State General Funds (GF) to address roof system replacement at Chugach Manor senior facility in Anchorage, infrastructure assessment and replacement for scattered sites in Anchorage, and removal of approximately 82 fireplaces in scattered site family housing in Anchorage.
4. **Fire Protection System Repairs - \$2,200,000** State General Funds (GF) to repair and replace fire protection systems in multi-family and senior/disabled public housing statewide based on a fire system engineer's equipment survey of fire protection systems and subsequent testing of existing fire protection systems.

5. **Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades – \$500,000** State General Funds (GF) to upgrade existing security and entry door access systems to senior/disabled and multi-family public housing. The project includes replacement of security and entry door access systems that are outdated and no longer supported by manufacturers for replacement parts and software.
6. **Housing Loan Program - Teacher/Health/Public Safety Housing – \$6,000,000** State General Funds (GF) to supplement the Corporation's popular housing programs. These funds will allow AHFC to continue current programs and expand business opportunities with new Teacher Housing, Health Professionals, and Public Safety housing programs. \$1,000,000 in State General Funds (GF), is specifically set aside for the Village Safety Officer's Program (VSPO).
7. **Supplemental Housing Development Program – \$7,000,000** State General Funds (GF) to supplement Federal (HUD) funds to construct decent, safe and sanitary housing through regional housing authorities. Funds are used to cover housing development costs related to water distribution; sewer hookups; electrical distribution systems; road construction to project site; site development; and energy efficiency improvements.
8. **Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research – \$1,000,000** State General Funds (GF) for a designated grant to the Cold Climate Housing Research Center to conduct housing construction research, analysis, and information dissemination among the housing industry and the public. Data gathering and analysis is continually being related to energy efficiency technology for homes constructed in northern building and market conditions.
9. **Senior Citizens Housing Development Program – \$4,500,000** in State General Funds (GF) for the development of senior citizen housing. Competitively awarded grants are provided for the purchase of building sites, site preparation, materials, construction, and rehabilitation of existing housing. Organizations qualified to apply include municipalities and public or private nonprofit corporations.
10. **HUD Federal HOME Grant Program – \$4,100,000** including \$3,350,000 Federal (HUD) and \$750,000 State General Funds (GF) matching funds for the HOME Investment Partnership Program. The purpose of the HOME program is to expand the supply of affordable, low- and moderate- income housing and to strengthen the State's ability to design and implement strategies to achieve an adequate supply of safe, energy-efficient, and affordable housing. The Municipality of Anchorage has their own separate HOME program.
11. **HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP) – \$3,200,000** Federal (HUD) grant that provides Public Housing Authorities with funds each year to help renovate and modernize public housing units. The annual CFP fund, including Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) funds, was approximately \$2.2 million this fiscal year. The current request is intended to cover the spending authority required for the amount of funds anticipated next fiscal year, including any other incentives that may be available as a high performing Public Housing Authority.

12. **Federal and Other Competitive Grants – \$4,500,000** including \$3,000,000 Federal (HUD, USDA, DOE), or other private funds, and \$1,500,000 State General Funds (GF) matching for available housing grants. Nationwide, grants are made available annually by the Federal government or private institutions or foundations that target the housing needs of low-income families, special needs groups, senior citizens, the mentally ill, disabled, the homeless, and others. In cases where grants require a match, AHFC funds will be used to the extent necessary. Grant funds received are often passed through to local nonprofit organizations, municipalities, and other organizations that deliver housing-related services.
13. **Competitive Grants for Public Housing – \$1,100,000 including \$750,000 Federal** (HUD, USDA, DOE), or other private funds, and \$350,000 State General Funds (GF) as matching funds for available housing grants for public housing facilities and residents. Annually, HUD makes available grants that target the needs of public housing facilities and residents in areas such as crime and substance abuse prevention and economic self-sufficiency. When required, AHFC will provide the needed match. Some of the funds received will be passed through to local nonprofit organizations that deliver the services.
14. **Weatherization Program – \$51,500,000** including \$50,000,000 in State General Funds (GF) Receipts and \$1,500,000 Federal U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) funds to assist low- and moderate- income families attain decent, safe and affordable housing through the weatherization and rehabilitation of existing homes. The **Weatherization Program** provides energy efficiency upgrades to homes using the latest building science tools to target heat loss areas and correct them. Installed measures must be cost effective. The program addresses health and safety through tune ups for heating systems, electrical and chimney repairs and woodstove improvements. The **Home Energy Rebate Program** utilizes State General funds to provide rebates to homeowners for making energy efficient improvements to their homes to reduce energy costs or purchase newly constructed homes that achieve a 5 Star Plus rating. In order to maintain the current pace established in FY2008 and maintained over the past several years, new funding is required.
15. **Statewide ADA Improvements - \$500,000 State General (GF)** funds to address accessibility upgrades identified by a HUD Fair Housing Inspection. The upgrades are to be made over a five-year period to comply with ADA and Section 504 requirements of a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) recently negotiated with HUD.

*****FY2013 Supplemental Bill *****

1. San Roberto/Mountain View Development Project – \$30,292,000, with \$22,000,000 in Bonding authority, \$3,200,000 Mortgage Settlement Funds (GF), \$5,092,000 Loussac Manor Renovation Re-appropriation, combined with additional federal funding from the Capital Fund Program (CFP). This project will add the Mountain View Development project to the San Roberto Redevelopment project. AHFC will develop these projects through a bid process to select a development team that has experience in multi-family development, low-

income tax credit syndication experience, and tax-exempt bond financing. The projects will be built by private entities, but owned and managed by Alaska Corporation for Affordable Housing (ACAH) as general partner in a tax credit partnership. ACAH will contract with AHFC staff to manage and maintain the projects as low-income housing tax credit/public housing. The authority to issue bonds for the Mt. View project will provide up to \$7M in private capital (through the low-income housing tax credit program) thereby reducing the amount of money that AHFC would have to contribute. Together, these two projects will provide approximately 18 units of rehabilitated and 78 units of newly constructed public housing in Anchorage.

*****Mental Health Bill *****

1. **Homeless Assistance Program – \$8,000,000** including \$6,300,000 State General Funds (GF) funds, \$850,000 General Fund/Mental Health (GF/MH) and \$850,000 Mental Health Trust Authority (MHTAAR) funding authority to grant local communities/agencies to **1)** provide safe shelter for persons experiencing homelessness; **2)** provide assistance to households transitioning from homelessness to permanent housing or to households at risk of displacement due to financial hardship; and **3)** help develop community strategies and programs designed to reduce homelessness. All funds will be combined and administered as one program by AHFC.
2. **Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing – \$1,750,000** State General Funds (GF) for a continuing program to serve populations with special housing needs. The program provides funds to Alaskan nonprofit service providers to increase housing opportunities for Mental Health Trust beneficiaries and other special needs populations throughout the state. The funds may be used for housing development and/or services designed to achieve long-term residential stability.

*****AGDC – ASAP Project*****

1. **AGDC Pipeline Project – Year 4 (FEL 2 & 3) – \$25,000,000** State AHCC funds to continue toward completion of FEL 2 & 3. The initial ASAP Project Plan as requested in HB 369 was submitted July 1, 2011. The Project Plan serves as a base planning tool for designing, financing, and building the project and making it operational. In developing the Plan, AGDC refined engineering and cost analyses to roughly plus/minus 30% and wrote a Plan of Development for the proposed route which is on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Work is continuing with agencies to secure essential rights-of-way and to obtain the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The ASAP Project Plan proposes a very structured, industry stage-gate system to accomplish the mega project work. The stage-gate approach employs a “front-end loading (FEL) systematic path including rigid checks and balances that are necessary to evaluate feasibility of progressing the project forward or ceasing the work at each “gate”. This system ensures the AGDC staff is performing the work

consistent with the mandate as defined in HB 369; that the work is performed effectively and efficiently, that a reasonable schedule can be developed, and State money is spent wisely on delivering a critical energy solution for Alaska

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Capital Budget Bill

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1. Domestic Violence Designation Program

Reference Number:	#54796	
Historical Category:	Public Protection	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Economic Assistance	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$1,500,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this authorization is to: Provide rental assistance to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault who have been displaced or otherwise are in need of alternative housing to prevent further harm to the household.

The projected outcomes include:

- Rental assistance for up to 250 households statewide who are displaced from permanent housing or otherwise at risk of displacement because of a recent or reoccurring instance of domestic violence as defined by (Alaska Statute, Section 18.66.990(3)).

Domestic Violence Rental Assistance addresses the needs of homeless or near-homeless families who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. These same families might otherwise qualify economically for the federal Housing Choice Voucher program. However, because demand for vouchers far exceeds supply, the targeted families are unlikely to receive assistance in time to address their immediate needs. AHFC will administer the funds through essentially the same mechanisms and same locations as the federal Housing Choice Voucher program.

Funding History:

FY2013 \$1,328,400 State General Funds

Program Description:

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC), the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA), and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) agree to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) whereby AHFC will provide transitional tenant-based rental assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

AHFC shall administer **Empowering Choice Housing Program** (ECHP) vouchers in accordance with Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) tenant-based rental assistance regulations set forth at 24 CFR 982 with specific waivers for program eligibility as outlined in the AHFC Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) Administrative Plan.

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA), whose primary mission is to represent victim services programs throughout the state who provide services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, shall assist those programs in providing referrals for

program participants based on their expertise to determine displacement due to domestic violence or sexual assault.

A primary duty of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) is to implement, maintain, and monitor DVSA crisis intervention and prevention programs in consultation with authorities in the field. CDVSA approved programs shall provide referrals of program participants to AHFC (DVSA Programs).

General Provisions

The Empowering Choice Housing Program (ECHP) is a referral-based transitional housing assistance program designed to meet the housing needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Continuing operation of the ECHP is contingent upon available funding and continuing appropriations. The following general provisions apply to all ECHP participants.

Screening

AHFC will follow its screening criteria as presented in Chapter 2 of the AHFC Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrative Plan and Chapter 2 of the Public Housing Admissions and Occupancy Policy.

Confidentiality of Records

All information provided to AHFC regarding the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, shall be retained in confidence by AHFC, and shall not be entered into any shared database, provided to any owner or manager of the leased property, or provided to any other third party. DVSA Programs will not release any confidential information regarding the basis for a referral to AHFC, or any other third party, and AHFC will not ask for that information.

Vouchers issued to ECHP referrals will not have any information identifying the applicant as a participant in the ECHP or as a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault. To do so would breach applicants' rights to privacy and confidentiality.

Fund Administration

ECHP vouchers are funded by a State of Alaska appropriation and a set aside from AHFC's Moving To Work Block Grant. Both funding sources include monies for the housing assistance payments and the administrative fees to cover the costs of the program. ECHP Public Housing assistance is funded through the Asset Management operating budget. AHFC shall administer funding from these sources consistent with its Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing Assistance Program rules.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Protections

Applicants will be afforded the protections specified under the VAWA. Each lease issued under this program will contain an addendum outlining tenant rights under the VAWA. In addition to rights contained in VAWA, all other tenant rights applicable under state, federal, and local laws and AHFC's HCV Administrative Plan and Public Housing Admissions and Occupancy Policy shall apply.

Conflict with Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan and Public Housing Admissions and Occupancy Policy

In case of any conflict, silence, or ambiguity between this MOU and the AHFC HCV Administrative Plan and the Public Housing Admissions and Occupancy Policy, the requirements of the AHFC HCV Administrative Plan and the Public Housing Admissions and Occupancy Policy shall control.

Time-Limited Assistance

The ECHP is designed to help individuals and families transition into housing from displacement due to domestic violence and sexual assault. Unlike AHFC's Housing Choice Voucher Program, the ECHP is time-limited. Each participant is eligible for 36 months of rental assistance. At the end of this period, the participant may choose to continue their rental relationship with the landlord under a standard lease agreement.

ECHP participants in the Public Housing Program are not subject to the 36-month time limit on rental assistance. Participation in the Public Housing Program will be guided by AHFC's Public Housing Program Admissions and Occupancy Policy.

Program Operations

There are two distinct components to the ECHP, a voucher program and a public housing program. Details for each are provided below.

ECHP Voucher Assistance

ECHP voucher assistance is available in the twelve communities where AHFC currently offers a housing choice voucher program. The ECHP Voucher program has been divided into two components, a Balance of State Program and an Anchorage Program.

In-State Moves

An ECHP voucher may be moved from one AHFC HCV jurisdiction to another AHFC HCV jurisdiction within Alaska with the prior approval of AHFC. ECHP vouchers are not eligible for portability out of the state of Alaska (see AHFC's Administrative Plan, Chapter 10, Portability and In-State Moves).

For participants that request to move their ECHP voucher to another community at the time of initial admittance, AHFC will waive the residency requirement. In order to request an in-state move, participants need to have a minimum of 12 months of assistance remaining.

Shopping Time and Extensions

An ECHP voucher participant must lease up within 60 days. Two 30 day extensions may be granted by AHFC subject to progress reports verifying unit shopping efforts. Persons with disabilities requiring the full 120-day shopping time may request a reasonable accommodation.

Concurrent Waiting Lists

ECHP applicants may apply for other open AHFC rental assistance programs that are not time-limited such as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) or Public Housing (PH) programs while participating in the ECHP program. All applicants for the AHFC's HCV or PH programs are placed on waiting lists according to AHFC's policy at the time of application.

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Balance of State Voucher Program

The following communities will offer the ECHP under the Balance of State Program.

<u>City</u>	<u>City</u>
Fairbanks	Petersburg
Homer	Sitka
Juneau	Soldotna
Ketchikan	Valdez
Kodiak	Wrangell
Mat-Su	

Referrals are accepted by AHFC from the following DVSA Programs only:

<u>City</u>	<u>Approved Referral Source</u>
Fairbanks	Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violence Living (IAC)
Homer	South Peninsula Haven House (SPHH)
Juneau	Aiding Women in Abuse & Rape Emergencies (AWARE)
Ketchikan	Women In Safe Homes (WISH)
Kodiak	Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center (KWRCC)
Mat-Su	Alaska Family Services (AFS)
Petersburg	Working Against Violence for Everyone (WAVE)
Sitka	Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV)
Soldotna	The LeeShore Center
Valdez	Advocates for Victims of Violence (AVV)
Wrangell	Women In Safe Homes (WISH)

Referral Process

Applicants will be directed to go to the local AHFC office to obtain a date/time stamp on their Referral (form PW-AP124) and to apply for any open rental assistance waiting lists. The AHFC office will date/time stamp the application and Referral form, process the applicant's assistance application, and fax or scan a copy of the date/time stamp Referral confirmation to the local DVSA Program.

The local DVSA Program will place the applicant on the program's ECHP date/time list. There is no expiration date on ECHP Referrals for Balance of State. Each DVSA Program will monitor and maintain its own date/time list.

When a voucher becomes available, the AHFC office will contact the local DVSA Program. The local DVSA Program will provide the name of the next program applicant on the date/time list. AHFC will contact the applicant and proceed with an eligibility interview and screening. If the referred program applicant fails to respond to a request for an eligibility interview within ten (10) business days, AHFC will withdraw that applicant. The local AFHC office will contact the DVSA Program for referral of the next program applicant on the date/time list.

Reinstated Applications

If an applicant appeals his/her withdrawn application and is reinstated by AHFC, AHFC will be responsible for notifying the local DVSA program so the applicant can be reinstated on the DVSA's ECHP date/time list.

Anchorage

The ECHP Anchorage program includes AHFC operation of a waiting list. Referrals are accepted by AHFC from the following DVSA Programs only:

<u>City</u>	<u>Approved Referral Source</u>
Anchorage	Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)
Anchorage	Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)

Referral Process

Applicants will be directed to go to the local AHFC office to obtain a date/time stamp on their Referral and to apply for any open rental assistance waiting lists. The AHFC office will date/time stamp the application and Referral form, process the applicant's assistance application, and place the applicant on the ECHP waiting list.

There is no expiration date on ECHP Referrals for the Anchorage ECHP waiting list. AHFC may choose to update this list periodically in order to maintain accurate contact information for applicants.

When a voucher becomes available, the AHFC office will contact the first applicant on the ECHP waiting list and proceed with an eligibility interview and screening. If the applicant fails to respond to a request for an eligibility interview within ten (10) business days, AHFC will withdraw that applicant. AFHC will then contact the next applicant on the ECHP waiting list.

Reinstated Applications

If an applicant appeals his/her withdrawn application and is reinstated by AHFC, AHFC will reinstate the applicant's application with its original date and time on the ECHP date/time list.

Public Housing Assistance

AHFC will offer preferential placement on their public housing waiting lists for displaced victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in the communities of Bethel, Cordova and Nome which have no voucher program. ECHP public housing preferential placement is provided to applicants referred through use of a standardized Referral form by the following DVSA Programs only:

<u>City</u>	<u>Approved Referral Source</u>
Bethel	Tundra Women's Coalition
Cordova	Cordova Family Resource Center
Nome	Bering Sea Women's Group

Referral Process

Applicants will be directed to go to the local AHFC office to obtain a date/time stamp on their Referral. The local AHFC office will date/time stamp the application and Referral form, process the applicant's assistance application, and place the applicant on the public

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housing waiting list with a preference for displacement due to domestic violence or sexual assault.

ECHP Referrals for public housing are valid for one year. If an applicant remains on the waiting list for a period of time exceeding one year without receiving an offer of assistance, the applicant must obtain an updated Referral form from the local DVSA Program which can be forwarded, upon request of the applicant, by fax or mail to the local AHFC office.

No Time Limit on Assistance

ECHP participants in the Public Housing Program are not subject to the 36-month time limit on rental assistance. Participation in the Public Housing Program will be guided by AHFC's Public Housing Program Admissions and Occupancy Policy.

Monitoring Data

In order to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the program, the following data will be provided upon request. Data collected by AHFC or provided to third parties must be in aggregate form with no personally identifying information provided to preserve victim privacy and confidentiality. Data to be monitored includes, but is not limited to:

1. Number of vouchers issued in each participating community;
2. Number of vouchers in shopping status;
3. Average number of shopping days;
4. Number of vouchers leased;
5. Number of vouchers returned or not utilized during the period;
6. Number of available vouchers in each participating community; and
7. Average housing assistance payments for each participating community.

2. Statewide Project Improvements

Reference Number:	#40068	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Renewal and Replacement	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$2,000,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this project is to: Provide funding to address known and unknown conditions in AHFC’s housing stock.

The projected outcomes are advancements in:

- Providing funding for emergency repairs, i.e., roof replacements, fire alarm systems, etc.;
- Allowing quick response to code changes and life safety issues;
- Providing amenities not programmed;
- Allowing quick response to unforeseen conditions; and
- Enhancing “Operations” for individual Asset Management Projects (AMPs).

This project will address needed repairs, deferred maintenance, and make improvements to Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)-owned properties throughout the state. This project will allow AHFC to keep pace with the deterioration of existing components of the rental properties such as roofs, sidewalks, and common areas. It will enhance the unit operations and maintenance, allow quick response to ordinance, and code changes. The primary function of this program is to address those major or extraordinary work items identified annually through the Physical Needs Assessments (PNAs) by the public housing maintenance staff and Asset Supervisors.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$2,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$150,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

Statewide Project Improvements is an on-going yearly request to address items identified annually by Physical Needs Assessments (PNAs) that make AHFC properties safer and more comfortable for our residents. The PNAs are updated annually and prioritized for each Asset Management Project (AMP) and statewide to determine the most efficient and cost effective use of the funds. A portion of the fund is also set aside as a contingency for each AMP to address site specific needs to be addressed by the Asset Supervisor and Maintenance Lead as contract work or in-house repairs and upgrades. Additionally, this funding has been used to respond quickly to fire or flood damage where the cost of repairs is under the Corporation's insurance deductible. Projected future uses also include sidewalk replacement, installation of storage sheds, increased parking lot lighting, and repairs identified by routine HUD-sponsored Real Estate Assessment Center's (REAC) inspections of the public housing units and sites.

In addition, routine maintenance funds received from HUD are not keeping pace with the normal deteriorating building components from aging and use. It is important for AHFC to have funding available to maintain the units in a safe and rentable condition.

Funding this request will result in enhancement of AHFC's properties throughout the state by increasing their rent-ability and lowering maintenance costs.

3. Building System Replacement Program

Reference Number:	#47069	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Renewal and Replacement	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$1,500,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this program is to: Address specific major repair and/or replacement items identified in a five-year review.

The projected outcome is to:

- Reduce maintenance costs;
- Increase the useful life of structure; and
- Increase safety for tenants.

This project will address major building replacements, such as foundation repairs and replacements at Bethel Heights in Bethel, the roof replacement at Cedar Park Annex in Juneau, the repair, removal, replacement of statewide fuel tank systems, and the insulation and siding replacement for scattered sites in Anchorage.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2012	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2011	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2010	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividend

Program Description:

The Building System Replacement Program is to address specific major repair or replacement items identified in a five-year look-ahead review of each site, intended to address repair or replacement of components with a known life span that can be scheduled for repair or replacement before deferred maintenance results in additional damage or untimely failure that would result in additional cost.

The items identified under this fund request are roof system replacement at Chugach Manor senior facility in Anchorage, infrastructure assessment and replacement for scattered sites in Anchorage, and removal of approximately 82 fireplaces in scattered site family housing in Anchorage.

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4. Fire Protection Systems

Reference Number:	#47066
Historical Category:	Public Protection
Location:	Statewide
Election District:	Statewide
Project Type:	Renewal and Replacement
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018
FY2014 Request:	\$2,200,000 State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$ Corporate Dividends

The purpose of this project is to: Flush, evaluate and make life/safety code repairs to public housing fire protection systems throughout the state.

The projected outcome is to have:

- Reductions in maintenance costs;
- Increased useful life of structure; and
- Increased safety of tenants.

This project will flush, evaluate and repair fire sprinkler and alarm systems in multi-family and senior and disabled public housing statewide based on a fire system engineer's equipment survey of fire protection systems and subsequent testing of existing fire protection systems.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$2,200,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2012	\$2,200,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2011	\$2,200,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2010	\$1,380,000	Corporate Dividend

Program Description:

This request will continue to provide funding to address building and fire code issues previously identified. Progress on upgrades continue to be made as suggested in a comprehensive survey conducted in 2008 by a professional fire safety engineering firm to make repairs and upgrades to public housing fire protection systems throughout the state.

The purpose of this survey was to identify the location, type, age, and condition of the systems. During the survey process, fire protection systems were identified that require upgrades to comply with current fire safety codes, additional evaluation to determine proper function, and components that have exceeded their useful life.

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Past funding has been used to address the immediate life safety issues. It also provided additional systems evaluation to determine proper function to identify components that have exceeded their useful life. The current funding is being used to address the replacement of sprinkler and fire alarm systems identified, as well as subsequent testing and evaluation of systems that may need major replacement. This request is to continue to address the code-related issues identified in annual inspections performed by the Fire Marshal.

Funding provided in the FY2013 Capital Budget is being used to address the replacement of sprinkler and fire alarm systems at Golden Ages in Fairbanks and Anchorage senior/disabled/family housing identified by the survey and required by the Fire Marshal. This request is also to address the code-related issues identified in the survey for family senior/disabled housing units in Anchorage.

5. Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades

Reference Number:	#47068	
Historical Category:	Public Protection	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Renewal and Replacement	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$500,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this project is to: Upgrade existing security and door access systems to senior/disabled and multi-family public housing complexes.

The projected outcome is to:

- Increase security for residents;
- Reduce theft and vandalism;
- Reduce maintenance and custodial costs; and
- Increase useful life of the structures.

This project will upgrade existing security and door access systems to senior, disabled, and multi-family public housing. The project includes replacement of security and door access systems that are outdated and are no longer supported by manufacturers for replacement parts and software.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$500,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2012	\$500,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2011	\$500,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2010	\$300,000	Corporate Dividend

Program Description:

This request will provide funding to continue the upgrades for security and main entry door access systems for AHFC senior/disabled and low-income multi-family housing.

A recent comprehensive survey was conducted to identify the location, configuration and current condition of door access and security systems in senior/disabled and low-income multi-family housing in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau.

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Many of the systems were found to be outdated with analog-type cameras, recorders, card readers and software components that are no longer supported by the various manufacturers of systems compatible with currently available equipment.

Systems have already been upgraded and standardized in two larger senior facilities in Fairbanks and funding was received in FY2013 that is being used to address major replacement work needed at a third senior housing complex in Fairbanks and the main office facility. Due to cost overruns replacing the existing systems in Fairbanks, this funding is intended to begin upgrades and standardize systems for Juneau. Standardization will consolidate purchasing and maintenance of system components.

6-A. Housing Loan Program - Teacher/Health/Public Safety Housing

Reference Number:	#37918 → #49395 (Allocation)	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Economic Assistance	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$5,000,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this program is to: Provide gap funding to increase homeownership and/or rental units throughout the state. This program is designed to help retain desirable professionals in high-cost areas. To date, 364 units have been funded and 87 are under development under this program.

The projected outcomes are:

- Increasing teacher retention through housing development; adding 30 units for Teachers, Health Professionals, or Public Safety officials housing in rural Alaska.

This project will provide funds to supplement the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation’s popular housing programs through gap funding. These funding will allow AHFC to continue current programs and expand business opportunities with new Teacher Housing, Health Professionals, and Public Safety housing programs.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2013	\$2,000,000	State General Funds
FY2012	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$2,000,000	State General Funds
FY2011	\$5,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$6,800,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$8,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$6,800,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$5,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$4,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$1,768,500	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$ 81,500	ASLC Bond Proceeds
FY2005	\$ 150,000	AHFC Bond Proceeds
FY2004	\$2,150,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

The primary focus of this program has been to provide a source of grant funds that will help pay for the development of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing for teacher, health professionals, and public safety officials. This program has and will continue to generate additional loan volume for AHFC.

Attracting and maintaining a pool of qualified teachers, health professionals, and public safety officials in rural Alaska is a goal of the State of Alaska. In order to achieve this, housing must be available, affordable, and of a quality that encourages these professionals to locate and stay in rural settings. These programs were developed to respond to the need for additional housing for professionals and their families by providing grants to fill the funding gap for various housing projects. Funding is made available through a competitive process for new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of housing.

SFY 2010

Northwest Arctic Borough School District – Noatak Conversion/Rehabilitation Project 4 units of Teacher Housing



SFY 2010
Lower Yukon School District - Mountain Village
8 New Units of Teacher Housing



SFY 2008
Yukon Flats School
District
Fort Yukon
2 New Units of Teacher
Housing



SFY 2009
Alaska Gateway
School District -
Northway
2 units of
Teacher Housing



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FY2011 Projects:

Aleutian Housing Authority	(King Cove)	\$1,899,73
St. Mary's School District	(St. Mary's)	\$1,100,000
Lower Yukon School District	(Marshall)	\$1,953,459
AVCP Housing Authority	(Akiak VPSO)	\$382,200
Village of Igiugik	(Igiugik VPSO)	\$384,000
Village of Sleetmute	(Sleetmute VPSO)	\$504,310

FY 2010 Projects:

City of Tanana	(Tanana)	\$201,762
Lower Yukon School District	(Mountain Village)	\$1,443,627
Northwest Arctic Borough School District	(Noatak)	\$709,731
City of Unalaska	(Unalaska)	\$3,764,678
Bering Straits School District	(Koyuk,Teller)	\$1,247,159
Lower Kuskokwim School District	(Napaskiak)	\$969,770

FY2009 Projects:

Alaska Gateway Schools	(Northway)	\$101,945
Area Island Comm. MH Services	(Wrangell)	\$719,713
Bering Straits School District	(Savoonga)	\$968,725
City of Tanana	(Tanana)	\$370,459
Kenai Peninsula Borough	(Tyonek)	\$635,193
Lower Kuskokwim School District	(Kipnuk)	\$2,420,116

FY2008 Projects:

Akiachak Native Community	(Akiachak)	\$933,227
Aleutian Housing Authority	(False Pass, King Cove)	\$888,125
Bering Strait School District	(Shaktoolik, White Mountain)	\$397,036
City of Tanana	(Tanana)	\$227,157
Kenai Peninsula Borough	(Nanwalek)	\$104,730
Nome Public Schools	(Nome)	\$145,698
New Stuyahok Traditional Council	(New Stuyahok)	\$139,767
Yukon Flats School District	(Arctic Village, Fort Yukon)	\$327,391
Yukon Koyukuk School District	(Allakaket, Kaltag, Minto)	\$712,721

FY2007 Projects:

Aleutian Housing Authority	(Nelson Lagoon, Sand Point)	\$1,894,202
Bering Straits School District	(Brevig Mission, Unalakleet)	\$1,100,728
City of Atka	(Atka)	\$452,056
Northwest Arctic Borough	(Buckland, Noorvik)	\$62,095
Yukon Flats School District	(Fort Yukon)	\$16,420
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation	(Hooper Bay)	\$1,210,959
Yupit School District	(Akiachak, Akiak)	\$130,856

FY2006 Projects:

Lower Yukon School District	(Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay)	\$1,967,172
Yukon Koyukuk School District	(Hughes, Huslia, Nulato)	\$516,933

6-B. Housing Loan Program – VPSO

Reference Number: #37918→#49369 (Allocation)
 Historical Category: Public Protection
 Location: Statewide
 Election District: Statewide
 Project Type: Economic Assistance
 Estimated Project Dates: 7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018

(This is an allocation under the Housing Loan Program)

FY2014 Request: \$1,000,000 State General Funds

FY2014 Funding: \$ State General Funds

The purpose of this program is to: Provide gap funding to increase homeownership and/or rental units throughout the state. This program is designed to help retain desirable professionals in high-cost areas. To date, 11 units have been funded and 9 units are under development under this set aside program.

The projected outcomes are:

- Adding units for Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO);
- Increasing affordability for housing purchases by low- to moderate-income families;
- Lowering interest rates on AHFC mortgage programs to attract loan volume and generate net income.

This program will provide funds to supplement the Corporation’s housing programs through gap funding. These funds will allow AHFC to expand business opportunities with new housing programs specifically set aside for rural public safety personnel.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$1,000,000	State General Funds
FY2012	\$1,000,000	State General Funds
FY2011	\$1,000,000	Corporate Receipts

Program Description:

The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation will have a \$1,000,000 set aside to applicants proposing to build, acquire, or rehabilitate housing for Village Public Safety Officers. This funding will be used to priority fund the highest ranked applications for VPSO housing. The set aside will provide an incentive for villages, local governments, or other rural entities to build housing for VPSOs by subsidizing a portion of the project development cost. Having decent, safe, and affordable housing will help villages attract and retain VPSOs.

The primary focus of this program has been to provide a source of grant funds that will help pay for the development of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing for public safety officials. This program has and will continue to generate additional loan volume for AHFC.

Attracting and maintaining a pool of qualified public safety professionals in rural Alaska is a goal of the State of Alaska. In order to achieve this, housing must be available, affordable, and of a quality that encourages these professionals to locate and stay in rural settings. These programs were developed to respond to the need for additional housing for professionals and their families by providing grants to fill the funding gap for various housing projects. Funding is made available through a competitive process for new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition of rental or lease/purchase housing.

The Corporation, based on loan demand, interest rate fluctuations, and market conditions, may change rate reductions and certain eligibility criteria.

These funds are set aside to expand business opportunities with new housing programs specifically set for the Village Public Safety Officer's program.

FY2011 Projects

AVCP Housing Authority	(Akiak VPSO)	\$432,500
Village of Igiugik	(Igiugik VPSO)	\$384,000
Village of Sleetmute	(Sleetmute VPSO)	\$183,500*

*also received \$320,810 in non-VPSO set-aside funds

7. Supplemental Housing Development Program

Reference Number:	#6323	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Construction	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$7,000,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of the program is to: Supplement federal housing funds provided to regional housing authorities to ensure safe, decent, affordable housing throughout Alaska.

The projected outcomes are:

- Construction of affordable homes in up to 20 urban and rural communities;
- Build on-site water and sewer facilities;
- Provide energy-efficient design features in homes;
- Construct roads to project sites;
- Provide electrical distribution systems;
- Retrofit homes to provide a safe, healthy, workable home environment; and
- Provide clients with new safe, energy efficient, comfortable housing.

Supplemental Housing Development Program provides funds to supplement federal (HUD) funds to construct decent, safe and sanitary housing through regional housing authorities. Funds are used to cover housing development costs related to water distribution, sewer hookups, electrical distribution systems, and road construction to project sites, site development, and energy efficiency improvements. State laws limit the use of these funds to 20% of the HUD's total development cost per unit. These funds are prohibited from being used for administrative or other costs of the housing authority.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$2,559,800	Corporate Dividends
FY2013	\$4,440,200	State General Funds
FY2012	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$8,341,000	State General Funds
FY2011	\$7,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$6,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$8,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$6,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$6,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$4,300,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$4,300,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$4,300,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$4,300,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$4,500,000	Corporate Dividends

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FY2001	\$3,900,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$3,868,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1999	\$4,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$6,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1997	\$7,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1996	\$10,000,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

AHFC is limited by state statute to contributing 20% of HUD's Total Development Cost (TDC) of a project. Funds are used for on-site water and sewer facilities, roads to project sites, electrical distribution systems, and energy-efficient design features in homes constructed by the regional housing authorities. HUD regulations prohibit the use of development funds for construction of access roads, electrical distribution systems, and certain other infrastructure costs.

Since its inception, the state has appropriated more than \$100 million to augment over \$500 million in HUD funds and \$50 million in Public Health Services funds to build a total over 9,000 houses in over 250 communities.



The Shungnak house (left) uses a different foundation system than what you would find in other areas of Alaska due to deep ground freezing. The houses use super insulated walls and floors to keep the residents warm throughout the winter. The arctic entry way provides a place for boots, coats and the family freezer which operates more efficiently in a cool space. The arctic entry way is important in keeping heat loss to a minimum.



These houses were barged to the Village of White Mountain then trucked to the site. The concrete “beams” allowed for easy crane lifting to place the house on its pad. AHFC supports “force account” building practices and is involved through Builder Education funds through Alaska Building Science Network (ABSN). Force account requires local labor and generally means “stick built” on-site projects.

This is part of the Fairbanks Interior Regional Housing Authority (IRHA) low income housing neighborhood development project in Fairbanks. The project was one of the largest neighborhood developments that IRHA has ever participated in.



This house is in Fort Yukon and uses the solar panel (to the left of the house) to help share the energy load for five to six months of the year. The house is a “pilot project” and information on the success will be shared throughout the region.

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This is a typical work crew in rural Alaska. Steve Ginnis (Director, IRHA- far right) is standing with the crew for projects in Betties/Evansville. The young woman in the black tee-shirt was working to help support herself while attending college in Fairbanks.



This zero lot is located in the Mendenhall Valley in Juneau, Alaska. The structure is utilizing a new ventilation system designed by a University of Alaska professor to ventilate the structure using less energy while maintaining healthy indoor air quality.

The Cold Climate Housing Research Center in Fairbanks is monitoring the project as part of their partnership with AHFC.



This log structure in Hughes, Alaska has undergone a whole house retrofit. New windows, new arctic entry way, newly insulated crawlspace, new Toyostove, new wood stove and the cabin was re-lamped with compact fluorescent bulbs which have all reduced the energy load for the home owner.





This is a great example of building for the client and climate. Each unit has a storage room built on the north side of the house which also accommodates the boiler room. The storage units are accessible from the outside and include basic shelving. These units are in Kasaan.



This is the front of the handicapped accessible unit. The houses are energy-efficient designs using passive ventilation and a combination of Toyostove and wood heat.

The bathroom is designed to accommodate elders or someone using a wheel chair. Although the flooring looks like hardwood, it's a laminate with a "commercial" rating. These houses are built in an energy efficient, low maintenance, easy-to-keep way. The goal is to keep the houses cheap to heat and maintain which means sustainable building.



Kasaan - Single family unit interior living/dining room area. Floor material is commercial grade vinyl flooring – Toyostove – kitchen designed for handicapped accessibility.

Ketchikan project – Several multifamily units built by Tlingit Haida Regional Housing Authority in conjunction with Ketchikan Indian Community. The project site has been challenging but the project is on schedule. The units are also using the green building practices utilizing local materials, recycling, “building tight and ventilating right”. This project is an excellent example of working together with many agencies and dealing with difficult building sites.



8. Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research

Reference Number:	#6351	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Energy	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$1,000,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this project is to: Conduct research, analysis, information dissemination, and interchange among members of the industry, as well as between the industry and the public.

The projected outcomes are:

- Conducting research, analysis, information dissemination and interchange among members of the industry, and between the industry and the public;
- Gathering data and performing analysis of geographically diverse area energy-efficient designs for homes; and
- Monitoring homes for energy usage, comfort levels, durability, occupant health, and economic benefits of efficiency features.

This project provides funding for a designated grant to the Cold Climate Housing Research Center (CCHRC) to conduct housing construction research, analysis, and information dissemination among the housing industry and the public. Data gathering and analysis is being continually related to energy efficiency technology for homes constructed in northern building and market conditions.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends

FY2003	\$300,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$300,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$450,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$500,000	Federal Receipts
FY2000	\$0	Corporate Dividends – requested but not funded.

Program Description:

This program funds monitoring and testing of energy efficiency designs, products, and construction technology tests in areas where little is being done in the Alaskan arena. Considering the diverse building conditions and requirements across the state, the home building industry has indicated they would like to see research and testing of energy efficiency designs in different regions of the state.

Energy Efficiency (EE) in Alaska is an energy resource. The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation is required by state law to purchase homes that meet minimum energy efficiency standards. The State of Alaska and the Corporation have established and funded incentive programs for increased energy efficiency in homes and public facilities. CCHRC is an integral partner with AHFC to help maximize this resource, determine best EE practices, techniques and materials; how effective certain energy efficiency designs have been across Alaska's climate regions; and scoping out promising technologies for the future.

Funds requested here are used to conduct research, analysis, and implementation. CCHRC also provides information dissemination and facilitates interchange among members of the building industry as well as between the industry and the public.

The following will be provided through the CCHRC:

1. Data gathering and analysis of energy efficient designs for homes. Alaska has a wide range of climates and temperatures, with everything from coastal rain forests to arctic tundra.
2. Energy efficiency designs and technologies for homes need to address climactic conditions in each of these regions across the state.
3. Homes with different energy efficiency designs would be monitored for energy usage, comfort levels, durability, occupant health, and economic benefit of efficiency features. Different regions of Alaska would be monitored along with different energy efficiency designs.

Activities should have a high level of effectiveness and success based on three reasons:

1. **Programs and projects will be results-oriented.** Home building is a practical activity. Monitoring research and analysis should seek workable answers to real problems of home building and to real ways to improve homes across Alaska. Future trends and developing technologies need to be considered, with an emphasis on the impact that such trends and technologies will have on the way the homes are actually built.
2. **Contact with the real world of home building needs to exist by having some ties to the state home building industry.** In addition to a statewide association, local home building associations exist in Anchorage, the Kenai Peninsula, Ketchikan, Juneau, Interior Alaska, Mat-Su, and Kodiak. These associations could provide a grassroots network of cooperating

builders. When research is launched, builders would be expected to provide direction on specific questions, technologies, designs, and to cooperate in studies and field tests.

3. **Research and analysis flow directly into the building industry and the public.** Monitoring results would be expected to help link the research and product development communities with the practitioners who put methods into practice and products into use. The involvement of the building industry is intended to increase builder's confidence in the findings. All results and analyses would be publicized and disseminated throughout the housing industry, creating a favorable climate for the adoption of desirable change.

CCHRC's Cold Climate Building Infrastructure Research and Testing Facility (RTF) is located in Fairbanks, Alaska. CCHRC is a 501c(3) corporation founded by members of the Alaskan homebuilding industry. The RTF is a research and testing facility which is, in itself, a set of research and demonstration projects with over 600 sensors monitoring each component in the building from the foundation to the roof. Project deliverables include: ongoing web-based performance reports, final report, PowerPoint presentation, and provides information and recommendations on renewable energy systems, passive refrigeration, masonry heating systems, EE software development, and associated databases, biomass heating systems, EE standards, rural housing and community design and EE policy.

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9. Senior Citizen's Housing Development Program (SCHDF)

Reference Number:	#6334	
Historical Category:	Health/Human Services	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Construction	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$4,500,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of the program is to: Provide funds for the development of senior citizen housing and accessibility modification to seniors' residences. To date, this program has funded 1,229 senior units and provided accessibility modifications to over 251 homes.

The projected outcomes are:

To fund three development projects or about 30 units, modifications for accessibility for approximately 40 units and to provide technical assistance grants for building capacity in organizations that develop senior housing.

AHFC's Senior Citizen's Housing Development Program (SCHDP) uses funds for grants to municipalities and public or private non-profit corporations, in conjunction with other agencies, for the development of senior citizen housing. Funds can be used for: the purchase of building sites, site preparation, materials, construction, and rehabilitation of existing housing. Organizations qualified to apply include municipalities and public or private nonprofit corporations. Additional components include smaller grants (up to \$25,000) for nonprofit senior organizations to pay for preparation of plans and project feasibility studies, appraisals, site preparation and other pre-development activities.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$4,500,000	State General Funds
FY2012	\$4,500,000	State General Funds
FY2011	\$4,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$4,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$6,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$4,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends

FY2004	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$1,375,200	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$600,000	AHFC Capital Bonds
FY2002	\$1,472,200	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$2,253,500	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$0	Program Not Funded; however:
FY2000	\$278,000	Talkeetna Senior Housing funded with Corporate Dividends
FY1999	\$2,050,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$0	Program Not Funded; however:
FY1998	\$248,000	Elders Services, Inc. funded with Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$281,700	Homer Seniors funded with Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$625,000	North Pole Seniors, Inc. funded with Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$675,000	Palmer Seniors funded with Corporate Dividends
FY1997	\$1,750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1996	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends

Project Description:

These funds are used to support the development of housing for the fastest growing segment of the Alaskan population: persons 60 years of age and older. The 2000 Census showed that Alaska has the second highest growth rate of senior population in the U.S. Only Nevada has a higher growth rate. The number of seniors in Alaska is projected to increase 117% from 2005-2030 (79,430 people). This program targets the housing needs of both low-income and middle-income seniors as well as assisting homeowners to improve accessibility in their homes insuring safety and the ability to stay in their residence. A statewide needs assessment done in 2006 showed that there are \$1 billion of senior housing needs to address the growth in the senior population through 2030.

This request is based on the estimated demand for senior housing during the application cycle for the SCHDP program, home modification, and senior pre-development grants. Program funds are used only to fund the development "gap", i.e., the amount necessary to make the project financially feasible or the difference between all other funding sources which can be expected to be contributed (including loan funds) and the cost to develop the project.

Any remaining unused funds will be made available under the next funding cycle. Requested funds are to be used to support senior housing with gap funds for acquisition, rehabilitation, accessibility modifications, and/or new construction of senior housing and pre-development grants. Awards are made on a competitive basis.

FY2011 Development Awards:

Fairbanks - Raven Landing II*	-20 units -	\$3,437,625 - TDC = \$7 M*
Anchorage - Chugiak-Eagle River Sr.*	-21 units -	\$ 492,429 - TDC = \$492 K*

*Total Project Costs include demolition and relocation costs.

**Rehabilitation project.

FY2010 Development Awards:

Anchorage – Lumen Park	20	units - \$1,780,000 Award	TDC \$5.2 M
Soldotna – Silverwood	6	units - \$1,252,805 Award	TDC \$1.5 M
Homer – Swatzell Terrace	4	units - \$567,195 Award	TDC \$1.1 M

FY2009 Development Awards

Ketchikan – Pioneer Heights	- 10	units - \$1,489,304 Award	TDC \$3.8 M
Houston – Blueberry Pointe	- 6	units - \$1,254,477 Award	TDC \$2.4 M
Togiak – Togiak Sr. Hsg.	- 6	units - \$399,779 Award	TDC \$2.4 M
Anchorage – Eklutna Est ates	- 59	units - \$2,132,283 Award	TDC \$23.4 M

FY2008 Development Awards:

Cooper Landing – Ravens View Housing	- 6	units \$729,143 Award	TDC \$1.9 M
Ninilchik – Tovarish Manor II	- 6	units \$396,716 Award	TDC \$1.54 M
Meadow Lakes – Birch Creek Villas	- 8	units \$613,800 Award	TDC \$2.22 M
Willow – Willow Parkway	- 6	units \$705,650 Award	TDC \$1.92 M
Fairbanks - Raven Landing	- 20	units \$1,118,356 Award	TDC \$4.33 M

FY2007 Development Awards:

Wasilla - Birches II	-	28 units \$281,000 Award	TDC \$4.5 M
Palmer - Chugach Estates	-	31 units \$849,000 Award	TDC \$7.3 M
Anchor Point -	-	4 units \$497,000 Award	TDC \$1.2 M
Sitka - Monastery St.	-	24 units \$352,288 Award	Rehab Cost \$1.3 M
Homer - Pioneer Vista II	-	9 units \$519,399 Award	TDC \$2.2 M

**Retirement Community of Fairbanks – Raven Landing
Phases I & II – Each Phase has 20 senior rental units**



Raven Landing Phase I (left), a 20-unit senior property was completed in December, 2010. Project received AHFC GOAL and mortgage program funding.



Raven Landing Phase II was funded in the 2011 GOAL cycle and will be adjacent to Phase I. Demolition began in 2011 and the new GOAL, NSP and AHFC mortgage funded development is under construction.



Raven's View I & II –
Cooper Landing Senior
Citizens
SCHDF, Denali
Commission – AHFC
Financed – 12 Units
2007 & 2008



10. HUD Federal HOME Grant Program

Reference Number:	#6347	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Economic Assistance	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$750,000	State General Funds
	\$3,350,000	Federal Receipts
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds
	\$	Federal Receipts

The purpose of this program is to: Expand the supply of affordable, low- and moderate- income housing and to strengthen the ability of the state to design and implement strategies to achieve an adequate supply of safe, energy-efficient, and affordable housing. This program has funded 46 rental projects along with 55 units of rental assistance. It has assisted another 362 low-income households to purchase homes.

The projected outcomes are:

- Develop affordable rental housing by funding the development gap for four rental projects or about 50 units;
- Weatherize 42 homes;
- Assist 35 homebuyers to achieve homeownership for lower-income families by providing down payment and closing cost assistance;
- Preserve low-income homes through a moderate rehabilitation;
- Assist Community and Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) with developing affordable housing by funding a portion of their operating costs;
- Fund other housing needs as specified in the Housing Community Development (HCD) plan and as authorized by HUD under 24 CFR Part 92; and
- Provide tenant-based rental assistance in Partnership with Department of Corrections to reduce prisoner recidivism in Alaska.

This project provides Federal (HUD) and State matching funds for the HOME Investment Partnership Program. The purpose of the HOME program is to expand the supply of affordable, low- and moderate- income housing and to strengthen the state's ability to design and implement strategies to achieve an adequate supply of safe, energy-efficient, and affordable housing. The Municipality of Anchorage has its own separate HOME program.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$3,500,000	Federal Receipts	FY2013	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$3,500,000	Federal Receipts	FY2012	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$3,500,000	Federal Receipts	FY2011	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$3,300,000	Federal Receipts	FY2010	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$3,450,000	Federal Receipts	FY2009	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$3,375,000	Federal Receipts	FY2008	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$3,375,000	Federal Receipts	FY2007	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$3,500,000	Federal Receipts	FY2006	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$3,175,000	Federal Receipts	FY2005	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$3,159,000	Federal Receipts	FY2004	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$3,159,000	Federal Receipts	FY2003	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$3,050,000	Federal Receipts	FY2002	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$3,053,000	Federal Receipts	FY2001	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2000	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1999	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1999	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1998	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1997	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1997	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1996	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1996	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

These funds are used to support the development of affordable housing for lower-income families.

Funding is provided to fund:

- 1) The development gap for affordable rental housing projects, i.e., the difference between project cost and all other sources of funds which are expected to be contributed to the project, including any loan funds that the project's cash flow can support;
- 2) The cost of moderate rehabilitation to homes owned and occupied by lower-income families;
- 3) A portion of the costs associated with the purchase of a modest home by lower-income families;
- 4) A portion of the operating costs of Community Housing Development Organizations that are developing affordable housing for lower-income families; and
- 5) Other housing needs as specified in the HCD plan and as authorized by HUD.

This request is based on the block grant amount to be received from HUD and the required 25% matching funds to be provided by AHFC, plus program income accumulated by the program to be used, as mandated by HUD, as additional Federal HOME program funds.

Fairview Manor Redevelopment in Fairbanks – Before and After – 130 new units of affordable housing



The first two phases of Weeks Field Estates were completed in May 2010. Funding was allocated through FY08 and FY09 GOAL, NSP, ARRA, and AHFC Mortgage programs



Hooper Bay Family Housing LIHTC /
HOME / Supplemental - AVCP

Sponsor 2009



Fir Terrace Renovation Project – Kodiak – Vitus Development Group -
Rehabilitation of 62 Units - 2009

Kenai Peninsula Housing Initiatives – Hillcrest Manor, Phase I - Soldotna Completed December 2010



GOAL Program project funded in the FY10 Cycle. Five unit development serving low-income families with children. Construction began in spring 2010 (left); project completed in December 2010 (below)





Self Help
Homeownership
Project – Alaska
Community
Development
Inc., Palmer
2009 -2010 –
16 units



11. HUD Capital Fund Program

Reference Number:	#6342	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Renewal and Replacement	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$3,200,000	Federal Receipts
FY2014 Funding:	\$	Federal Receipts

The purpose of this program is to: Renovate and modernize public housing rental units statewide.

The projected outcomes are:

- Modernize public housing rental units;
- Code compliance; and/or
- Conduct energy audits.

This Federal (HUD) grant provides Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) with funds each year to help renovate and modernize public housing units. The annual Capital Fund Program (CFP) fund, including Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) funds, was approximately \$2.2 million this fiscal year. The current request is intended to cover the spending authority required for the amount of funds anticipated next year, including any other incentives that may be available as a high performing PHA.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$3,200,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2012	\$3,200,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2011	\$3,200,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2010	\$3,200,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2009	\$3,200,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2008	\$3,500,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2007	\$1,248,200	Federal Receipts	
FY2006	\$500,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2005	\$500,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2004	\$500,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2003	\$500,000	Federal Receipts	<i>(also funded in 2003 - \$14,251,000 AHFC Bond Proceeds)</i>
FY2002	\$3,500,000	Federal Receipts	
FY2001	\$3,500,000	Federal Receipts	

FY2000	\$2,800,000	Federal Receipts
FY1999	\$2,900,000	Federal Receipts
FY1998	\$3,100,000	Federal Receipts
FY1997	\$3,521,600	Federal Receipts
FY1996	\$4,326,000	Federal Receipts

Program Description:

The federal government, through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), provides PHAs with money each year to help renovate and modernize their public housing through the Capital Fund Program. To access this money, each PHA, with the active involvement of residents and local government officials, must develop a comprehensive (five-year) plan detailing modernization needs within the PHA's housing inventory and establishing a timetable for meeting those needs. The dollar amount of the annual grant is established by a formula using the number, configuration, and size of the PHA's low rent units. The annual grant also provides funds for administrative expenses, tenant-education projects, drug-elimination/safety projects, and management improvements.

Projects funded by this year's request include: a set aside for the San Roberto Redevelopment; renovation or replacement of various public housing units statewide; code compliance issues; and energy audits.

Also included are funds to provide operation and management improvements, such as PHA staff training; resident training; training for low-income businesses; and upgrades to the information system and area-wide network enhancements at low rent developments.

12. Federal and Other Competitive Grants

Reference Number:	#6348	
Historical Category:	Health/Human Services	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Life/Health/Safety	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$1,500,000	State General Funds
	\$5,000,000	Federal Receipts
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds
	\$	Federal Receipts

The purpose of this program is to: Allow AHFC to apply for HUD, other federal agency, and private foundation grants that target the housing needs and supportive services of low-income and special needs groups such as: senior citizens, the mentally, physically, or developmentally disabled, or the homeless. AHFC will also apply for energy-related grants as they relate to housing. When required, AHFC will provide the needed matching funds. Some of the funds received will be passed through to local nonprofit sub-grantee organizations that deliver housing and/or services.

The projected outcomes are to successfully compete and fund the matching portion of the following grant programs:

- HUD Supportive Housing;
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA);
- USDA Housing Preservation Grant Program;
- Grant Match Program; and
- HUD Technical Assistance Program.

Federal (HUD) and state match funds will allow Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) to apply for HUD, other federal agency, and private foundation grants that target the housing needs of low-income and special needs groups such as: senior citizens, the mentally ill, disabled or the homeless. In cases where grants require a match, State funds will be used to the extent necessary. Grant funds received are often passed through to local nonprofit organizations.

AHFC will make application, as appropriate, to private institutions or foundations to study and/or address such issues as housing delivery systems, safe and viable neighborhoods, homelessness and aging in place. When required, matching funds will be provided for grants that target the housing needs of low-income and special needs groups such as senior citizens, the mentally, physically, or developmentally disabled, or homeless.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2013	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2012	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2011	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2010	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2009	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2008	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2007	\$1,250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$23,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2006	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
<i>(Note: \$20,000,000 RPL - Denali Commission Projects)</i>					
FY2005	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2005	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2004	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2003	\$1,250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY2002	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$1,500,000	Federal Receipts	FY2001	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$1,500,000	Federal Receipts	FY2000	\$750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1999	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1999	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1998	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1997	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1997	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

This program also allows AHFC to apply for and receive federal, state, and other grants that target the housing needs and supportive services of low-income and special needs groups such as mentally ill, homeless or disabled persons. Numerous federal and private foundations incorporate a matching cash contribution requirement in their competitive grant programs. The grant match program has been vital to attracting outside funding into Alaska to meet the housing needs of these special populations.

Most of the Federal funds received, as well as the match funds, are customarily passed through to local non-profit or municipal sub-grantee agencies who deliver the housing and related supportive services. Examples of programs with match components include HUD Supportive Housing, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), and the USDA Housing Preservation Grant Program.

13. Competitive Grants for Public Housing

Reference Number:	#6350	
Historical Category:	Health/Human Services	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Life/Health/Safety	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$350,000	State General Funds
	\$750,000	Federal Receipts
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds
	\$	Federal Receipts

The purpose of this program is to: Allow AHFC to apply for HUD, other federal agency, and private foundation grants that target the housing needs of low-income and special needs groups who live in public and/or assisted housing. When required, matching funds will be provided for grants. Some of the funds received will be passed through to local non-profit sub-grantee organizations that deliver housing and/or services to public housing residents.

The projected outcomes are:

- Match requirements for federal grants such as:
 - Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Coordinator and case workers;
 - Senior Services Coordinator; or
 - Resident Opportunities and Supportive Services (ROSS) grant.
- Match for operating budget dollars used for direct provision of services, such as after-school programs and public housing developments and resident computer training labs.

Federal (HUD) and state match grant funds will allow AHFC to apply for grants that target the housing needs of low income and special needs groups such as: senior citizens, the mentally ill, disabled or the homeless. AHFC will also apply for energy-related grants as they relate to housing. When required, matching funds will be provided. Some of the grant funds received will be passed through to local nonprofit sub-grantee organizations that deliver housing and/or services.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2013	\$350,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2012	\$350,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2011	\$350,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2010	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2009	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends

FY2008	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2008	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2007	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2006	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2005	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2004	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2003	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2002	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2001	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY2000	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1999	\$750,000	Federal Receipts	FY1999	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$2,000,000	Federal Receipts	FY1998	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

AHFC will apply for grants and utilize those grant funds to target services to families and persons who are eligible for public and/or assisted housing. Grant funds within this category may be used to prevent and reduce crime and substance abuse in public housing and to aid PHD-assisted families to attain economic self-sufficiency. When required as a condition of funding, matching funds will be provided for grants. Examples of previous grantors include the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Dept. of Education, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.

This project also enables AHFC to receive additional housing assistance from HUD in the form of Section 8 vouchers. Some of the funds received may be passed through to local non-profits of government agencies to deliver the appropriate services throughout the state.

14-A. AHFC Energy Programs – Weatherization (Allocation)

Reference Number:	#52598→#50683 (Allocation)	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Energy	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$1,500,000	Federal Receipts
	\$30,000,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	Federal Receipts
	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of the program is to: Provide cost-effective energy improvements to homes of low-income families.

The projected outcomes are:

- Reduce household operating costs of the resident;
- Improve resident health and safety;
- Improve durability and longevity of housing stock;
- Replace unsafe heating systems;
- Install smoke detectors in homes;
- Install carbon monoxide detectors in homes.

The Weatherization Program provides federal U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) and state funds to assist low- and moderate- income families attain decent, safe, and affordable housing through cost effective weatherization and rehabilitation of existing homes. Weatherization provides energy efficiency upgrades to homes using the latest building science tools to target heat loss areas and correct them. Installed measures must be cost effective. The program addresses health and safety through tune-ups for heating systems, electrical and chimney repairs, and woodstove improvements.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$1,500,000	Federal Receipts	\$30,000,000	State General Fund
FY2012	\$1,500,000	Federal Receipts	\$62,500,000	State General Fund
FY2011	\$3,000,000	Federal Receipts	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividend
FY2010	\$2,600,000	Federal Receipts		
FY2009	\$2,000,000	Federal Receipts		

FY2008	\$200,000,000	State General Funds (<i>Supplemental</i>)		
FY2008	\$1,800,000	Federal Receipts	\$4,700,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$1,800,000	Federal Receipts	\$4,200,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$1,800,000	Federal Receipts	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2005	\$1,837,500	Federal Receipts	\$2,231,500	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$1,800,000	Federal Receipts	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$1,800,000	Federal Receipts	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$1,400,000	Federal Receipts	\$3,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$1,400,000	Federal Receipts	\$2,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$1,400,000	Federal Receipts	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1999	\$4,200,000	Federal Receipts*	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$1,200,000	Federal Receipts	\$4,000,000	Corporate Dividends

* *Stripper (Oil Well) Funds*

Program Description:

The Weatherization program provides U.S. DOE and state funds to assist families in attaining decent, safe, efficient, and affordable housing through the weatherization and rehabilitation of existing homes.

Weatherization provides services to the following:

- Approximately 70% of households contained either a senior citizen or a disabled person;
- 85% of the homes are owner occupied;
- 35% had children under the age of six;
- Many clients attended client education training that focused on long-term maintenance efforts as well as the effects of the weatherization work if successfully maintained;
- Weatherization addresses life-threatening, health, and safety issues in many homes.

Much of the older housing stock cannot maintain a minimally comfortable indoor temperature. Since April 2008 we have completed work on approximately 7,518 units expending over \$164,000,000 dollars. Program clients include elderly, disabled, or families with small children. Most of the families receiving services are 'working poor' and do not receive Public Assistance. With the extreme rise (up to 30%) in cost of materials and shipping to Alaska, the dollar invested does not stretch nearly as far. Increased funding has allowed priority measures to be implemented in homes as well as expanding services to a greater number of eligible participants.

Weatherization improves occupant health and safety through the replacement of unsafe heating systems and installation of carbon monoxide detectors. Carbon monoxide problems are resolved, fire safety threats alleviated, egress windows installed, handrails and steps repaired, and moisture and mold problems abated. Client health improves as toxins and asthma triggers are removed and ventilation issues are addressed. Technology has developed concurrently with the

program and provides the foundation for improved approaches to new construction for arctic conditions.

Benefits of weatherization:

- Reduces overall fuel use / saves client's dollars;
- Contractors and crews are hired locally and receive training (wages spent locally);
- Materials are purchased from local Alaskan vendors;
- Helps keep people in their existing homes, reducing the need for public housing;
- Savings from fuel costs reinvested in local economy;
- Client education on long-term operations and maintenance (O&M) required to maintain houses;
- Weatherization techniques improve building stock by addressing critical durability issues;
- Health and safety of residents are dramatically improved due to mitigation of problems in the home, i.e., rot, mildew; and helps in eliminating ice dams; and
- Egress windows, smoke alarms, and CO detectors are installed to protect families from fire and carbon monoxide poisoning.

AHFC's ability to properly diagnose and correct problems in existing housing stock through the Weatherization program helps provide a safe, clean environment to clients improving the overall quality of life and a better life for their families.



Before



After

A study surveyed occupants of weatherized units and reported; draft reductions, comfort level and safety improvements, and incidents of illness due to temperature and air quality issues greatly reduced. On every rating scale, the occupants reported significant and positive changes between before and after improvements.

Determining Savings and Diagnostics

Agencies use the AkWarm software program to determine the efficiency of the home and the best use of funds to resolve the most urgent problems. AkWarm was developed in Alaska and is a significant tool in gathering data on the home and reporting energy savings once improvements are complete.

Increased Cost of Doing Business/Rise in Fuel Costs

Both the price of materials and freight has risen sharply in Alaska. In rural Alaska, the cost to provide services are approximately 30% higher than previous years (AVCP Housing Authority estimates this figure to be as high as 37%). Fuel costs have been reported at over \$7.00 per gallon.

Waiting List

The active waiting list for Weatherization services is approximately 6,000 projected units statewide. According to the 2005 Alaska Housing Needs Assessment, there are approximately 27,000 low-income households in need of weatherization services.

Homelessness and Affordability

Other benefits to Alaska include the fact that weatherization is helping many low-income clients to stay in their homes, reducing homelessness, and providing affordable housing opportunities. Over 80% of weatherized units are owner-occupied. A director of weatherization in the Fairbanks area estimated that weatherization has prevented at least 20 families from losing their homes each year. A heating system breakdown at -20 degrees F, occurring to a family living from paycheck to paycheck, has the potential impact to force that family to move out of the house. Weatherization is the only program available in Alaska that repairs and replaces heating systems for low-income families. It is the last resort for many families.

Health and Safety

Carbon monoxide and smoke detectors are placed in houses where appropriate. Mold and moisture are reduced or eliminated. Long-term durability improvements are made, reducing the need for new housing units and saving current housing stock. The intensive client education that accompanies weatherization helps the client to more fully understand the operation and maintenance of their own home for years to come.

Jobs and Skills

Weatherization hires and trains locally in every community where work is being done. The advanced level of retrofit training that is provided to each employee stays in the community. More than 140 Alaskans are employed in the program this year.

Individual and Community Benefits

For the individual, serious risks to health are reduced and eliminated including: carbon monoxide, mold, rot, frozen pipes, and heating system failure. Almost all Weatherization households contain

a priority one client; 53% elderly, 16% disabled, and 33% with children under the age of six.

Working with the four existing agencies and 15 housing authorities, we have served over 4,400 units and expended over \$110,000,000 since April of 2008. AHFC accomplished this feat by having a strong relationship with our contractors and grantees with a committed staff in AHFC's Rural and Research Development department.

Recent Program Changes

With a special appropriation received in FY2008 and FY2009, changes were made to increase the Weatherization program's median income guidelines from 60% to 100%, and the per-unit limits were increased. This has dramatically increased the number of units weatherized and the number of eligible clients. State and Federal funds are distributed based on the federal formulas used by the Weatherization program for over 20 years. These formulas are based on population, income, cost of fuel, and heating degree days.

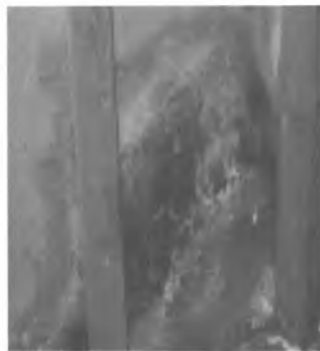
Weatherization Images from Around the State



Ice damming can cause leaks that can damage a home's interior. Warm, moist interior air leaks into cold attic space, condenses into ice, which then leaks back into the home. Weatherization mitigates these problems. Advanced air-sealing, properly applied roofing, and attic insulation can correct these conditions.



All homes are tested for air leakage, ventilation rates, pressure imbalances, and more. All combustion appliances (water heaters, heating systems, etc.) are tested for efficiency, whether they operate properly, and levels of carbon monoxide (CO). All homes receive CO and smoke detectors. Here a crew supervisor in Galena sets up the blower door to test a house.



Mold problems are alleviated and conditions that cause mold are eliminated. Weatherization helps to remove conditions that cause illness and disease particularly in children and



Undesirable humidity sources are addressed through Weatherization. Ground cloths help control moisture and microbes that are released from crawl space soil into the home. By insulating and using ground vapor barriers, heat loss is reduced, moisture is controlled, and mold problems are eliminated. At right, the crawl space under the house gets a ground cloth.



Additional funding sources complement Weatherization funds and can provide additional benefits, such as access ramps for disabled seniors. One Weatherization agency worked closely with World Changers this year to provide services that are more complex to eligible parties.



For more information, please contact Mimi Burbage, AHFC Weatherization Program, 4300 Boniface Pkw. Anchorage AK 99504, 800-478-2432 or Mburbage@ahfc.us

**ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION
WEATHERIZATION SUCCESS STORIES
SEPTEMBER 2007**



In this Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAl CAP) project, a local trained laborer installs fiberglass insulation to an un-insulated floor in Hooper Bay. A layer of Tyvek air barrier will be installed to the bottom of the joists to keep the wind from penetrating the floor system. Foam board will then be added underneath for additional insulation. When completed, the insulation in the floor of this small house (12' x 16') is estimated to cost about \$900 installed and according to AkWarm should give an annual savings for the homeowner of about \$605 in fuel costs. Stove oil costs more than \$5

per gallon at this time and is expected to increase again. Overall energy savings for this house is projected to be about \$1,400 a year.

This mobile home on the Kenai Peninsula had seen much better days, but it still houses a client with several children that are often sick. Obvious huge heat loss occurred due to missing windows and huge cracks in the walls. Often the Weatherization work extends the life of the house by many years and helps provide some of the only truly affordable housing on the market for the lowest income families. (Alaska Community Development Corporation (Alaska CDC))





This is a small home in the MatSu Valley. This unheated entry area was added to the home's living space, but the owner was financially unable to complete the work. The addition of drywall not only preserves the insulation, but eliminates massive heat loss with air sealing alone, and greatly improves the



interior air quality by eliminating exposure to loose insulation fibers. The home is heated with a space heater, which now uses less fuel and does a much better job with comfort with the reduced drafts. (Alaska CDC)

This small log home in Butte suffered high amounts of moisture, which is very easy to see in the winter (frost under eaves), because they were heating with an un-vented natural gas space heater. Because they have no chimney, these heaters produce toxic gases including carbon monoxide and massive amounts of moisture that go directly into the living space. Unfortunately, they are still sold in Alaska, and because they are cheap, they are found in many low-income homes where they must be replaced.

The frost shows where moist air leaks out at the eaves and the icicles show that air leakage into the roof structure melts snow on the roof. Air sealing was addressed during the weatherization process but the icicles will continue at least somewhat because the structure was built as a "hot roof" with no ventilation from eave to ridge. (Alaska CDC)



This house was weatherized and rehabilitated for a priority client in Wrangell. Alaska CDC worked with Tlingit Haida



Housing Authority on a joint venture to bring this house back into a healthy, safe, efficient state for this homeowner. Often, the more limited resources of the Weatherization program are used to provide advanced technical training to local crews and to focus on those measures which will truly target energy consumption in the home, while other programs take care of structural and health and safety needs.



This Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) project was completed in Ft. Yukon on a home owned by one of the elders. Weatherization work included air-sealing, insulating the floor, installing new windows and doors. His old barrel stove (like the one pictured) was replaced by a new energy efficient wood stove. The client said he puts two blocks of wood in his stove at night and he wakes up in the morning to a nice warm house, a big change from his previous woodstove. Simon, an 83 year old elder, was able to help



with some of the Weatherization work; he enjoys keeping busy. He was very happy with the work that made his house truly livable once again.





This bath fan was only vented into an attic space, causing moisture issues in the attic and condensation in the pipe that dripped down into the bathroom. There was also hot air leakage around the bath fan and poor insulation. Weatherization fixed these issues, saving money, and making the bathroom much more comfortable. (Alaska CDC)

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14-B. AHFC Energy Programs – Home Energy Rebate (Allocation)

Reference Number:	#52598→#51947 (Allocation)	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Energy	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$20,000,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of the program is to: Assist homeowners to decrease fuel consumption by providing rebates for making recommended, cost-effective energy improvements to their homes.

The projected outcomes are:

- Reduce household operating costs of the resident;
- Improve resident health and safety;
- Improve durability and longevity of housing stock;
- Replace unsafe heating systems;
- Install smoke detectors in homes;
- Install carbon monoxide detectors in homes.

AHFC's Home Energy Rebate program provides state funds to rebate homeowners for making energy efficient improvements to their homes. In order to maintain the current pace of the program and eliminate the waiting list, new funding is required. Participants must own their homes and all improvements must be paid for up front by the homeowner.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$20,000,000	State General Fund
FY2012	\$37,500,000	State General Fund
FY2009	\$60,000,000	State General Fund ((<i>Supplemental</i>))
FY2008	\$100,000,000	State General Funds

Program description

The Home Energy Rebate Program utilizes State General funds to provide rebates to homeowners for making energy efficient upgrades to reduce energy costs. The Home Energy Rebate program provides rebates to owner-occupied homes statewide.

Within the program there are two separate and distinct components; rebates for making energy

efficiency improvements to existing homes using energy ratings dated on or after April 5, 2008 or for newly-constructed or purchased homes that achieve a Five Star Plus energy rating on or after April 5, 2008.

For existing homes, the rebate amounts are determined by the point and step increases achieved between the as-is energy rating and post-improvement energy rating. A final rating of a One-Star-plus (1★+) or greater must be achieved for existing homes to qualify for a rebate. This is a one-time rebate for any one family or home for improvements and actual expenses (verified with receipts and proof of payment). For the existing home component, the maximum eligible rebate amounts are:

One Step	Up to	\$4,000
Two Steps	Up to	\$5,500
Three Steps	Up to	\$7,000
Four Steps	Up to	\$8,500
Five Steps	Up to	\$10,000

For the newly-constructed or purchased Five-Star-Plus (5★+) house, the rebate is \$7,500. Owner-builders or purchasers must meet AHFC financing requirements to participate. The financing requirements consist of recorded copies of the forms PUR-101 and PUR-102 or Certification of Occupancy from an approved local government, i.e., borough, city, etc., a contractor's license with residential endorsement, and the homeowner must also provide a Five-Star-Plus energy rating and proof of ownership; statutory warranty deed, or deed transfer.

Since program inception in May 2008 until June 30, 2012:

- Over \$137 million in funds have been expended,
- Over 16,877 rebates for existing homes were paid out, and the average rebate was \$6,382,
- Over 30,577 initial energy ratings were completed,
- Over 1,583 newly constructed homes received a Five Star Plus rebate of \$7,500 each, and
- Average energy reduction is approximately 30%.

Benefits of Energy Rebate Program:

- Reduces overall fuel use / saves client's dollars;
- Improves existing housing stock, reducing the need for more public housing;
- Materials are purchased from local Alaskan vendors;
- Local contractors and crews receive training and wages spent locally;
- Local businesses saw an increase in activity during an economic lull;
- Savings from fuel costs reinvested in local economy;
- Client education on their houses and what it takes to maintain and operate them;

- Provides large dataset that includes both pre- and post-improvement measurements of housing unit energy use.

Waiting List

The active waiting list numbers several thousand in urban and road connected areas. In the rural areas of the state, the wait list numbers in the hundreds.

Jobs and Skills

As a result of the Home Energy Rebate Program, hundreds of consumer education classes and training classes for contractors and laborers have provided much needed client education. An advanced level of retrofit training has been provided statewide. Businesses reported an increase in activity and have been vocal in their support of the program.

Individual and Community Benefits

The Home Energy Rebate Program has worked well in Alaska, at a community and individual level. For the individual, the reduction in heating costs has allowed for the diversion of funds from heating to other essential needs. It has been a catalyst for job skill improvements, job creation through vendors and suppliers and, for the most part, dollars spent stay in the state and in the communities.

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15. Statewide ADA Improvements

Reference Number:	#45389	
Historical Category:	Health/Human Services	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Renovation and Remodeling	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$500,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this project is to: Address recommendations suggested in the recent American Disability Act (ADA) audit.

The projected outcome is to:

- Be in compliance with HUD Voluntary Compliance Agreement;
- Be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA);
- Be in compliance with Section 504 of the Fair Housing Act;
- Increase access for tenants and visitors with disabilities;
- Allows for “aging-in-place” for seniors;
- Increase unit rent-ability; and
- Maintain federal funding by complying with HUD mandates;

This program provides state funds that will be used to address accessibility upgrades identified by a HUD Fair Housing Inspection dated September 2006. The upgrades are to be made over a five-year period to comply with ADA and Section 504 requirements of a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) recently negotiated with HUD.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$0	Corporate Dividends (<i>Requested but not funded</i>)
FY2009	\$500,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

This request will provide funding to continue the upgrades for accessibility to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) Family Investment Centers, dwelling units, and common areas for family and senior/disabled housing to comply with the HUD Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA).

AHFC was subjected to an inspection by HUD in September 2006 for accessibility for individuals with disabilities. A report dated October 2006 was received by AHFC on September 27, 2007, which details compliance issues at six specific residential properties chosen randomly in Anchorage and Fairbanks and their respective Family Investment Centers.

The report details requirements to upgrade parking spaces, sidewalks, wheelchair ramps, kitchens, bathrooms, entry doors and appliances in AHFC offices, common areas, and dwelling units.

A VCA has been negotiated with HUD to address the accessibility issues over the course of a five-year program where AHFC is expected to upgrade a minimum number of units to satisfy the terms of the VCA with HUD.

Implementation of these accessibility upgrades will increase accessibility for individuals with disabilities, allow for aging-in-place for seniors and allow AHFC to comply with all applicable federal regulations. Implementing these tasks will also allow AHFC to remain in compliance with HUD mandates to maintain accessibility.

1. San Roberto/Mountain View Development Project – Supplemental Bill

Reference Number:	#48811	
Historical Category:	Development	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Construction	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2010 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$3,200,000	State General Funds -
		<i>Mortgage Settlement Funds</i>
	\$22,000,000	AHFC Bonds
	\$5,092,000	AHFC Dividend (re-approp.)
FY2014 Funding:	\$	State General Funds

This request adds the Mountain View development project to the San Roberto Redevelopment project and makes them into a single project. These two developments are being combined into one project for cost effectiveness in the bidding process and in order to generate a higher equity price for the larger combined project size. The San Roberto project will redevelop 16-18 units on San Roberto Street, and the Mountain View project will develop approximately 80 new units on vacant land recently purchased on Mountain View Drive.

The projected outcome is to:

- Increase the supply of public housing;
- Increase development efficiencies;
- Use federal rental assistance that is currently in reserve;
- Develop a mixture of family and senior housing; and
- Improve the local neighborhood.

This project is a part of Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) and its subsidiary the Corporation for Affordable Housing's (ACAH) multi-phased redevelopment strategy for the Anchorage public housing portfolio. Both the San Roberto and Mountain View developments together will create 96 new units, which will provide construction industry jobs, and will result in good quality, safe, affordable housing for low to moderate income families in Anchorage. The need for this type of housing has existed for several years, AHFC's public housing waiting list in Anchorage is 2337, and the Anchorage vacancy rate has averaged at or below 4% since 2008. The project enjoys strong support in the Mt. View Community and AHFC has been working with the Mt. View Community Council and the Anchorage Community Land Trust to insure community input into the project.

Funding History:

The original San Roberto Redevelopment project was funded in FY2011.

Section 7, Chapter 43, SLA2010, Page 34, line 26, Bill SB230: \$9,708,504.

Program Description:

This project is a part of Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) and its subsidiary the Corporation for Affordable Housing's (ACAH) multi-phased redevelopment strategy for the Anchorage public housing portfolio. Both the San Roberto and Mountain View developments together will create 96 new units, which will provide construction industry jobs, and will result in good quality, safe, affordable housing for low to moderate income families in Anchorage. The need for this type of housing has existed for several years, AHFC's public housing waiting list in Anchorage is 2337, and the Anchorage vacancy rate has averaged at or below 4% since 2008. The project enjoys strong support in the Mt. View Community and AHFC has been working with the Mt. View Community Council and the Anchorage Community Land Trust to insure community input into the project.

Funding

Of the estimated total cost of the San Roberto/Mt. View Development, \$8 million is anticipated to come from tax credit equity, the balance will be split among previously authorized Federal Capital Fund program funds, Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds, a re-appropriation of the balance in the Loussac Development capital project and other AHFC Dividend Receipts, and the appropriation from the National Mortgage Settlement Fund (GF).

The authority to issue up to \$22 million in additional tax-exempt bonds is critical to AHFC/ACAH in order to participate in the complimentary receipt of Low Income Tax Credits. In order to complete the HUD approval process, a complete "mixed-finance" application must be submitted prior to the start of construction. In order to do that, the development team, and investor must be selected and the amount of equity to be generated by the sale of the tax credits must be known. Before an investor will commit to a partnership agreement or tender an offer, they must be certain that tax-exempt bonds can be issued in compliance with IRS rules. AHFC must have the authority to issue the bonds or the project will have to be delayed until authority can be received. A delay of a full year will mean escalated construction costs and loss of the NSP funds due to required expenditure timelines.

Mountain View Project Details

The Mt. View development utilizes Corporate and General Funds in conjunction with federal bonds, leveraging the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, combined with other capital budget funding. The project is aiming to build 80 units on land overlooking the Glenn Square mall in Anchorage. This proposal includes the new construction of 40 new Senior Housing units with the remaining 40 units as Family Housing units. The funding strategy calls for using a combination of Corporate Dividend Receipts (Re-appropriated from the Loussac Redevelopment Project), General Funds (Mortgage Settlement Funds), Federal Capital Fund Program (CFP) funds, AHFC Corporate tax-exempt bonds and Low-income Housing Tax credit equity to finance the project.

San Roberto Project Details

AHFC is proposing to demolish 16 of the 24 units in the San Roberto neighborhood and dispose of the land to an AHFC owned instrumentality called the Alaska Corporation for Affordable Housing (ACAH). The land will be leased by ACAH to a Low Income Housing Tax Credit limited partnership. The limited partnership will continue to operate the project as public housing with ACAH as the managing general partner. It is anticipated that up to 18 new units will be built on site. The balance of the units in the San Roberto project will be redeveloped in a subsequent phase as part of a larger re-positioning project for AHFC's scattered site public housing portfolio targeted for 2015.

Operations Management

The management of the public housing once developed will be different than the typical public housing management, at least initially. AHFC's instrumentality, the Alaska Corporation for Affordable Housing (ACAH) will be the managing general partner in a tax credit partnership with an as yet undetermined investor. The partnership will be the owner of the project and contract with AHFC (through shared services agreement) for management and maintenance of the project. A development team will be selected through an RFP process. That team will handle the design and development of the project on behalf of AHFC/ACAH.

Completed Milestones

- Incorporation of AHFC instrumentality, Alaska Corporation for Affordable Housing;
- Procured technical assistance for mixed-finance applications;
- Adoption of shared services agreement between AHFC and ACAH;
- HUD Completed Environmental Reviews on both San Roberto and Mt. View sites; and
- Commitment of sufficient capital funds to leverage LIHTC equity to complete the project.

Future Milestones to Complete

- Submit a Demo/Disposition plan to the HUD Special Applications Center. Anticipated demolition to occur during the 2013-14 construction season;
- Review/update the Cooperation Agreement with the Municipality of Anchorage;
- Conduct resident relocation following URA requirements;
- Procure a development partner using a Request for Qualifications process as allowed at 24 CFR Part 941, subpart F;
- Submit two applications under HUD's mixed-finance process at 24 CFR 85.36 for the San Roberto and Mountain View projects; and
- Anticipated construction to occur during the 2014 construction season.

FY2013 Re-appropriation

The unexpended and unobligated balances of the following appropriations, estimated to be a total of \$5,092,000, are re-appropriated to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for the San Roberto/Mountain View development project: (1) sec. 4, ch. 30, SLA 2007, page 103, lines 16 - 17 (Department of Revenue, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Loussac Manor Renovation and Replacement - \$2,336,000); (2) sec. 13, ch. 29, SLA 2008, page 157, lines 10 - 12 (Department of Revenue, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, AHFC Loussac Manor Renovation

and Replacement Phase 2 - \$2,336,000); and (3) sec. 1, ch. 15, SLA 2009, page 20, lines 16 - 18 (Department of Revenue, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, AHFC Loussac Manor Renovation and Replacement - Phase 3 - \$5,656,000).

The Loussac Manor Redevelopment project, that was funded over three Capital budget years, was redeveloped using a new mixed financing strategy with a third party developer that allowed us to have unexpected and unused appropriated funds after the project was completed. AHFC needs to use these remaining funds on the San Roberto/Mountain View Development project to develop an additional 82 units of affordable housing in Anchorage.

The total appropriation to the Loussac Redevelopment project was \$10,328,000.

When the selection criteria was developed for the Loussac redevelopment competition, AHFC awarded more points to development teams that would do two things; 1) use less AHFC funds and develop other resources to complete the project; and 2) reduce the overall cost of the project. As a result, the winning proposal was able to keep the project costs down, while obtaining additional financing and tax credit equity.

This saved AHFC the left over appropriated funds of \$5,092,000.

Project Funding for San Roberto/Mountain View				
		Bonding Authority	Potential Cash	
Original San Roberto Funding:				
FY2010	San Roberto Redevelopment	Supplemental Budget		1,398,100 AHFC Dividend (Re-Appropriation)
FY2011	San Roberto Redevelopment	Capital Budget	7,500,000	AHFC Bonding Authority
FY2011	San Roberto Redevelopment	Capital Budget		2,208,500 AHFC Dividend
New funding for San Roberto/Mountain View				
FY2013	San Roberto/Mountain View Redevelopn	Supplemental Budg	22,000,000	AHFC Bonding Authority
FY2013	San Roberto/Mountain View Redevelopn	Supplemental Budget		3,200,000 Mortgage Settlement Funds (GF)
FY2013	San Roberto/Mountain View Redevelopn	Supplemental Budget		5,092,000 AHFC Dividend (Re-Appropriation)
Other Capital funding for Leveraging San Roberto/Mountain View				
<i>Neighborhood Stabilization Program 3 (NSP)</i>				
FY2007	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		1,400,000 Federal Receipts
FY2008	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		2,000,000 Federal Receipts
FY2009	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		800,000 Federal Receipts
FY2010	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		800,000 Federal Receipts
FY2011	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		2,222,836 Federal Receipts
FY2012	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		1,792,134 Federal Receipts
FY2013	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		1,531,092 Federal Receipts
FY2014	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		1,926,338 Federal Receipts
Other funding for San Roberto/Mountain View				
FY2014	Tax Credits			7,700,000 Proceeds from Low Income Housing Party Tax Credits
	Developer Fees			429,000 Defferred Developer's Fee
			29,500,000	32,500,000 Total Development Cost

Financing Overview for the San Roberto & Mountain View Developments

AHFC is using a development methodology similar to that used on the expansion of the Loussac Manor project in 2012. The main difference is that AHFC will retain ownership and operation of the project upon completion.

San Roberto/Mountain View development includes:

Up to 18 units at San Roberto (Demolition and rehabilitation)

Up to 80 units in Mt. View (New Construction)

Total Estimated Development Costs for both Projects - \$32.5 Million

Total Sources of Funding:

\$3.6 M	- AHFC Dividend
\$5.0 M	- Federal Funds under Neighborhood Stabilization Program
\$5.1 M	- AHFC Dividend (Re-appropriation) FY2013 Supplemental Budget Request
3.2 M	- Mortgage Settlement Funds (GF) FY2013 Supplemental Budget Request
\$7.5 M	- Federal Public Housing Capital Funds
\$0.4 M	- Developer Equity
\$7.7 M	- Proceeds from Low Income Housing Tax Credits
\$29.5 M	- AHFC Bonding Authority (\$22M - FY2013 Supplemental Budget Request)

Mixed Financing Strategy:

In order to receive the \$8M in tax credit equity, AHFC must have the authority to issue a tax exempt bond for construction. AHFC will then form a limited partnership with an investor, who will purchase the tax credits. AHFC's subsidiary will serve as the general partner in the limited partnership. AHFC will use the federal and state appropriations to pay off the bonds after the project is completed so there will be no long term debt. HUD will not allow the use of public housing operating funds to pay for debt. Up to 100% of the units will be supported by public housing operating funds. By using the tax-exempt bond and obtaining the equity from the sale of the tax credits, AHFC will be able to bring up to \$8M to the project, making both projects feasible.

Urgent Timeline:

In order to meet the timeline for HUD approvals to start construction in FY2014, AHFC must have all its funding commitments by spring of Calendar Year 2013. A development team must be in place with all funding commitments in order to obtain the bids necessary to apply to HUD for "mixed-finance" approvals. The approvals must be obtained before the limited partnership can be formed and the partnership has to be formed before the start of construction. Construction on the San Roberto phase can't begin until the tenants are properly noticed and relocated (90-100 day process). All of this must occur before January 2014 in order to start construction in the spring of 2014 and not face an additional year of cost inflation.

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Mental Health Bill

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1. Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) (Mental Health Bill)

Reference Number:	#45390	
Historical Category:	Health/Human Services	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Economic Assistance	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$6,300,000	General Funds
	\$850,000	MHTAAR
	\$850,000	GF/Mental Health
FY2014 Funding:	\$	General Funds
	\$	MHTAAR
	\$	GF/Mental Health

The purpose of this program is to: support programs that address homelessness by providing assistance to families in imminent danger of becoming homeless or those who are currently homeless.

The projected outcomes are to:

- Prevent near homeless individuals and families from becoming homeless; and/or
- Provide homeless individuals and families assistance to obtain safe, sanitary shelter.

Program funding will be used to provide grants to local communities/agencies to help develop programs to support programs designed to reduce homelessness by providing services that prevent housing displacement and assist the homeless to transition back to permanent housing. Other Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) programs may be leveraged with these funds when appropriate. All Homeless Assistance Program funds will be combined and administered as one program by AHFC.

Funding History:

The New Homeless Assistance Program

FY2013	\$6,300,000	State General Funds
FY2013	\$850,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2013	\$850,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)
FY2012	\$6,300,000	State General Funds
FY2012	\$850,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2012	\$850,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)
FY2012	\$2,000,000	Federal Receipts

FY2011	\$3,350,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$3,000,000	AIDEA Dividend
FY2011	\$1,150,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2011	\$500,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)
FY2011	\$2,000,000	Federal Receipts
FY2010	\$4,000,000	Alaska Capital Income
FY2010	\$1,000,000	Statutory Designated Dividends
FY2010	\$1,150,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2010	\$500,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)
FY2010	\$2,000,000	Federal Receipts
FY2009	\$3,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2009	\$2,500,000	Statutory Designated Dividends
FY2009	\$1,500,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2009	\$500,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)

The Old Homeless Assistance Program

FY2008	\$1,000,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$500,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends
FY2007	\$1,000,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)
FY2007	\$1,000,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2006	\$500,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)
FY2006	\$500,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2005	\$250,000	General Funds/Mental Health (GF/MH)
FY2005	\$500,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2004	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$500,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2003	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$500,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2002	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$200,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2001	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$200,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY2000	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$200,000	Mental Health Trust Fund Dividends (MHTAAR)
FY1999	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1997	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1996	\$250,000	Corporate Dividends (funded under the former Emergency Housing Assistance Program).

Program Description:

Established in 1993, this program enables thousands of homeless and/or near homeless families to obtain or retain safe and sanitary shelter each year. Demand for this program has increased

steadily over the last five years as annual requests for the prevention and operating components have reached \$3 million per year.

This program has taken on the role of a housing trust and is the coordinated funding for homeless prevention activities in Alaska. In FY2012, 12,000 people (\$2.9 million (state) and \$1.1 Million (federal) awarded to 27 projects) benefited from the program; 1,164 households transitioned from temporary to permanent housing; and 774 households were prevented from becoming homeless. This request is supported by the 2009 "10-year Plan to Reduce Homelessness in Alaska" which identifies the activities and cost of reducing homelessness in Alaska over 10 years.

The Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) provides grants to assist nonprofit organizations, local governments, and regional housing authorities in addressing the emergency needs of homeless and near-homeless Alaskans. During the previous two competitive rounds, the total amount of Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) grant requests received by AHFC has averaged \$2.5 million annually. This program has become increasingly important as funds for grants such as homeless assistance from municipal grants and Federal Emergency Housing Assistance continues to shrink.

The most recent grantees have utilized HAP funds to expand shelter facilities, develop supportive transitional housing, provide case management, and rental assistance services and develop supportive housing for mental health trust beneficiaries and the homeless. All funds will be combined and administered as one program by AHFC. A portion of these funds may be used to support the planning and coordination efforts of the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness.

Inadequate funding will increase the number of homeless families in Alaska and force existing shelters to either exceed capacity or turn away clients. Families in areas where no shelter exists will be forced to live in substandard and/or overcrowded conditions, known to foster higher degrees of domestic violence and substance abuse. Low-wage earning households experiencing a family crisis will also have to contend with the likelihood of homelessness if emergency rental assistance is not available. In some cases, the homeless will cycle into the correctional or mental health system due to lack of adequate housing. Family homelessness has increased by over 25% since FY2009 as a result of the downturn in the economy and the tightening of the statewide rental market.

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2. Beneficiary and Special Needs Housing (Mental Health Bill)

Reference Number:	#6360	
Historical Category:	Health/Human Services	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	Life/Health/Safety	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 - 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$1,750,000	State General Funds
FY2014 Funding	\$	State General Funds

The purpose of this program is to: Provide funds for Alaskan nonprofit service providers and housing developers to increase housing opportunities to Alaska Mental Health Trust beneficiaries and other special needs populations throughout Alaska. This program has developed over 160 units since FY2000.

The projected outcomes are to:

- Add 40 congregate housing units for people with mental illness or developmental disabilities;
- Reduce recidivism among clients spending time in institutions;
- Provide supportive housing, including assisted living, for people with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities, or multiple disorders; and
- Provide transitional housing with support services for newly recovering alcoholics and addicts.

Funding will provide for a continuing program to serve populations with special housing needs. This program provides funds to Alaskan nonprofit service providers to increase housing opportunities for Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA) beneficiaries and other special needs populations throughout the state. The funds may be used for housing development and/or services designed to achieve long-term residential stability.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$1,073,500	State General Funds
FY2013	\$676,500	Corporate Dividends
FY2012	\$1,073,500	State General Funds
FY2012	\$676,500	Corporate Dividends
FY2011	\$1,750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2010	\$1,750,000	Corporate Dividends

FY2009	\$1,750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2008	\$1,750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2007	\$1,750,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2006	\$1,200,000	General Funds/Mental Health
FY2005	\$1,200,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2004	\$1,200,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2003	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2002	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2001	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY2000	\$1,700,000	Corporate Dividends

Prior to FY2000, this program was part of the State's Department of Health and Social Service's (DHSS) Beneficiary and Special Needs Housing Program:

FY1999	\$1,200,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1998	\$1,200,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1997	\$1,500,000	Corporate Dividends
FY1996	\$1,200,000	Corporate Dividends

Program Description:

This program provides funds to Alaskan nonprofit service providers and housing developers to increase housing opportunities to AMHTA beneficiaries and other special needs populations in Alaska through pre-development and development activities. These funds will continue to assist in developing community-based supportive housing in conjunction with the Homeless Assistance Program.

The demand for special needs housing remains critical. The AMHTA has made housing one of its five focus areas for funding. The Alaska Independent Living Council, and other special needs advocacy groups, has identified supportive housing as a top priority in their statewide planning efforts. The target populations consist of mental health beneficiaries and other special needs groups like severely emotionally disturbed children and the homeless.

To optimize leveraging of these funds with other federal grant and tax credit programs and to expedite the release of funding to nonprofit housing developers, AHFC will administer these housing development funds. This will also administratively streamline housing development projects, which also intend to borrow money from AHFC. Typically, most special needs housing in Alaska is financed by AHFC.

Examples of special needs housing includes, but are not limited to:

- Congregate housing for people with mental illness or developmental disabilities;
- Supportive housing, including assisted living, for people with mental illness, developmental disabilities, or multiple disorders;

- Transitional housing with support services for newly recovering alcoholics and addicts; and
- Permanent or transitional housing support for the homeless and AMHTA beneficiaries.

The loss of these funds will mean increased expenditures by the state to house people who are inappropriately housed in the Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API) or the correctional system. The cost of providing community-based care is significantly lower than institutional care. Another negative effect is the loss of leveraging opportunities with other federal grant programs.

Seaview Community Services – New Chamberlain House, Seward. Completed December 2010



Special Needs Housing Grant funded project from FY2009 Cycle



REACH, Inc. - REACH Assisted Living Facility in Juneau. Completed in May 2011



Special Needs Housing Grant funded
project from FY2009 Cycle



Alaska Gasline Deveolpment Corporation (AGDC)

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1. AGDC – Alaska Gasline Project – Year 4 (FEL 2 & 3)

Reference Number:	#51753	
Historical Category:	Natural Resources	
Location:	Statewide	
Election District:	Statewide	
Project Type:	In-State Gasline	
Estimated Project Dates:	7/01/2013 – 6/30/2018	
FY2014 Request:	\$25,000,000	AHCC Funds
FY2014 Funding:	\$	AHCC Funds

The purpose of this project is to: advance engineering and commercial negotiations through an open season to project sanction. This request will accommodate ASAP as either a stand-alone gas pipeline or as a cooperating partner of the AGIA/APP gas line project.

The projected outcomes are advancements in:

- Front end engineering and design (“FEED”) for facilities and pipeline to provide the total installed cost (“TIC”) projections for tariff calculations;
- Complete, detailed tariff calculation based on FEED and TIC for inclusion in the open season solicitation;
- Environmental, regulatory, and land work to obtain necessary permits and remaining rights of way for the pipeline alignment;
- Stakeholder engagement and community relations informational campaigns;
- A completed open season to determine commercial feasibility; and
- Final facilities and pipeline design to reflect the shipper’s demand expressed in their open season responses.

ASAP Pipeline Project – Year 4 (FEL 2 & 3) continues work through stage-gates FEL 2 & 3. The initial ASAP Project Plan as requested in HB 369 was submitted July 1, 2011. The Project Plan serves as a base planning tool for designing, financing, and building the project and making it operational. In developing the Plan, AGDC refined engineering and cost analyses to roughly plus/minus 30% and wrote a plan of development (POD) for the proposed route which is on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Work is continuing with agencies to secure essential rights-of-way and to complete the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The ASAP Project Plan proposes a very structured, industry stage-gate system to accomplish the mega project work. The stage-gate approach employs a “front-end loading (FEL) systematic path including rigid checks and balances that are necessary to evaluate feasibility of advancing the project forward or ceasing the work at each “gate”. This system ensures the AGDC staff is performing the

work consistent with the mandate as defined in HB 369; that the work is performed effectively and efficiently following industry standard methods, that a reasonable schedule can be developed, and State money is spent wisely on delivering a critical energy solution for Alaska.

Funding History:

FY2013	\$21,000,000	Alaska Housing Capital Corporation (AHCC) Funds
FY2012	\$21,000,000	General Funds
FY2011	\$7,200,000	General Funds (Supplemental)
FY2011	\$15,640,600	General Funds

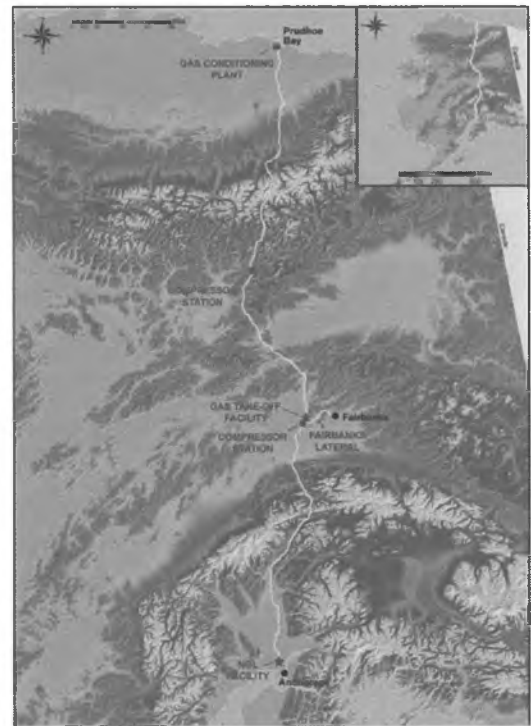
Program Description:

The project is currently designed as a stand-alone natural gas pipeline from the Alaska North Slope to provide natural gas to Fairbanks and the Rail-Belt areas to address the high cost of power and declining natural gas fields in Cook Inlet. The ASAP plan may be modified to align with the AGIA/APP Licensee pending the announcement of the routing of that project.

The current design includes:

- Mainline:
 - 737 miles long, 24" buried steel pipe
 - 2,500 psi max operating pressure
- Fairbanks Lateral:
 - 35 miles long - 12" buried steel pipe
- Fairbanks Lateral connects at Dunbar
- North Slope Gas Treatment Facility
- Gas Take-off Facility/NGL Straddle Plant at Dunbar
- Two Compressor Stations
- Cook Inlet NGL Extraction Plant
- Operations and Maintenance facilities in Wasilla, Fairbanks, and Prudhoe Bay
- Maximum average daily throughput of 500 million cubic feet to comply with restrictions from AGIA

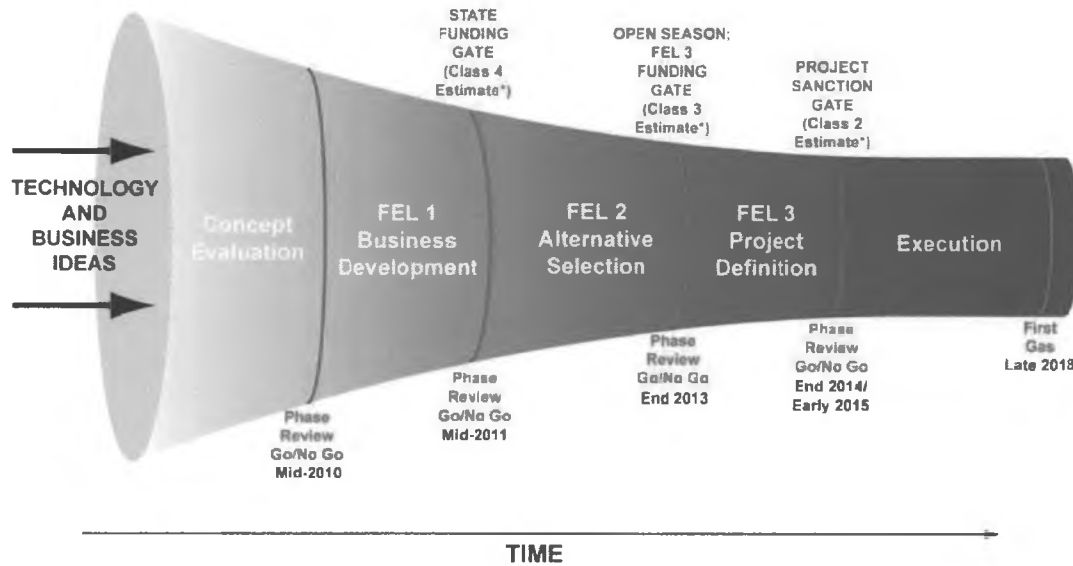
The Alaska Stand Alone Gas Pipeline/ASAP is an in-state gas pipeline designed to provide long-term, stable supplies of natural gas from the North Slope. This gas will serve the Fairbanks and Cook Inlet areas, as well as other communities where practicable. The ASAP Project will have a capacity of 500 million standard cubic feet per day (MMscfd) of clean-burning natural gas (enriched with natural gas liquids, or NGLs). The project may also support the export of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and NGLs to the West Coast and/or Pacific Rim.



Purpose of the Project

The Alaska Stand Alone Gas Pipeline/ASAP is an in-state gas pipeline designed to provide long-term, stable supplies of natural gas from the North Slope. This gas will serve the Fairbanks and Cook Inlet areas, as well as other communities where practicable. The ASAP Project will have a capacity of 500 million standard cubic feet per day (MMscfd) of clean-burning natural gas (enriched with natural gas liquids, or NGLs). The project will also support the export of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and NGLs to the West Coast and/or Pacific Rim.

Alaska Stand Alone Gas Pipeline Project Schedule



*Refers to AACE cost estimate classes (Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering). The lower the class number, the higher the confidence in the accuracy of the estimate.

The ASAP Project Plan is based on the concept of "stage-gated project delivery". This approach emphasizes what is called "front-end loading" or "FEL". The definition of a project progresses through three distinct phases, with decision points ("stage gates") to proceed or not following each phase. As the project passes through FEL 1, FEL 2, and FEL 3, the uncertainty of the cost and schedule is progressively reduced. The FEL phases are followed by Execution and then Operation. Based on this approach, the ASAP Project Plan provides for project completion in late 2018. AGDC found the Legislature's proposed completion at the end of 2015 to be impractical because it does not allow enough time for project definition.

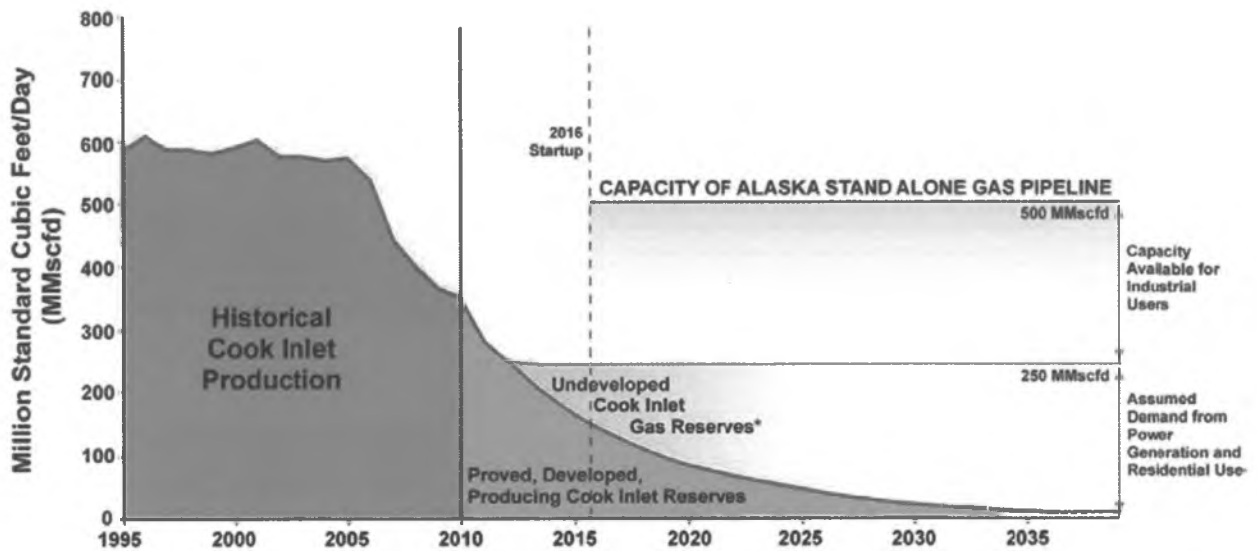
Needs Addressed by the Project

Southcentral Alaska relies primarily on the Cook Inlet gas fields for heating and electric power. These mature fields have been producing for over 40 years and are in decline and may not meet demand as early as 2014. The ASAP Project will provide North Slope gas to help offset these projected shortages after the project is in service. Much of Alaska has no long-term source of fuel other than oil. A long-term, affordable energy source is needed for Fairbanks, the Railbelt, and western Alaska communities. Industrial users are needed for the project, since the project's capacity exceeds expected demand for residential use and power generation.

Total funding needed to complete FEL 3:	\$400,000,000	
FY2012 fund transfer*:	<\$200,000,000>	(Not yet appropriated)
Total prior appropriations:	<\$64,840,600>	
FY2014 appropriation:	<\$25,000,000>	
Total remaining AGDC need:	\$110,159,400	

* Funds set aside for in-state gas pipeline fund pending passage of legislation.

The Alaska Stand Alone Gas Pipeline Project: Meeting Demand and Providing Opportunity for Development



*Undeveloped Cook Inlet Gas Reserves represents increasingly unlikely options for improving production in existing fields and for finding and developing new ones.

Annual Capital Budget Summaries


FY2014 AHFC Programs/Projects Funding Sources - Draft			
1	Domestic Violence Designation Program	General Fund	1,500.0 1004 1,500.0
2	Statewide Project Improvements	General Fund	2,000.0 1004 2,000.0
3	Building System Replacement Program	General Fund	1,500.0 1004 1,500.0
3	Fire Protection Systems Phase III	General Fund	2,200.0 1004 2,200.0
4	Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades	General Fund	500.0 1004 500.0
5	Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety		6,000.0
5a	Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety	General Fund	5,000.0 1004 5,000.0
	5b Housing Loan Programs - Public Safety	General Fund	1,000.0 1004 1,000.0
6	Supplemental Housing Development Program	General Fund	16,272.0 1004 7,000.0
7	Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research	General Fund	2,000.0 1004 1,000.0
8	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program	General Fund	6,000.0 1004 4,500.0
9	HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	General Fund	4,100.0 1004 3,350.0
		Federal Receipts	1002 750.0
10	HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Federal Receipts	3,200.0 1002 3,200.0
11	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Federal Receipts	6,500.0 1002 5,000.0
		General Fund	1004 1,500.0
12	Competitive Grants for Public Housing	Federal Receipts	1,100.0 1002 750.0
		General Fund	1004 350.0
13	AHFC Energy Programs		51,500.0
13a	Weatherization Program	Federal Receipts	31,500.0 1002 1,500.0
		General Fund	1004 30,000.0
	13b Rebate Program	General Funds	20,000.0 1004 20,000.0
14	Statewide ADA Improvements	General Funds	500.0 1004 500.0
FY2013 Supplemental Bill			
	San Roberto/Mountain View Develop. Proj.	General Fund	30,292.0 1004 3,200.0
		Federal Bond Receipts	1002 22,000.0
		Corporate Dividend Reappropriation	1139 5,092.0
1	Homeless Assistance Program	General Fund	8,000.0 1004 6,300.0
		General Fund/Mental Health	1037 850.0
		MHTAAR Receipts	1092 850.0
2	Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing	General Fund	1,750.0 1004 1,750.0
	AGDC Gaaline Project - Year 4 (FEL 2)	General Fund	25,000.0 1004 25,000.0
FY2013 Capital Budget Projects			
	Grand Total All Funding:		158,142.0
	Total AHFC Funding:		1139 -
	Total Federal Funding:		1002 35,800.0
	Total Corporate Dividend Reappropriation:		1139 5,092.0
	Total Statutory Designated Funding:		-
	Total Other State Funding:	1004/1037/1092	117,250.0
	Breakdown of Other State Funding:		117,250.0
	Total AHFC Program G/F Funding:	1004	40,550.0
	Total Weatherization G/F Funding:	1004	50,000.0
	Total AGDC AHCC Funding:	1213	25,000.0
	Total GF/MH Funding:	1037	850.0
	Total MHTAAR Funding:	1092	850.0
Transfer Plan			
	FY2014 Scheduled Debt Service Payments		10,880.4
	FY2014 Capital Budget funded with Corporate Dividends		-
	AHFC FY2012 @ 75% of Adjusted Net Assets:		10,620.2

FY2014 Capital Budget

Alaska Housing FINANCE CORPORATION	FY2014 Draft Capital Budget Request					FY2014 Draft Capital Budget Request					Diff
	Governor's Budget					December 15, 2012					
	@December 15, 2012					@ December 15, 2012					
Programs/Projects	Federal	Other	State	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	State	Corp	Total	Diff
AHFC FY2011 @ 75% of Adjusted Net Assets				\$10,620.2					\$10,620.2		\$0.0
Transfer Type Funding											
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)				\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0				\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY2005 - FY2041)				\$2,549.1	\$2,549.1				\$2,549.1	\$2,549.1	\$0.0
PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2022)				\$7,331.3	\$7,331.3				\$7,331.3	\$7,331.3	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$10,880.4	\$10,880.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$10,880.4	\$10,880.4	\$0.0
1 Domestic Violence Designation Program			\$1,500.0		\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0		\$1,500.0	\$0.0
2 Statewide Project Improvements			\$2,000.0		\$2,000.0			\$2,000.0		\$2,000.0	\$0.0
3 Building System Replacement Program			\$1,500.0		\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0		\$1,500.0	\$0.0
4 Fire Protection Systems Phase III			\$2,200.0		\$2,200.0			\$2,200.0		\$2,200.0	\$0.0
5 Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades			\$500.0		\$500.0			\$500.0		\$500.0	\$0.0
6A Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety			\$5,000.0		\$5,000.0			\$5,000.0		\$5,000.0	\$0.0
6B Housing Loans Programs: Public Safety			\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$0.0
7 Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$7,000.0		\$7,000.0			\$7,000.0		\$7,000.0	\$0.0
8 Energy Efficiency Monitorial Research			\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$0.0
9 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$4,500.0		\$4,500.0			\$4,500.0		\$4,500.0	\$0.0
10 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,350.0		\$750.0		\$4,100.0	\$3,350.0		\$750.0		\$4,100.0	\$0.0
11 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$3,200.0				\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0				\$3,200.0	\$0.0
12 Federal & Other Competitive Grants (B11 PIAC)	\$5,000.0		\$1,500.0		\$6,500.0	\$5,000.0		\$1,500.0		\$6,500.0	\$0.0
13 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$350.0		\$1,100.0	\$750.0		\$350.0		\$1,100.0	\$0.0
14A Energy Program - Weatherization	\$1,500.0		\$30,000.0		\$31,500.0	\$1,500.0		\$30,000.0		\$31,500.0	\$0.0
14B Energy Program - Home Energy Rebate			\$20,000.0		\$20,000.0			\$20,000.0		\$20,000.0	\$0.0
15 Statewide ADA Improvements			\$500.0		\$500.0			\$500.0		\$500.0	\$0.0
1 Homeless Assistance Program	\$0.0		\$8,000.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0			\$8,000.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,750.0	\$0.0	\$1,750.0			\$1,750.0	\$0.0	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget	\$13,800.0	\$0.0	\$89,050.0	\$0.0	\$102,850.0	\$13,800.0	\$0.0	\$89,050.0	\$0.0	\$102,850.0	\$0.0
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects											
AGDC AGDC Gasline Project - Year 4 (FEL 2/3)			\$25,000.0		\$25,000.0			\$25,000.0		\$25,000.0	\$0.0
*** Other - Supplemental bill ****											
New Sen Blum's Sakumisa Veta Development Project	\$22,000.0	\$5,092.0	\$3,200.0	\$0.0	\$30,292.0	\$22,000.0	\$5,092.0	\$3,200.0	\$0.0	\$30,292.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects	\$22,000.0	\$5,092.0	\$28,200.0	\$0.0	\$55,292.0	\$22,000.0	\$5,092.0	\$28,200.0	\$0.0	\$55,292.0	\$0.0
Grand Total AHFC Funding	\$35,800.0	\$5,092.0	\$117,250.0	\$10,880.4	\$169,022.4	\$35,800.0	\$5,092.0	\$117,250.0	\$10,880.4	\$169,022.4	\$0.0
Total AHFC Funding Cap				\$10,620.2					\$10,620.2		
Over/(Under)					(\$260.2)					(\$260.2)	

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FY2013 Capital Budget

		FY2013 Draft Capital Budget Request				FY2013 Draft Capital Budget Request				Diff
		Governor's Budget				HB283 & SB160				
		@ December 15, 2011				@ April 11, 2012				
Programs/Projects	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total		
AHFC FY2011 @ 75% of Adjusted Net Assets:				\$27,315.6				\$27,315.6		
Transfer Type Funding										
	UAA Student Mag Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
	State Capital Project Bonds (FY2009 - FY2041)			\$2,546.7	\$2,546.7			\$2,546.7	\$2,546.7	\$0.0
	PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2032)			\$7,232.6	\$7,232.6			\$7,232.6	\$7,232.6	\$0.0
	Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10,779.3	\$10,779.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10,779.3	\$10,779.3	\$0.0
New	Domestic Violence Designation Program		\$1,328.4		\$1,328.4		\$1,328.4		\$1,328.4	\$0.0
1	Statewide Project Improvements			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
2	Building System Replacement Program			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0
3	Fire Protection Systems Phase III			\$2,200.0	\$2,200.0			\$2,200.0	\$2,200.0	\$0.0
4	Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
5A	Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety		\$2,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$0.0
5B	Housing Loans Programs: Public Safety		\$1,000.0	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
6	Supplemental Housing Development Program	\$4,440.2	\$2,559.8	\$7,000.0	\$7,000.0	\$4,440.2	\$2,559.8	\$7,000.0	\$7,000.0	\$0.0
7	Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
8	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program		\$4,500.0	\$0.0	\$4,500.0		\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$0.0
9	HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,300.0		\$750.0	\$4,050.0	\$3,300.0		\$750.0	\$4,050.0	\$0.0
10	HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$3,200.0		\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0		\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0	\$0.0
11	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$0.0
12	Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$350.0	\$1,100.0	\$750.0		\$350.0	\$1,100.0	\$0.0
13A	Energy Program - Weatherization	\$1,500.0	\$30,000.0	\$11,900.0	\$43,400.0	\$1,500.0	\$30,000.0	\$11,900.0	\$43,400.0	\$0.0
13B	Energy Program - Home Energy Rebate		\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0		\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$0.0
14	Statewide ADA Improvements			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
	ABDC Baseline Project - Year 3 (FBL 2/3)		\$21,000.0		\$21,000.0		\$21,000.0		\$21,000.0	\$0.0
1	Homeless Assistance Program	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0
2	Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing		\$1,073.5	\$676.5	\$1,750.0		\$1,073.5	\$676.5	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
	Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$11,750.0	\$93,342.1	\$16,536.3	\$121,628.4	\$11,750.0	\$93,342.1	\$16,536.3	\$121,628.4	\$0.0
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects										
	Other			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$11,750.0	\$93,342.1	\$27,315.6	\$132,407.7	\$11,750.0	\$93,342.1	\$27,315.6	\$132,407.7	\$0.0
	Total AHFC Funding Cap:			\$27,315.6				\$27,315.6		
	Over/(Under):			\$0.0				\$0.0		

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FY2012 Capital Budget



Programs/Projects	FY2012 Capital Budget Request				FY2012 Capital Budget Request				Diff
	AHFC's Governor's Capital Budget				SB46/HB109-MH				
	@ December 15, 2010				@ June 30, 2011				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	
Programs/Projects									
AHFC FY2010 @ 75% of Adjusted Net Income:			\$23,115.6				\$23,115.6		
Transfer Type Funding									
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY2005 - FY2041)			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6	\$0.0
PKD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2032)			\$2,546.5	\$2,546.5			\$2,546.5	\$2,546.5	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,139.1	\$6,139.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,139.1	\$6,139.1	\$0.0
1 Stateside Project Improvements			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
2 Building System Replacement Program			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0
3 Fire Protection Systems Phase III			\$2,200.0	\$2,200.0			\$2,200.0	\$2,200.0	\$0.0
4 Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
5A6B Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety		\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$6,000.0		\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0
6 Supplemental Housing Development Program		\$4,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$7,000.0		\$8,341.0	\$3,000.0	\$11,341.0	\$4,341.0
7 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
8 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program		\$4,500.0	\$0.0	\$4,500.0		\$4,500.0		\$4,500.0	\$0.0
9 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,250.0		\$750.0	\$4,000.0	\$3,250.0		\$750.0	\$4,000.0	\$0.0
10 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$0.0
11 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$0.0
12 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$350.0	\$1,100.0	\$750.0		\$350.0	\$1,100.0	\$0.0
13A Weatherization Program	\$1,500.0	\$25,000.0		\$26,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$62,500.0		\$64,000.0	\$37,500.0
13B Home Energy Rebate Program						\$37,500.0		\$37,500.0	\$37,500.0
14 Stateside ADA Improvements			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
A6DC Gasline Project - Year 2		\$5,500.0		\$5,500.0		\$21,000.0		\$21,000.0	\$15,500.0
A6DC Gasline Project - Supplemental						\$7,200.0		\$7,200.0	\$7,200.0
1 Homeless Assistance Program	\$2,000.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing		\$1,073.5	\$676.5	\$1,750.0		\$1,073.5	\$676.5	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$13,700.0	\$51,073.5	\$16,976.5	\$81,750.0	\$13,700.0	\$153,114.5	\$16,976.5	\$183,791.0	\$102,041.0
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
Other			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$13,700.0	\$51,073.5	\$23,115.6	\$87,889.1	\$13,700.0	\$153,114.5	\$23,115.6	\$189,930.1	\$102,041.0
Total AHFC Funding Cap:			\$23,115.6				\$23,115.6		
Over/(Under):			\$0.0				\$0.0		

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Programs/Projects	DRAFT - FY2011 Capital Budget Request				DRAFT - FY2011 Capital Budget Request				
	AHFC's Proposed Capital Budget				HB302C & CSSB230(FIN)E				
	@ December 15, 2009				@ June 14, 2010				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff
AHFC FY2009 @ 75% of Adjusted Net Income:			\$42,549.3				\$42,549.3		
Transfer Type Funding									
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY2005 - FY2041)			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6	\$0.0
PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2022)			\$2,548.2	\$2,548.2			\$2,548.2	\$2,548.2	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,140.8	\$6,140.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,140.8	\$6,140.8	\$0.0
1 Fire Protection Systems Phase II			\$2,200.0	\$2,200.0			\$2,200.0	\$2,200.0	\$0.0
2 Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
3 Statewide Project Improvements			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
4 Building System Replacement Program			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0
5 San Roberto Redevelopment		\$7,500.0	\$2,208.5	\$9,708.5		\$7,500.0	\$2,208.5	\$9,708.5	\$0.0
6 Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0
7 Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$8,000.0	\$8,000.0			\$7,000.0	\$7,000.0	(\$1,000.0)
8 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
9 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0			\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$0.0
10 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,500.0		\$750.0	\$4,250.0	\$3,500.0		\$750.0	\$4,250.0	\$0.0
11 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$0.0
12 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$0.0
13 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$350.0	\$1,100.0	\$750.0		\$350.0	\$1,100.0	\$0.0
14 State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$250.0		\$50.0	\$300.0	\$250.0		\$50.0	\$300.0	\$0.0
15 Weatherization Program	\$3,000.0			\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$1,000.0
16 Statewide ADA Improvements			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
17 Denali Commission Projects	\$4,000.0			\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0			\$4,000.0	\$0.0
18 Energy Assurances/Smart Grid Resiliency	\$263.0			\$263.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	(\$263.0)
1 Homeless Assistance Program	\$2,000.0	\$4,650.0	\$3,350.0	\$10,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$4,650.0	\$3,350.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
DHSS - Home Modification Program			\$250.0	\$250.0			\$250.0	\$250.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$19,963.0	\$12,150.0	\$36,408.5	\$68,521.5	\$19,700.0	\$12,150.0	\$36,408.5	\$68,258.5	(\$263.0)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
Other			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$19,963.0	\$12,150.0	\$42,549.3	\$74,662.3	\$19,700.0	\$12,150.0	\$42,549.3	\$74,399.3	(\$263.0)
Total AHFC Funding Cap:			\$42,549.3				\$42,549.3		
Over/(Under):			\$0.0				\$0.0		

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Programs/Projects	DRAFT - FY2010 Capital Budget Request				DRAFT - FY2010 Capital Budget Request				Diff
	AHFC's Proposed Capital Budget				HB83 & CSSB75 & RPLs				
	@ March 12, 2009				@ September 24, 2009				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	
Programs/Projects									
AHFC FY2008 @ 75% of Adjusted Net Assets:			\$68,682.4				\$68,682.4		
Transfer Type Funding									
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY2005 - FY2041)			\$2,547.4	\$2,547.4			\$2,547.4	\$2,547.4	\$0.0
PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2022)			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,139.9	\$6,139.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,140.0	\$6,140.0	\$0.1
1 Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety			\$8,000.0	\$8,000.0			\$6,800.0	\$6,800.0	(\$1,200.0)
2 Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	(\$4,000.0)
3 Weatherization Program	\$2,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,600.0			\$2,600.0	\$600.0
4 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$7,500.0	\$7,500.0			\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0	(\$3,000.0)
5 Fire Protection Systems Phase I			\$3,450.0	\$3,450.0			\$1,380.0	\$1,380.0	(\$2,070.0)
6 Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades			\$750.0	\$750.0			\$300.0	\$300.0	(\$450.0)
7 Building System Replacement Program			\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	(\$1,500.0)
8 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,300.0		\$750.0	\$4,050.0	\$3,300.0		\$750.0	\$4,050.0	\$0.0
9 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$0.0
10 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	(\$500.0)
11 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
12 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	(\$1,000.0)
13 State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$150.0		\$50.0	\$200.0	\$150.0		\$50.0	\$200.0	\$0.0
14 Statewide Project Improvements			\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	(\$1,000.0)
15 Loussac Manor Renovation - Phase III			\$8,492.5	\$8,492.5			\$5,656.0	\$5,656.0	(\$2,836.5)
16 Denali Commission Projects	\$5,000.0			\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0			\$5,000.0	\$0.0
17 Statewide Energy Improvements			\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$5,000.0)
18 Statewide ADA Improvements			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$500.0)
19 Birch Park II (B Building) Reconstruction	\$640.0		\$0.0	\$640.0	\$640.0		\$0.0	\$640.0	\$0.0
ARRA Programs					\$96,922.9			\$96,922.9	\$96,922.9
1 Homeless Assistance Program	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$6,650.0	\$0.0	\$8,650.0	(\$1,350.0)
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
4 Emergency Assistance Grants		\$200.0		\$200.0		\$200.0		\$200.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$20,040.0	\$2,200.0	\$61,492.5	\$83,732.5	\$117,562.9	\$6,850.0	\$32,436.0	\$156,848.9	\$73,116.4
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
Other			\$800.0	\$800.0				\$0.0	(\$800.0)
DOT/PF - Federal Highway State Match							\$4,856.5	\$4,856.5	\$4,856.5
DHSS - Home Modification Program		\$800.0	\$250.0	\$1,050.0		\$800.0	\$250.0	\$1,050.0	\$0.0
Renewable Energy Grant Fund							\$25,000.0	\$25,000.0	\$25,000.0
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$800.0	\$1,050.0	\$1,850.0	\$0.0	\$800.0	\$30,106.5	\$30,906.5	\$29,056.5
Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$20,040.0	\$3,000.0	\$68,682.4	\$91,722.4	\$117,562.9	\$7,650.0	\$68,682.5	\$193,895.4	\$102,173.0
Total AHFC Funding Cap:			\$68,682.4				\$68,682.4		
Over/(Under):			\$0.000				\$0.1		

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		FY2009 Capital Budget Request				DRAFT - FY2009 Capital Budget Request				Diff
		Governor's Budget				SB256(SUP), HB310(OPER), HB312(MH) & SB221(CAP)				
		@ December 15, 2007				@ September 1, 2008				
Programs/Projects		Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	
AHFC FY2006 @ 75% of Adjusted Net Assets:				\$65,851.2				\$65,851.2		
Transfer Type Funding										
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)				\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY2005 - FY2041)				\$2,547.1	\$2,547.1			\$2,547.1	\$2,547.1	\$0.0
PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2022)				\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,139.7	\$6,139.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,139.7	\$6,139.7	\$0.0
1	Public Housing Software Replacement			\$1,250.0	\$1,250.0			\$1,250.0	\$1,250.0	\$0.0
2	Phone System Replacement			\$450.0	\$450.0			\$450.0	\$450.0	\$0.0
3	HR/Payroll Implementation			\$387.9	\$387.9			\$387.9	\$387.9	\$0.0
4	Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety			\$8,000.0	\$8,000.0			\$8,000.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0
5	Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$8,000.0	\$8,000.0			\$8,000.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0
6	Low Income Weatherization Program	\$2,000.0		\$6,000.0	\$8,000.0	\$2,000.0		\$0.0	\$2,000.0	(\$6,000.0)
7	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0
8	HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,450.0		\$750.0	\$4,200.0	\$3,450.0		\$750.0	\$4,200.0	\$0.0
9	HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$3,200.0			\$3,200.0	\$0.0
10	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$0.0
11	Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
12	Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
13	State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$0.0
14	Statewide Project Improvements			\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0			\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0	\$0.0
15	Denali Commission Projects	\$7,000.0			\$7,000.0	\$7,000.0			\$7,000.0	\$0.0
16	Loussac Manor Renovation - Phase II			\$2,336.0	\$2,336.0			\$2,336.0	\$2,336.0	\$0.0
17	Prison Housing		\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$0.0
18	Chugach View Siding & Window Replacement	\$2,500.0			\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0			\$2,500.0	\$0.0
19	Etolin Heights Roofing Replacement			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
20	Etolin Heights Mechanical Replacement			\$450.0	\$450.0			\$450.0	\$450.0	\$0.0
21	Statewide Energy Improvements			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
22	Statewide ADA Improvements			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
23	Bethel Community Room and Shop			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
1	Homeless Assistance Program		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$4,500.0	\$3,500.0	\$8,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0
2	Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
3	Treatment & Recovery Based Special Needs Housing		\$500.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$500.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$750.0	\$0.0
4	Emergency Assistance Grants		\$200.0		\$200.0	\$200.0		\$200.0	\$200.0	\$0.0
5	Housing Trust		\$7,500.0	\$2,500.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$10,000.0)
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:		\$22,050.0	\$10,200.0	\$47,903.9	\$80,153.9	\$22,050.0	\$6,200.0	\$41,903.9	\$70,153.9	(\$10,000.0)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects										
State Debt Service or Other Projects								\$17,807.6	\$17,807.6	\$17,807.6
Alaska Capital Income Fund				\$11,807.6	\$11,807.6			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$11,807.6)
Weatherization/Energy Rebates (FY08)						\$300,000.0		\$300,000.0	\$300,000.0	\$300,000.0
Energy Rebates (FY09)						\$60,000.0		\$60,000.0	\$60,000.0	\$60,000.0
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11,807.6	\$11,807.6	\$0.0	\$360,000.0	\$17,807.6	\$377,807.6	\$366,000.0
Grand Total AHFC Funding:		\$22,050.0	\$10,200.0	\$65,851.2	\$98,101.2	\$22,050.0	\$366,200.0	\$65,851.2	\$454,101.2	\$356,000.0
Total AHFC Funding Cap:				\$65,851.2				\$65,851.2		
Over/(Under):				\$0.0				\$0.0		

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Programs/Projects	FY2008 Capital Budget Request				FY2008 Capital Budget Request				Diff
	Governor's				SB50; SB51; SB53; HB95; HB96; HB97				
	@ February 28, 2007				@ July 1, 2007				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	
AHFC FY2006 @ 85% of Adjusted Net Assets:			\$81,412.9				\$81,412.9		
Transfer Type Funding									
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY2005 - FY2041)			\$2,546.0	\$2,546.0			\$2,546.0	\$2,546.0	\$0.0
PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2022)			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,138.6	\$6,138.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,138.6	\$6,138.6	\$0.0
1 Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety			\$6,800.0	\$6,800.0	\$0.0		\$6,800.0	\$6,800.0	\$0.0
2 Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0		\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0
3 Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,800.0		\$6,000.0	\$7,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$4,700.0	\$6,500.0	\$1,300.0
4 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$5,777.6	\$5,777.6	\$0.0		\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$1,277.6
5 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,375.0		\$750.0	\$4,125.0	\$3,375.0		\$750.0	\$4,125.0	\$0.0
6 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$3,500.0		\$3,500.0	\$3,500.0	\$3,500.0		\$0.0	\$3,500.0	\$0.0
7 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$0.0
8 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
9 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
10 State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$360.0		\$30.0	\$390.0	\$360.0		\$30.0	\$390.0	\$0.0
11 Statewide Project Improvements			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0		\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
12 Facility Management Monitoring Project			\$250.0	\$250.0	\$0.0		\$250.0	\$250.0	\$0.0
13 Denali Commission Projects	\$10,000.0			\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0		\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0
14 Loussac Manor Renovation - Phase I			\$2,336.0	\$2,336.0	\$0.0		\$2,336.0	\$2,336.0	\$0.0
15 Mat-Su Prison		\$30,000.0		\$30,000.0	\$0.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0	\$2,000.0	\$28,000.0
1 Homeless Assistance Program		\$500.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,500.0		\$500.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0	\$0.0		\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
3 Treatment & Recovery Based Special Needs Housing		\$150.0	\$250.0	\$400.0		\$500.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$350.0
4 Emergency Assistance Grants		\$200.0		\$200.0		\$200.0		\$200.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$22,785.0	\$30,850.0	\$35,193.6	\$88,828.6	\$22,785.0	\$3,200.0	\$32,616.0	\$58,601.0	\$30,927.6
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
State Debt Service or Other Projects			\$40,080.7	\$40,080.7			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$40,080.7)
Alaska Capital Income Fund							\$39,150.0	\$39,150.0	\$39,150.0
DHSS Pioneer Home Deferred Maintenance							\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0
DCCED Anchorage Road Construction							\$2,308.3	\$2,308.3	\$2,308.3
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40,080.7	\$40,080.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42,658.3	\$42,658.3	\$2,577.6
Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$22,785.0	\$30,850.0	\$81,412.9	\$135,047.9	\$22,785.0	\$3,200.0	\$81,412.9	\$107,397.9	\$33,505.2
Total AHFC Funding Cap:			\$81,412.9				\$81,412.9		
Over/(Under):			\$0.0				\$0.0		

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	FY2007 Capital Budget Request				FY2007 Capital Budget Request				
	Governor's Budget				SB228; SB229; SB231; HB365; HB368; HB366				
	@ December 15, 2005				@ May 10, 2006				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff
Programs/Projects									
AHFC FY2005 Adjusted Net Assets			\$84,859.7				\$84,859.7		
Transfer Type Funding									
<i>UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)</i>			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
<i>State Capital Project Bonds (FY1999 - FY2010)</i>			\$28,342.4	\$28,342.4			\$28,342.4	\$28,342.4	\$0.0
<i>PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2008)</i>			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6			\$2,592.6	\$2,592.6	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$31,935.0	\$31,935.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$31,935.0	\$31,935.0	\$0.0
1 Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health/Pub. Safety			\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0			\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$0.0
2 Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0
3 Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,800.0		\$4,200.0	\$6,000.0	\$1,800.0		\$4,200.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0
4 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0			\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0
5 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,375.0		\$750.0	\$4,125.0	\$3,375.0		\$750.0	\$4,125.0	\$0.0
6 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)	\$1,248.2		\$0.0	\$1,248.2	\$1,248.2		\$0.0	\$1,248.2	\$0.0
7 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$0.0
8 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
9 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
10 State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$360.0		\$30.0	\$390.0	\$360.0		\$30.0	\$390.0	\$0.0
11 Maintenance Workshop			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
12 Statewide Project Improvements			\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	(\$3,000.0)
13 Anchorage Rental Allocation & Dispersal Program			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
14 Statewide Fire Protection System Investigation			\$510.0	\$510.0			\$510.0	\$510.0	\$0.0
15 Facility Management Monitoring Project			\$250.0	\$250.0			\$250.0	\$250.0	\$0.0
16 Denali Commision Projects	\$17,000.0			\$17,000.0	\$17,000.0			\$17,000.0	\$0.0
1 Homeless Assistance Program		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$2,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0	\$0.0
3 Home & Community Based Group Home Develop.		\$150.0	\$250.0	\$400.0		\$150.0	\$250.0	\$400.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$27,533.2	\$1,150.0	\$31,240.0	\$59,923.2	\$27,533.2	\$1,150.0	\$28,240.0	\$56,923.2	(\$3,000.0)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
State Debt Service or Other			\$17,441.7	\$17,441.7			\$20,441.7	\$20,441.7	\$3,000.0
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$17,441.7	\$17,441.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$20,441.7	\$20,441.7	\$3,000.0
Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$27,533.2	\$1,150.0	\$80,616.7	\$109,299.9	\$27,533.2	\$1,150.0	\$80,616.7	\$109,299.9	\$0.0
Total AHFC Funding Cap:			\$80,616.7				\$80,616.7		
Over/(Under):			\$0.0				\$0.0		

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	FY2006 Capital Budget Request				FY2006 Capital Budget Request					
	Governor's Budget				SB46; SCS CSHB 66(FIN); HB 67& RPL# 4-6-1011					
	@ December 15, 2004				@ July 12, 2005					
	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff	
Alaska Housing FINANCE CORPORATION										
Programs/Projects										
Total AHFC FY2002/2003 Net Income:										
Transfer Type Funding										
<i>UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)</i>										
<i>State Capital Project Bonds (FY1999 - FY2008)</i>										
<i>PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2008)</i>										
<i>State Capital Project Bonds (FY2005 - FY2010)</i>										
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:										
\$0.0										
1	Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health Professionals			\$6,281.8	\$6,281.8		\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	(\$2,281.8)	
2	Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0		\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0	\$0.0	
3	Low Income Weatherization Program			\$1,800.0	\$3,000.0	\$4,800.0	\$1,800.0	\$3,000.0	\$4,800.0	\$0.0
4	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$3,500.0	\$3,500.0	\$3,500.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	(\$1,500.0)	
5	HUD Federal HOME Grant Program			\$3,500.0	\$750.0	\$4,250.0	\$3,500.0	\$750.0	\$4,250.0	\$0.0
6	HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP) formerly (CGP)			\$500.0	\$0.0	\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
7	Federal & Other Competitive Grants			\$3,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$23,000.0	w/RPL \$1,000.0	\$24,000.0	\$20,000.0
8	Competitive Grants for Public Housing			\$750.0	\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0	\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
9	Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research				\$500.0	\$500.0		\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
10	State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects			\$300.0	\$30.0	\$330.0	\$300.0	\$30.0	\$330.0	\$0.0
11	IS Server Upgrades & Replacements				\$335.2	\$335.2		\$335.2	\$335.2	\$0.0
12	Central Terrace Replacement - Phase I			\$941.9	\$0.0	\$941.9	\$941.9	\$0.0	\$941.9	\$0.0
13	Birch Park Window Replacement				\$1,323.0	\$1,323.0		\$1,323.0	\$1,323.0	\$0.0
14	Statewide Project Improvements				\$500.0	\$500.0		\$150.0	\$150.0	(\$350.0)
15	CO Detectors Installations				\$330.0	\$330.0		\$330.0	\$330.0	\$0.0
16	Statewide Fire Protection System Investigation				\$200.0	\$200.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$200.0)
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:										
\$10,791.9 \$500.0 \$24,000.0 \$35,291.9 \$30,791.9 \$2,200.0 \$17,968.2 \$50,960.1 \$15,668.2										
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects										
<i>Corrections</i>										
<i>Administration</i>										
<i>Office of the Governor</i>										
<i>Public Safety</i>										
<i>Transportation/Public Facilities</i>										
<i>Military & Veterans Affairs</i>										
<i>State Debt Service</i>										
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:										
\$0.0 \$0.0 \$19,104.7 \$19,104.7 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$25,136.4 \$25,136.4 \$6,031.7										
Grand Total AHFC Funding:										
Total AHFC Funding Cap:										
Over/(Under):										

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Alaska Housing FINANCE CORPORATION	FY2005 Capital Budget Request				FY2005 Capital Budget Request				Diff
	Initial Request w/OMB adjustments - (ae)				SB383, HB376 & HB377				
	@ March 3, 2004				@ July 1, 2004				
Programs/Projects	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff
Total AHFC FY2002/2003 Net Income:			\$67,077.0				\$67,077.0		
Transfer Type Funding									
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY1999 - FY2008)			\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0			\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0	\$0.0
PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2008)	\$3,000.0		\$2,894.0	\$5,894.0	\$3,000.0		\$2,894.0	\$5,894.0	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$3,000.0	\$0.0	\$53,894.0	\$56,894.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0	\$53,894.0	\$56,894.0	\$0.0
1 Homeless Information Management System			\$35.0	\$35.0			\$35.0	\$35.0	\$0.0
2 Housing Loan Programs/Teacher/Health Professionals			\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$231.5	\$1,768.5	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	(\$2,000.0)
3 Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0		\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0	\$0.0
4 Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,800.0		\$2,529.0	\$4,329.0	\$1,837.5	\$2,231.5	\$4,069.0	\$4,069.0	(\$260.0)
5 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0		\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
6 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,175.0		\$750.0	\$3,925.0	\$3,175.0	\$750.0	\$3,925.0	\$3,925.0	\$0.0
7 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP) formerly (CGP)	\$500.0		\$0.0	\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0	\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
8 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$0.0
9 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0	\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
10 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$500.0	\$500.0		\$500.0	\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
11 State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$483.5		\$50.0	\$533.5	\$483.5	\$50.0	\$533.5	\$533.5	\$0.0
1 Homeless Assistance Program		\$500.0	\$250.0	\$750.0		\$750.0	\$0.0	\$750.0	\$0.0
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0	\$0.0	\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$9,708.5	\$500.0	\$16,864.0	\$27,072.5	\$9,746.0	\$2,181.5	\$12,885.0	\$24,812.5	(\$2,260.0)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
3 DHSS - Residential Housing Programs		\$150.0	\$250.0	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$0.0	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$0.0
DEC - Water & Sewer or Other Projects			\$31,992.0	\$31,992.0		\$531.5	\$531.5	\$531.5	(\$31,460.5)
DCEd - Capital Projects			\$0.0	\$0.0		\$546.9	\$546.9	\$546.9	\$546.9
Other - State Debt Retirement			\$0.0	\$0.0		\$31,942.6	\$31,942.6	\$31,942.6	\$31,942.6
Fish & Game						\$150.0	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$150.0
Public Safety						\$600.0	\$600.0	\$600.0	\$600.0
DOTPF						\$1,450.0	\$1,450.0	\$1,450.0	\$1,450.0
Court System						\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$150.0	\$32,242.0	\$32,392.0	\$0.0	\$400.0	\$36,221.0	\$36,621.0	\$1,029.0
Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$12,708.5	\$650.0	\$103,000.0	\$116,358.5	\$12,746.0	\$2,581.5	\$103,000.0	\$118,327.5	(\$1,231.0)
Total AHFC Funding Cap:			\$103,000.0				\$103,000.0		
Over/(Under):			\$0.0				\$0.0		

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	<i>Board Approved</i>				<i>FY2004 Capital Budget Request</i>				
	<i>FY2004 Capital Budget Request</i>				<i>HCS CSSB 100(FIN)/Governor's Vetoes</i>				
	<i>@ November 7, 2002</i>				<i>@ June 13, 2003</i>				
	<i>Federal</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Corp</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Corp</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Diff</i>
Programs/Projects									
Total AHFC FY2002 Net Income:			\$75,600.0				\$75,600.0		
Transfer Type Funding									
<i>UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)</i>			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$1,000.0)
<i>State Capital Project Bonds (FY1999 - FY2008)</i>			\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0			\$50,001.7	\$50,001.7	\$1.7
<i>PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2008)</i>	\$3,000.0		\$5,000.0	\$8,000.0	\$3,000.0		\$3,000.0	\$6,000.0	(\$2,000.0)
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$3,000.0	\$0.0	\$55,000.0	\$59,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0	\$53,001.7	\$56,001.7	(\$2,998.3)
1 Housing Loan Programs/Teacher Housing	\$0.0		\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0			\$2,150.0	\$2,150.0	(\$2,150.0)
2 Supplemental Housing Development Program	\$0.0		\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0			\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0	\$0.0
3 Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,800.0		\$4,000.0	\$5,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$3,000.0	\$4,800.0	(\$1,000.0)
4 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0			\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0
5 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,159.0		\$750.0	\$3,909.0	\$3,159.0		\$750.0	\$3,909.0	\$0.0
6 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP) formerly (CGP)	\$500.0		\$0.0	\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$0.0
7 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	(\$250.0)
8 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
9 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research	\$0.0		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	(\$500.0)
10 State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$423.5		\$50.0	\$473.5	\$423.5		\$50.0	\$473.5	\$0.0
1 Homeless Assistance Program		\$500.0	\$250.0	\$750.0		\$500.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$0.0
2 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0			\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$9,632.5	\$500.0	\$19,350.0	\$29,482.5	\$9,632.5	\$500.0	\$15,450.0	\$25,582.5	(\$3,900.0)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
3 DHSS - Residential Housing Programs		\$150.0	\$250.0	\$400.0	\$150.0	\$250.0	\$400.0	\$800.0	\$400.0
DEC - Water & Sewer Projects						\$24,602.2	\$24,602.2	\$24,602.2	\$24,602.2
DCED - Capital Projects						\$835.0	\$835.0	\$835.0	\$835.0
Other - State Debt Retirement						\$8,861.1	\$8,861.1	\$8,861.1	\$8,861.1
Total AHFC Funding for Other State Projects:	\$0.0	\$150.0	\$250.0	\$400.0	\$0.0	\$150.0	\$34,548.3	\$34,698.3	\$34,298.3
Grand Total AHFC Funding:	\$12,632.5	\$650.0	\$75,600.0	\$88,882.5	\$12,632.5	\$650.0	\$103,000.0	\$116,282.5	\$27,400.0
Total AHFC Funding Caps:			\$75,600.0				\$103,000.0		
Over/(Under):			\$0.0				(\$0.0)		

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Governor's Budget			
FY2003 Capital Budget Request			
@ December 15, 2001			
Federal	Other	Corp	Total

CSSB2006, HB403, HB404				
FY2003 Capital Budget Request				
@ May 20, 2002				
Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff

Programs/Projects		Governor's Budget				CSSB2006, HB403, HB404				Diff
		Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	
1	PHD Construction Projects ***New***		\$55,249.8		\$55,249.8		\$55,249.8	\$0.0	\$55,249.8	\$0.0
a	Senior & Statewide Renovation & Replacement		\$6,500.0							
b	Chugach Manor Renovation - Anchorage		\$5,435.0							
c	Glacier View Renovation - Seward		\$1,860.0							
d	Sea View Terrace Renovation - Ketchikan		\$3,508.0							
e	Pacific Terrace Replacement - Kodiak		\$11,426.0							
f	HUD's Capital Fund Program Projects		\$14,251.8							
g	Ptarmigan Park Renovation - Anchorage		\$1,784.0							
h	Sunset View Renovation - Cordova		\$1,935.0							
i	Alpine Terrace Renovation - Anchorage		\$6,450.0							
j	Anchorage Family Investment Center Renovation		\$2,100.0							
2	Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0	\$0.0		\$4,300.0	\$4,300.0	(\$200.0)
3	Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,800.0		\$4,000.0	\$5,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$3,000.0	\$4,800.0	(\$1,000.0)
4	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$1,975.2	\$1,975.2	\$0.0	\$600.0	\$1,375.2	\$1,975.2	\$0.0
5	Sr. & Statewide Deferred Maint. & Renovation		\$500.0		\$500.0	\$500.0		\$0.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
6	HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,159.0		\$750.0	\$3,909.0	\$3,159.0		\$750.0	\$3,909.0	\$0.0
7	Pacific Terrace Replacement Ph I - Kodiak ***New***	\$500.0		\$0.0	\$500.0	\$500.0		\$0.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
8	HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP) formerly (CGP)	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0		\$0.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
9	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$0.0
10	Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
11	Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$300.0	\$300.0	\$0.0		\$300.0	\$300.0	\$0.0
12	State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$0.0
13	Central Terrace Renovation IV ***Re-New***	\$750.0			\$750.0	\$750.0			\$750.0	\$0.0
*	Housing Loan Programs ***New***			\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$4,000.0)
1	Homeless Assistance Program		\$500.0	\$500.0	\$1,000.0		\$500.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	(\$250.0)
2	Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$800.0	\$800.0			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$700.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:		\$11,109.0	\$55,749.8	\$18,355.2	\$85,214.0	\$11,109.0	\$56,349.8	\$13,005.2	\$80,464.0	(\$4,750.0)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects										
3	DHSS - Residential Housing Programs		\$150.0	\$100.0	\$250.0		\$150.0	\$0.0	\$150.0	(\$100.0)
4	DHSS - Brother Francis Shelter Replacement ***New***			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0
	DEC - Water & Sewer Projects			\$21,401.8	\$21,401.8	\$4,400.0	\$18,318.8	\$22,718.8	\$13,117.0	\$1,276.0
	DOT						\$1,276.0	\$1,276.0	\$1,276.0	
	DEED						\$200.0	\$200.0	\$200.0	
Total AHFC Capital Project Funding:		\$11,109.0	\$55,899.8	\$40,357.0	\$107,365.8	\$11,109.0	\$60,899.8	\$33,308.0	\$105,308.8	(\$2,057.0)
Transfer Type Funding										
	UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
	State Capital Project Bonds (FY1999 - FY2008)			\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0		\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0	\$0.0
	PHD Capital Project Bonds (FY2003 - FY2008)	\$3,000.0		\$4,943.0	\$7,943.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$7,943.0)
	Alaska Debt Retirement Fund						\$18,700.0	\$18,700.0	\$18,700.0	
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:		\$3,000.0	\$0.0	\$55,943.0	\$58,943.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$69,700.0	\$69,700.0	\$10,757.0
Total AHFC Funding		\$11,109.0	\$55,899.8	\$96,300.0	\$166,308.8	\$11,109.0	\$60,899.8	\$103,000.0	\$175,008.8	\$7,224.0
Total AHFC Funding Cap (FY2001 Net Income):				\$96,300.0				\$103,000.0		
Over/(Under):				\$0.0				\$0.0		

New means new project/program on this year's Capital Budget list

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		Governor's				SB29, HB103 & HB104				
		FY2002 Capital Budget Request				FY2002 Capital Budget				
		@ December 15, 2000				@ May 7, 2001				
		Federal	Other	Cap	Total	Federal	Other	Cap	Total	Diff
Programs/Projects										
1	Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0			\$4,500.0	\$4,500.0	(\$1,500.0)
2	Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,400.0		\$4,000.0	\$5,400.0	\$1,400.0		\$3,000.0	\$4,400.0	(\$1,000.0)
3	Paxton Manor Replacement **New**			\$2,401.0	\$2,401.0			\$2,401.0	\$2,401.0	\$0.0
4	Chugach View Renovation Ph. II - Anch (Senior)	\$2,000.0		\$2,697.0	\$4,697.0	\$2,000.0		\$2,697.0	\$4,697.0	\$0.0
5	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$1,472.2	\$1,472.2			\$1,472.2	\$1,472.2	\$0.0
6	Sr. & Statewide Deferred Maint. & Renovation	\$500.0		\$2,000.0	\$2,500.0	\$500.0		\$1,070.3	\$1,570.3	(\$929.7)
7	HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP) formerly (CGP)	\$3,500.0			\$3,500.0	\$3,500.0			\$3,500.0	\$0.0
8	HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,050.0		\$750.0	\$3,800.0	\$3,050.0		\$250.0	\$3,300.0	(\$500.0)
9	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$0.0
10	Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
11	Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$300.0	\$300.0			\$300.0	\$300.0	\$0.0
12	State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$0.0
1	Homeless Assistance Program		\$200.0	\$250.0	\$450.0		\$200.0	\$250.0	\$450.0	\$0.0
2	Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:		\$14,350.0	\$200.0	\$22,900.2	\$37,450.2	\$14,350.0	\$200.0	\$18,970.5	\$33,520.5	(\$3,929.7)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects										
Housing Modification Program - Special Needs			\$150.0	\$100.0	\$250.0		\$150.0	\$100.0	\$250.0	\$0.0
DOA				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$250.0	\$250.0	\$250.0
Water/Sewer/Waste (DEC) & Other				\$28,999.8	\$28,999.8			\$28,250.0	\$28,250.0	(\$749.8)
Department of Community and Economic Dev.				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Department of Labor and Workforce Development				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$100.0	\$100.0	\$100.0
Anchorage Senior Center Matching Funds				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Corrections				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$400.0	\$400.0	\$400.0
Public Safety				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$3,075.9	\$3,075.9	\$3,075.9
DoA				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$53.6	\$53.6	\$53.6
Total AHFC Capital Project Funding:		\$14,350.0	\$350.0	\$52,000.0	\$66,700.0	\$14,350.0	\$350.0	\$52,000.0	\$66,700.0	(\$0.0)
Transfer Type Funding										
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)				\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
State Capital Project Bonds (FY1999 - FY2008)				\$44,000.0	\$44,000.0			\$44,000.0	\$44,000.0	\$0.0
State Debt Retirement Fund				\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51,000.0	\$51,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51,000.0	\$51,000.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC Funding		\$14,350.0	\$350.0	\$103,000.0	\$117,700.0	\$14,350.0	\$350.0	\$103,000.0	\$117,700.0	(\$0.0)
Total AHFC Funding Cap:				\$103,000.0				\$103,000.0		
Over/(Under):				\$0.0				(\$0.0)		

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Programs/Projects	FY 2001 Draft Capital Budget Proposal @ December 15, 1999				SB192, HB312, HB313 & HB281 FY2001 Capital Budget @ May 4, 2000				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff
	1 Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0			\$3,900.0	\$3,900.0
2 Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,400.0		\$4,000.0	\$5,400.0	\$1,400.0		\$2,000.0	\$3,400.0	(\$2,000.0)
3 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$2,253.5	\$2,253.5			\$2,253.5	\$2,253.5	\$0.0
4 Sr. & Statewide Deferred Maint. & Renovation	\$500.0		\$2,000.0	\$2,500.0	\$500.0	\$800.0	\$1,022.2	\$2,322.2	(\$177.8)
5 Eyak Manor Renovation - Cordova			\$1,600.0	\$1,600.0		\$1,600.0	\$0.0	\$1,600.0	\$0.0
6 Central Terrace/Fahmont - Ph. III			\$2,072.0	\$2,072.0			\$715.0	\$715.0	(\$1,357.0)
7 Clugach View Renovation Ph. I - Anch (Senior)	\$2,000.0		\$2,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$0.0	\$4,000.0	\$0.0
8 Sea View Terrace Renovation - Ketchikan (Senior)			\$600.0	\$600.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$600.0)
9 HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP) formerly (CGP)	\$3,500.0			\$3,500.0	\$3,500.0			\$3,500.0	\$0.0
10 HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,053.0		\$750.0	\$3,803.0	\$3,053.0		\$750.0	\$3,803.0	\$0.0
11 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$1,500.0		\$1,250.0	\$2,750.0	\$1,500.0		\$1,000.0	\$2,500.0	(\$250.0)
12 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
13 Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research	\$500.0		\$450.0	\$950.0	\$500.0		\$450.0	\$950.0	\$0.0
14 Builder & Rater Education Program			\$200.0	\$200.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$200.0)
15 State Energy Program (SEP) Special Projects	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$150.0		\$30.0	\$180.0	\$0.0
16 Homeless Assistance Program		\$200.0	\$250.0	\$450.0		\$200.0	\$250.0	\$450.0	\$0.0
17 Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC's Capital Project Budget:	\$13,353.0	\$200.0	\$25,205.5	\$38,758.5	\$13,353.0	\$4,600.0	\$14,120.7	\$32,073.7	(\$6,684.8)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects									
18 Housing Modification Program - Special Needs		\$150.0	\$100.0	\$250.0		\$150.0	\$100.0	\$250.0	\$0.0
19 Fhks Reopen Falukamp Residential Facility			\$395.0	\$395.0			\$395.0	\$395.0	\$0.0
20 API Stop Gap Repairs			\$154.5	\$154.5			\$154.5	\$154.5	\$0.0
21 Water/Sewer/Waste (DEC)			\$24,306.9	\$24,306.9			\$27,400.3	\$27,400.3	\$3,093.4
22 Pioneer Homes (DOA)			\$1,838.1	\$1,838.1			\$600.0	\$600.0	(\$1,238.1)
23 Dept. of Corrections							\$1,160.0	\$1,160.0	\$1,160.0
24 Dept. of Education							\$237.6	\$237.6	\$237.6
25 Dept. of Health & Social Services							\$6,134.4	\$6,134.4	\$6,134.4
26 University of Alaska							\$1,697.6	\$1,697.6	\$1,697.6
Total AHFC Capital Project Funding:	\$13,353.0	\$350.0	\$52,000.0	\$65,703.0	\$13,353.0	\$4,750.0	\$52,000.0	\$70,103.0	\$4,400.0
Transfer Type Funding									
27 UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (FY1999 - FY2024)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
28 State Capital Project Bonds (FY1999 - FY2006)			\$34,992.5	\$34,992.5			\$34,992.5	\$34,992.5	\$0.0
29 State Debt Retirement Fund			\$15,007.5	\$15,007.5			\$15,007.5	\$15,007.5	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51,000.0	\$51,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51,000.0	\$51,000.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC Funding	\$13,353.0	\$200.0	\$103,000.0	\$116,703.0	\$13,353.0	\$4,750.0	\$103,000.0	\$121,103.0	\$4,400.0
Total AHFC Funding Cap			\$103,000.0				\$103,000.0		
Over/(Under)			\$0.0				\$0.0		

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 Programs/Projects		Governor's FY2000 CAPITAL BUDGET Request Draft @ December 15, 1998				SB 32 / HB50/HB51/HB52 @ May 18, 1999				
		Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	DIF
1	Supplemental Housing Development Program			\$9,000.0	\$9,000.0			\$3,868.0	\$3,868.0	(\$5,132.0)
2	Low Income Weatherization Program	\$1,400.0		\$4,000.0	\$5,400.0	\$1,400.0		\$1,000.0	\$2,400.0	(\$3,000.0)
3	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$4,000.0)
3a	Talkeetna Senior Housing			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$278.0	\$278.0	\$278.0
4	Parkview Manor Renovation Ph. II- Anchorage			\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0			\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0
5	Mountain View - Juneau Phase II (Senior Units)			\$3,917.0	\$3,917.0			\$3,917.0	\$3,917.0	\$0.0
6	Sr. & Statewide Deferred Maint. & Renovation	\$500.0		\$3,500.0	\$4,000.0	\$500.0		\$1,690.5	\$2,190.5	(\$1,809.5)
7	Riverbend Multi-Purpose Building			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$500.0)
8	HUD Comprehensive Grant Program (CGP)	\$2,800.0		\$0.0	\$2,800.0	\$2,800.0		\$0.0	\$2,800.0	\$0.0
9	Public Housing Environ. Cleanup/Abatement			\$303.0	\$303.0			\$303.0	\$303.0	\$0.0
10	Central Terrace/Fairmount - Ph. III			\$724.0	\$724.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$724.0)
11	Southall Manor Renovation			\$4,715.0	\$4,715.0			\$4,715.0	\$4,715.0	\$0.0
12	HUD Federal HOME Grant Program	\$3,000.0		\$750.0	\$3,750.0	\$3,000.0		\$750.0	\$3,750.0	\$0.0
13	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$1,500.0		\$1,250.0	\$2,750.0	\$1,500.0		\$750.0	\$2,250.0	(\$500.0)
14	Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
15	Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research			\$350.0	\$350.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$350.0)
16	Builder & Rater Education Program			\$300.0	\$300.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$300.0)
17*	Homeless Assistance Program	(Mental Health Bill)	\$200.0	\$250.0	\$450.0		\$200.0	\$250.0	\$450.0	\$0.0
18*	Beneficiary & Special Needs Housing	(Mental Health Bill)		\$1,700.0	\$1,700.0			\$1,700.0	\$1,700.0	\$0.0
Total FY2000 AHFC's Project Capital Budget:		\$9,950.0	\$200.0	\$38,509.0	\$48,659.0	\$9,950.0	\$200.0	\$22,471.5	\$32,621.5	(\$16,037.5)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects										
	Misc.							\$0.0	\$0.0	
19*	Hsg. modifications for People w/ Spec. Needs (DHSS)	(Mental Health Bill)		\$250.0	\$250.0			\$250.0	\$250.0	\$0.0
20	Water/Sewer/Waste (DEC)			\$13,241.0	\$13,241.0			\$29,916.8	\$29,916.8	\$16,675.8
21	UAA Student Hsg. Debt Service (Start FY99)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC Capital Project Funding:		\$9,950.0	\$200.0	\$53,000.0	\$63,150.0	\$9,950.0	\$200.0	\$53,638.3	\$63,788.3	\$638.3
Transfer Type Funding										
22	FY99 Deferred Maintenance Debt Service (est.)			\$18,000.0	\$18,000.0			\$18,000.0	\$18,000.0	\$0.0
23	School Funding			\$17,444.0	\$17,444.0			\$17,444.0	\$17,444.0	\$0.0
24	Debt Retirement Fund			\$14,556.0	\$14,556.0			\$14,556.0	\$14,556.0	\$0.0
25	Municipal Matching Grants			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Other (Transfer Type) Funding:		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0	\$0.0
Total AHFC FY2000 Funding		\$9,950.0	\$200.0	\$103,000.0	\$48,659.0			\$103,638.3		
Total AHFC FY2000 Funding Cap:				\$103,000.0				\$103,638.3		
Over/(Under):				\$0.0				\$0.0		

* Includes FY99 Liferline Funds

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		Governor's FY99 CAPITAL BUDGET Request @ December 15, 1997				SB 231 / HB 326 / HB 325 @ June 23, 1998				
		Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff
1	Supplemental Housing Development Grant			\$9,000.0	\$9,000.0			\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	(\$5,000.0)
2	Central Terrace/Fairmount - Ph. II	\$1,300.0		\$864.0	\$2,164.0	\$1,300.0		\$0.0	\$1,300.0	(\$864.0)
3	AHFC Mainframe Software - Upgrade/Replace	\$250.0		\$165.0	\$415.0	\$250.0		\$165.0	\$415.0	\$0.0
4	Low Income Weatherization	\$1,200.0		\$6,500.0	\$7,700.0	\$4,200.0	(Dept. of Energy) (\$1,000.0)	\$1,000.0	\$5,200.0	(\$2,500.0)
5	Sr. & Statewide Deferred Maint. & Renovation	\$450.0		\$3,700.0	\$4,150.0	\$450.0		\$1,000.0	\$1,450.0	(\$2,700.0)
6	Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$2,050.0	\$2,050.0			\$2,050.0	\$2,050.0	\$0.0
7	Homeless Assistance Program	(Mental Health Bill)		\$1,250.0	\$1,250.0			\$250.0	\$250.0	(\$1,000.0)
8	HUD Comprehensive Grant Program	\$2,900.0			\$2,900.0	\$2,900.0			\$2,900.0	\$0.0
9	HUD Federal HOME Grant	\$3,000.0		\$750.0	\$3,750.0	\$3,000.0		\$750.0	\$3,750.0	\$0.0
10	Public Housing Environ. Cleanup/Abatement			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
11	Mountain View - Juneau Phase I (Senior Units)			\$2,120.0	\$2,120.0			\$2,120.0	\$2,120.0	\$0.0
12	Parkview Manor - Anchorage	\$1,000.0		\$2,500.0	\$3,500.0	\$1,000.0		\$2,500.0	\$3,500.0	\$0.0
13	Energy Conservation Retrofit			\$500.0	\$500.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$500.0)
14a	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,250.0	\$4,250.0	\$3,000.0		\$500.0	\$3,500.0	(\$750.0)
14b	Transitional Housing	(Mental Health Bill)		\$250.0	\$250.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$250.0)
15	Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$750.0		\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
16	Oil Overcharge Settlement (PVE)	\$2,500.0			\$2,500.0	\$0.0			\$0.0	(\$2,500.0)
17	Alaska Craftsman & Home Energy Rating Prog.			\$450.0	\$450.0			\$300.0	\$300.0	(\$150.0)
Total FY99 AHFC's Project Capital Budget:		\$16,350.0	\$0.0	\$32,599.0	\$48,949.0	\$16,850.0	\$1,000.0	\$14,885.0	\$32,735.0	(\$16,214.0)
AHFC Funding for Other State Projects										
18	Beneficiary & Spec. Needs Hsg Prog (DHSS)	(Mental Health Bill)		\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0			\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0	(\$600.0)
19	Pioneers' Homes Dementia Units (DOA)	(Mental Health Bill)		\$200.0	\$200.0			\$200.0	\$200.0	\$0.0
20	Vocational Rehab Home Modifications (DOE)			\$150.0	\$150.0			\$100.0	\$100.0	(\$50.0)
21	Pioneers' Homes Health an Safety Repairs (DOA)			\$700.0	\$700.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$700.0)
22	Water/Sewer/Waste (DEC)			\$16,351.0	\$16,351.0			\$14,765.0	\$14,765.0	\$1,814.0
23	Electronic Access to Property Files (DEC)			\$200.0	\$200.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$200.0)
24	Recorder's Office Equipment (DNR)			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$150.0	\$150.0	\$150.0
25	Emergency and Non-Routine Repairs (DOTPF)			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$500.0
26	University Statewide Museum (UA)			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	\$500.0
27	Boys and Girls Club (DOA)			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$230.0	\$230.0	\$230.0
28	Nome's Fire Truck (DOA)			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$150.0	\$150.0	\$150.0
29	SB36 Fiscal Note			\$0.0	\$0.0			\$17,444.0	\$17,444.0	\$17,444.0
30	UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (Start FY99)			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0			\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
Debt Service for FY99 Capital Projects				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$7,856.1	\$7,856.1	\$7,856.1
Remainder for Transfer				\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0			\$24,019.9	\$24,019.9	\$24,019.9
Total FY99 Other Funding:		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$70,401.0	\$70,401.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$88,115.0	\$88,115.0	\$67,714.0
Total AHFC FY99 Funding		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103,000.0	\$69,350.0	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$103,000.0	\$120,850.0	\$51,500.0
Total AHFC FY99 Funding Cap				\$103,000.0				\$103,000.0		
Over/(Under):				\$0.0				\$0.0		

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February 27, 1997

July 1, 1997

	FY98 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST					FY98 CAPITAL BUDGET HB 75, HB 76 & SB107				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Corp Match	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff
1 Central Terrace/Fairmount/Rec Center - Ph. I			\$1,500.0		\$1,500.0			\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0
2 AHFC Computer Mainframe - Renovation			\$350.0		\$350.0			\$104.2	\$104.2	(\$165.0)
3 Homeless Assistance Program			\$750.0		\$750.0			\$250.0	\$250.0	(\$500.0)
5 Low Income Weatherization	\$1,200.0		\$6,527.5		\$7,727.5	\$1,200.0		\$4,000.0	\$5,200.0	(\$2,527.5)
6 Supplemental Housing Development Program	\$40,000.0 (HFD To RHAs)		\$0,000.0	\$0,000.0	\$0,000.0			\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0	(\$2,000.0)
8 Public Housing Environmental Cleanup/Abate			\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	(\$500.0)
9 Senior and Statewide Deferred Maintenance	\$900.9		\$2,000.0		\$2,900.9	\$900.9		\$1,000.0	\$1,900.9	(\$1,000.0)
10 Spruce Park Renovation - Fairbanks	\$350.0		\$7,000.0		\$7,350.0	\$350.0		\$7,000.0	\$7,350.0	\$0.0
11 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$3,300.0		\$3,300.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$3,300.0)
Elder Services, Inc.								\$240.1	\$240.1	\$240.1
Homer Seniors, Inc.								\$201.7	\$201.7	\$201.7
North Pole Seniors, Inc.								\$625.0	\$625.0	\$625.0
Palmer Senior Citizens, Inc.								\$675.0	\$675.0	\$675.0
12 HUD Comprehensive Grant Program	\$3,100.0				\$3,100.0	\$3,100.0			\$3,100.0	\$0.0
13 HUD Federal HOME Grant	\$3,000.0		\$750.0	\$750.0	\$3,750.0	\$3,000.0		\$250.0	\$3,250.0	\$0.0
14 Federal & Other Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,500.0	\$2,000.0	\$4,500.0	\$3,000.0		\$500.0	\$3,500.0	(\$1,000.0)
15 Oil Overcharge Settlement (PVE)	\$2,500.0	Strapper			\$2,500.0	\$600.0			\$600.0	(\$1,900.0)
16 Competitive Grants for Public Housing	\$2,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$2,000.0		\$250.0	\$2,250.0	(\$750.0)
17 Energy Conservation Retrofit			\$530.0		\$530.0			\$450.0	\$450.0	(\$80.0)
18 Alaska Craftsman Home Program			\$300.0		\$300.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$300.0)
19 Energy Rated Homes of Alaska Program			\$300.0		\$300.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$300.0)
Total FY98 AHFC's Project Capital Budget:	\$16,130.9	\$0.0	\$34,007.5	\$0.0	\$50,138.4	\$14,230.9	\$0.0	\$24,214.0	\$38,444.9	(\$12,493.5)
Other Agency Funding										
DHSS - Beneficiary & Spec Needs Hsg Program			\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0			\$1,200.0	\$1,200.0	(\$600.0)
DOA - Pioneer Homes Dementia Units			\$52.5		\$52.5			\$52.5	\$52.5	\$0.0
DHSS - Hope Cottages			\$240.0		\$240.0			\$240.0	\$240.0	\$0.0
DHSS - Trust Beneficiaries			\$150.0		\$150.0			\$150.0	\$150.0	\$0.0
DHSS - General Relief Assistance								\$500.0	\$500.0	\$500.0
Municipal Matching Grants								\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0
Dept of Administration								\$700.0	\$700.0	\$700.0
Dept of Commerce & Economic Development								\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0
Dept of Community & Regional Affairs								\$295.0	\$295.0	\$295.0
Dept of Education								\$500.0	\$500.0	\$500.0
DBC housing Sanitation Program			\$14,600.0		\$14,600.0			\$14,600.0	\$14,600.0	\$0.0
Dept of Health & Social Services								\$2,314.0	\$2,314.0	\$2,314.0
DHSS - Johnson Youth Center								\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0
Dept of Military & Veteran Affairs								\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0
Dept of Natural Resources								\$1,520.0	\$1,520.0	\$1,520.0
Dept of Transportation								\$7,200.0	\$7,200.0	\$7,200.0
University of Alaska								\$450.0	\$450.0	\$450.0
Legislature								\$364.1	\$364.1	\$364.1
Pioneer Homes Renovation, Repair & Modification			\$700.0		\$700.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$700.0)
DOE - MBHS Repairs, Renovation and Equipment			\$250.0		\$250.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$250.0)
DOE - AVTBC Roof Repairs			\$250.0		\$250.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$250.0)
DOE - Vocational Rehab Home Modif - Disabled			\$150.0		\$150.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$150.0)
Total FY98 Other Agency Funding:	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$18,192.5	\$0.0	\$18,192.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$30,299.6	\$30,299.6	\$20,107.1
Direct Transfers of AHFC Funds										
Direct Transfer (including Dividend) to State			\$50,000.0		\$50,000.0			\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0	\$0.0
State Mortgage Insurance Fund Dividend								\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$0.0
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (Start FY99)					\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0
Total FY98 Capital Budget and Transfers:	\$16,130.9	\$0.0	\$103,000.0	\$0.0	\$119,130.9	\$14,230.9	\$0.0	\$132,513.6	\$126,752.5	\$7,613.6
FY97 Supplemental Appropriations										
Alaska Craftsman Home Program								\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Energy Rated Homes of Alaska Program								\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Grand Total FY98 Legislation:	\$16,130.9	\$0.0	\$103,000.0	\$0.0	\$119,130.9	\$14,230.9	\$0.0	\$132,513.6	\$126,752.5	\$7,613.6
FY98 Legislative Cap on Corporate Funds:			\$103,000.0					\$133,151.9		
Remaining Funds Under the Legislative Cap:			\$0.0					\$630.3		

* Includes Capital Budgets, Dividend & Small Transfers, & FY97 Leases Funds

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(Released 1/31/96)

@ June 7, 1996 & May 14, 1997 (SB 107)

	FY97 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST					FY97 CAPITAL BUDGET SB 136 & CS 1005 - June 6, 1996				
	Federal	Other	Corp	Corp Match	Total	Federal	Other	Corp	Total	Diff
1 Riverbend Construction	\$6.9		\$3,284.3		\$3,291.2	\$6.9		\$3,284.3	\$3,291.2	\$0.0
2 Golden Towers Renovation			\$6,093.5		\$6,093.5			\$6,093.5	\$6,093.5	\$0.0
3 Low Income Weatherization	\$1,800.0		\$8,500.0		\$10,300.0	\$500.0		\$6,500.0	\$7,000.0	(\$3,300.0)
4 Supplemental Housing Development Fund	\$50,000.0*		\$10,235.0	* \$10,000.0	\$10,235.0			\$7,000.0	\$7,000.0	(\$3,235.0)
5 DEC housing Sanitation Program			\$7,030.0		\$7,030.0			\$15,116.0	\$15,116.0	\$8,086.0
6 Environmental Cleanup/Abatement			\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0			\$500.0	\$500.0	(\$500.0)
7 Senior and Statewide Deferred Maintenance	\$1,000.0		\$3,026.0		\$4,026.0	\$1,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$2,000.0	(\$2,026.0)
8 Senior Citizens Housing Development Program			\$3,567.0		\$3,567.0			\$1,750.0	\$1,750.0	(\$1,817.0)
9 Homeless Assistance Program			\$1,200.0		\$1,200.0			\$250.0	\$250.0	(\$950.0)
10 HUD Comprehensive Grant Program	\$3,521.6				\$3,521.6	\$3,521.6			\$3,521.6	\$0.0
11 HUD Federal HOME Grant	\$3,000.0		\$750.0	* \$750.0	\$3,750.0	\$3,000.0		\$750.0	\$3,750.0	\$0.0
12 Federal Competitive Grants	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0		\$4,000.0	\$3,000.0		\$1,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$0.0
13 Federal Competitive Grants - Public Housing	\$2,500.0		\$500.0		\$3,000.0	\$2,500.0		\$500.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0
14 Energy Conservation Retrofit			\$500.0		\$500.0			\$450.0	\$450.0	(\$50.0)
15 DHSS Beneficiary & Spec. Needs Hsg Program	Mental Health	\$250.0	\$1,500.0		\$1,750.0	Mental Health	\$0.0	\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	(\$250.0)
16 Oil Overcharge Settlement (PVE)	\$3,000.0	Stripped			\$3,000.0	\$600.0	Stripped		\$600.0	(\$2,400.0)
17 Other Competitive Grants			\$500.0		\$500.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$500.0)
18 AHFC Computer Mainframe - Renovation			\$330.0		\$330.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$330.0)
19 AHFC Telephone System Replacement			\$380.0		\$380.0			\$300.0	\$300.0	(\$80.0)
20 Pre-Development Grant			\$500.0		\$500.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$500.0)
21 Statewide Housing Needs Assessment Study			\$100.0		\$100.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$100.0)
22 Statewide Research & Testing			\$100.0		\$100.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$100.0)
23 Alaska Coalition on Housing & Homelessness			\$150.0		\$150.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$150.0)
24 Statewide Housing Forum			\$60.0		\$60.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$60.0)
25 Pioneer Homes Renovation, Repair & Modification	Mental Health	\$271.9	\$2,589.3		\$2,861.2	Mental Health	\$0.0	\$2,589.3	\$2,589.3	(\$271.9)
26 Bethel Sea Wall								\$1,615.0	\$1,615.0	\$1,615.0
27 Valdez - Harborview Study								\$250.0	\$250.0	\$250.0
Total Corp Match (Included in Corp Funding)				* \$10,750.0						
Total FY97 Capital Budget:	\$17,828.5	\$521.9	\$182,895.1		\$71,245.5	\$14,128.5	\$0.0	\$50,448.1	\$64,576.6	(\$6,668.9)
Direct Transfers of AHFC Funds										
Direct Transfer (including Dividend) to State			\$50,000.0		\$50,000.0			\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0	\$0.0
UAA Student Hsg Debt Service (Start FY99)					\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0
Total FY97 Capital Budget and Transfers:	\$17,828.5	\$521.9	\$182,895.1		\$121,245.5	\$14,128.5	\$0.0	\$100,448.1	\$114,576.6	(\$6,668.9)
FY96 Legislative Budget & Audit										
FY97 Supplemental Appropriations										
Designated Grants								\$600.0		
Carryforward to FY98 Appropriations								\$1,951.9		
FY97 Legislative Budget & Audit										
Grand Total FY97 Legislation:	\$17,828.5	\$521.9	\$182,895.1		\$121,245.5	\$14,128.5	\$0.0	\$103,000.0	\$114,576.6	(\$6,668.9)
FY97 Legislative Cap on Corporate Funds:								\$103,000.0		
Remaining Funds Under the Legislative Cap:								\$0.0		

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SB 18 2/14/13



Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

Budget Presentation to Senate Finance
Feb. 14, 2013

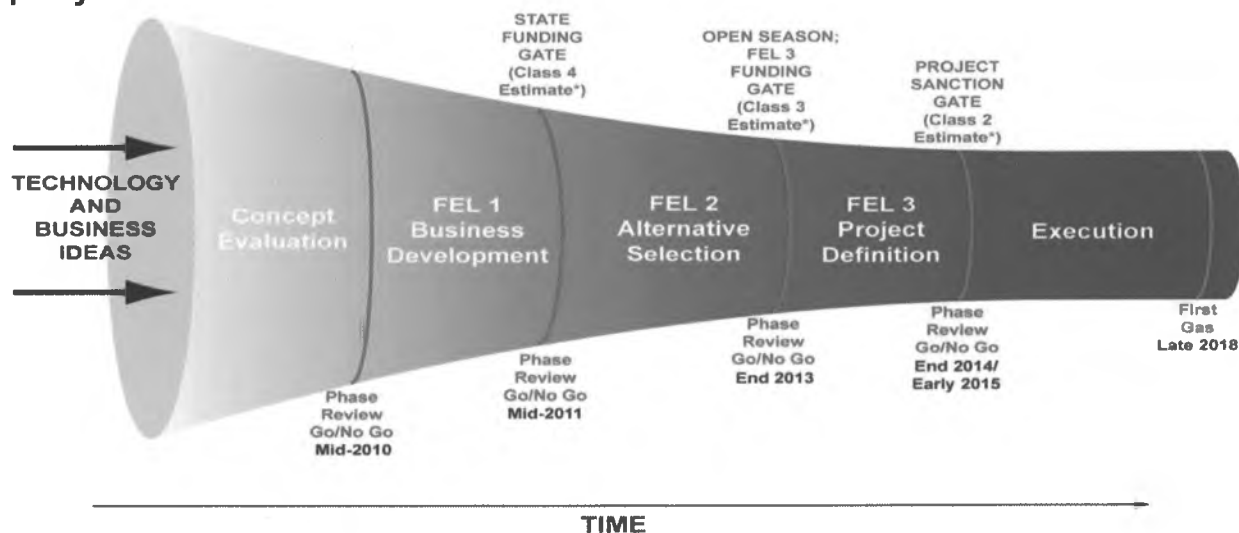


AGDC – Alaska Gasline Project Year 4 (FEL 2 & 3)

Reference Number: #51753

FY2014 Request: \$25,000,000 Alaska Housing Capital Corp. (AHCC)

Purpose: To advance engineering and commercial negotiations through an open season to project sanction. This request will accommodate ASAP as either a stand-alone gas pipeline or as a cooperating partner of the AGIA/APP gas line project.



*Refers to AACE cost estimate classes (Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering). The lower the class number, the higher the confidence in the accuracy of the estimate.

AGDC – Alaska Gasline Project Year 4 (FEL 2 & 3)

Projected outcome:

- Front end engineering and design (“FEED”) for facilities and pipeline to provide the total installed cost (“TIC”) projections for tariff calculations;
 - Complete, detailed tariff calculation based on FEED and TIC for inclusion in the open season solicitation;
 - Environmental, regulatory, and land work to obtain necessary permits and remaining rights of way for the pipeline alignment;
 - Stakeholder engagement and community relations informational campaigns;
 - A completed open season to determine commercial feasibility; and
 - Final facilities and pipeline design to reflect the shipper’s demand expressed in their open season responses.
-

AHFC Mission:

“To provide Alaskans access to safe, quality, affordable housing.”

AHFC

Bonds & Financing

Loans

Public Housing

Energy



Bonds & Financing

As of the end of FY2012, AHFC assets totaled \$4.073 billion.

Accomplishments:

- AHFC's general obligation credit continued to maintain its strong AA+ rating through FY 2012; recognized among the strongest in the country.
- \$229.1 million of long-term debt was issued in FY2012.
- Dividend of \$9.2 million made to the State of Alaska in FY2012; totals nearly \$2 billion.

Challenges:

- Federal fiscal policy; low interest rates, low investment returns.
-

Loan Programs

Accomplishments (FY2012):

- HomeChoice homebuyer education
 - 174 classes to 1,693 Alaskans – 70% lift over previous year
 - Low foreclosure activity, .05 percent or 91 loans

- \$416.2 million in loan activity for more than 1,800 Alaskan families
 - \$115.4 million for first-time homebuyers
 - \$107.1 million for rural loans
 - \$25.9 million for Veteran's

Challenges

- Low interest rates = 8.5 percent reduction in portfolio to \$2.53 billion

Public Housing Programs

Public Housing

Housing Choice Vouchers

Senior/

Housing for people with disabilities

Family Self-Sufficiency



Public Housing

- Mainly funded by U.S. Housing & Urban Development (HUD) for operating, maintaining & constructing low income housing.
- AHFC owns 1,011 family units, 610 housing units for seniors or those with disabilities; and distributes more than 4,300 vouchers in 13 locations that provide rental assistance - \$2.5 million/month.

San Roberto/Mountain View Development (Supplemental Bill)

Reference Number: #48811

FY2014 Request: \$3,200,000 State General Funds
Mortgage Settlement Funds
\$22,000,000 AHFC Bonds
\$5,092,000 AHFC Dividends (*Reappropriation*)

Purpose: Adds Mountain View development project to San Roberto Redevelopment, drawing efficiencies and addressing affordable housing needs

Projected outcome:

- Increase supply of public housing;
- Increase development efficiencies;
- Use federal rental assistance that is currently in reserve;
- Develop a mixture of family and senior housing; and
- Improve local neighborhoods.

Project Funding for San Roberto/Mountain View

		Bonding Authority	Potential Cash	
Original San Roberto Funding:				
FY2010	San Roberto Redevelopment	Supplemental Budget		1,398,100 AHFC Dividend (Re-Appropriation)
FY2011	San Roberto Redevelopment	Capital Budget	7,500,000	AHFC Bonding Authority
FY2011	San Roberto Redevelopment	Capital Budget		2,208,500 AHFC Dividend
New funding for San Roberto/Mountain View				
FY2013	San Roberto/Mountain View Redevelopn	Supplemental Budg	22,000,000	AHFC Bonding Authority
FY2013	San Roberto/Mountain View Redevelopn	Supplemental Budget		3,200,000 Mortgage Settlement Funds (GF)
FY2013	San Roberto/Mountain View Redevelopn	Supplemental Budget		5,092,000 AHFC Dividend (Re-Appropriation)
Other Capital funding for Leveraging San Roberto/Mountain View				
<i>Neighborhood Stabilization Program 3 (NSP)</i>				
FY2007	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		1,400,000 Federal Receipts
FY2008	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		2,000,000 Federal Receipts
FY2009	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		800,000 Federal Receipts
FY2010	Federal & Other Competitive Grants	Capital Budget		800,000 Federal Receipts
FY2011	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		2,222,836 Federal Receipts
FY2012	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		1,792,134 Federal Receipts
FY2013	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		1,531,092 Federal Receipts
FY2014	Capital Fund Program (CFP)	Capital Budget		1,926,338 Federal Receipts
Other funding for San Roberto/Mountain View				
FY2014	Tax Credits			7,700,000 Proceeds from Low Income Housing Party Tax Credits
	Developer Fees			429,000 Deffered Developer's Fee
		29,500,000	32,500,000	Total Development Cost

Domestic Violence Designation Program (Empowering Choice Housing Program)

Reference Number: #54796

FY2014 Request: \$1,500,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Provide rental assistance to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault who have been displaced to prevent further harm to the household (Alaska Statute, Section 18.66.990(3)).

Projected outcome:

- Rental assistance for up to 250 households statewide
- Enhances Governor Parnell's *Choose Respect* initiative

Statewide Project Improvements

Reference Number: #40068

FY2014 Request: \$2,000,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Address known and unknown conditions in AHFC's housing stock.

Projected outcome:

- Funding for emergency repairs, i.e., roof replacements, fire alarm systems, etc.;
 - Quick response to code changes and life/safety issues;
 - Provide amenities not programmed;
 - Quick response to unforeseen conditions; and
 - Enhance operations for individual Asset Management Projects (AMPs).
-

Building System Replacement Program

Reference Number: #47069

FY2014 Request: \$1,500,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Address specific major repair and/or replacement items identified in a five-year review.

Projected outcome:

- Reduce maintenance costs;
- Increase useful life of structure; and
- Increase safety for tenants.

Fire Protection Systems

Reference Number: #47066

FY2014 Request: \$2,200,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Flush, evaluate and make life/safety code repairs to public housing fire protection systems.

Projected outcome:

- Reduce maintenance costs;
 - Increase the useful life of structure; and
 - Increase safety for tenants.
-

Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades

Reference Number: #47068

FY2014 Request: \$500,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Upgrade existing security and door access systems to senior housing, for those with disabilities and multi-family public housing complexes.

Projected outcome:

- Increase security for residents;
 - Reduce theft and vandalism;
 - Reduce maintenance and custodial costs; and
 - Increase useful life of structures.
-

Housing Loan Program

Reference Number: #37918

FY2014 Request: \$6,000,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Provide gap funding to increase homeownership and/or rental units.

Projected outcome:

- Increase Teachers, Health Professionals, or Public Safety official's housing in rural Alaska;
 - This appropriation has two allocations.
-

Housing Loan Program: Teacher / Health / Public Safety

Reference Number: #49395 (*Allocation*)

FY2014 Request: \$5,000,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Provide gap funding to increase homeownership and/or rental units.

Projected outcome:

- Increase Teachers, Health Professionals, or Public Safety official's housing in rural Alaska



Housing Loan Program: VPSO

Reference Number: #49369 (*Allocation*)

FY2014 Request: \$1,000,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Provide gap funding to increase homeownership and/or rental units.

Projected outcome:

- Adding units for Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO);
- Increasing affordability for housing purchases by low- to moderate-income families;
- Lowering interest rates on AHFC mortgage programs to attract loan volume and generate net income.

Supplemental Housing Development Program

Reference Number: #6323

FY2014 Request: \$7,000,000 State General Funds



Purpose: Supplement federal housing funds provided to regional housing authorities to ensure safe, decent, affordable housing.

Projected outcome:

- Construction of affordable homes in up to 20 urban and rural communities;
 - Build on-site water and sewer facilities;
 - Provide energy-efficient design features in homes;
 - Construct roads to project sites;
 - Provide electrical distribution systems;
 - Retrofit homes to provide a safe, healthy, workable home environment; and
 - Provide clients with new, safe, energy efficient, comfortable housing.
-



Energy Efficiency Monitoring Research

Reference Number: #6351

FY2014 Request: \$1,000,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Conduct research, analysis, information dissemination, and interchange among members of the industry, as well as between the industry and the public.

Projected outcome:

- Conduct research, analysis, information dissemination and interchange among members of the industry, and between industry and the public;
 - Gather data and perform analysis of geographically diverse area energy-efficient designs for homes; and
 - Monitor homes for energy usage, comfort levels, durability, occupant health and economic benefits of efficiency features.
-

Senior Citizen's Housing Development Program (SCHDF)



Reference Number: #6334

FY2014 Request: \$4,500,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Provide funds for development of senior citizen housing and accessibility modification to seniors' residences.

Projected outcome:

- Three development projects or about 30 units;
 - Modifications for accessibility for approximately 40 units; and
 - Provide technical assistance grants for building capacity in organizations that develop senior housing.
-



Raven's View I & II
– Cooper Landing
Senior Citizens
SCHDF, Denali
Commission –
AHFC Financed –
12 Units 2007 &
2008



HUD Federal HOME Grant Program

Reference Number: #6347

FY2014 Request: \$750,000 State General Funds
\$3,350,000 Federal Receipts

Purpose: Expand supply of affordable, low- and moderate- income housing and strengthen ability of State to design and implement strategies to achieve adequate supply of safe, energy-efficient and affordable housing.

Projected outcome:

- Develop affordable rental housing by funding development gap for four rental projects or about 50 units;
 - Weatherize 42 homes;
 - Assist 35 homebuyers to achieve homeownership for lower-income families by providing down payment and closing cost assistance; and
 - Preserve low-income homes through a moderate rehabilitation.
-

Fairview Manor Redevelopment in Fairbanks
– Before and After – 130 new units of affordable housing



The first two phases of Weeks Field Estates were completed in May 2010. Funding was allocated through FY08 and FY09 GOAL, NSP, ARRA, and AHFC mortgage programs



HUD Capital Fund Program (CFP)

Reference Number: #6342

FY2014 Request: \$3,200,000 Federal Receipts

Purpose: Renovate and modernize public housing rental units statewide.

Projected outcome:

- Modernize public housing rental units;
 - Code compliance; and/or
 - Conduct energy audits.
-

Federal and Other Competitive Grants

Reference Number: #6348

FY2014 Request: \$5,000,000 Federal Receipts
 \$1,500,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Allow AHFC to apply for HUD, other federal agency, and private foundation grants that target housing needs and supportive services of low-income and groups with needs such as senior citizens, those with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities, or homeless Alaskans.

Projected outcome:

- Fund matching portion when needed;
- HUD Supportive Housing;
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA);
- USDA Housing Preservation Grant Program;
- Grant Match Program; and
- HUD Technical Assistance Program.

Competitive Grants for Public Housing

Reference Number: #6350

FY2014 Request:	\$750,000	Federal Receipts
	\$350,000	State General Funds

Purpose: Allow AHFC to apply for HUD, other federal agency, and private foundation grants that target housing needs of low-income and groups with special needs who live in public and/or assisted housing.

Projected outcome:

- Match requirements for federal grants such as:
 - Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Coordinator and case workers;
 - Senior Services Coordinator; or
 - Resident Opportunities and Supportive Services (ROSS) grant.
- Match for operations of services, such as after-school programs, public housing developments and resident computer training labs.

AHFC Energy Programs

Reference Number: #52598

**FY2014 Request: \$50,000,000 State General Funds
 \$1,500,000 Federal Receipts**

Purpose: Provide cost-effective energy improvements to homes.

This appropriation has two allocations.

- AHFC Weatherization Program
- AHFC Energy Rebate Program

AHFC Energy Programs – Weatherization

(Allocation)

Reference Number: #50683

**FY2014 Request: \$30,000,000 State General Funds
 \$1,500,000 Federal Receipts**

Purpose: Provide cost-effective energy improvements to homes occupied by low-income families throughout the state.

Projected outcome:

- Reduce household operating costs of the resident;
- Improve resident health and safety;
- Improve durability and longevity of housing stock;
- Replace unsafe heating systems;
- Install smoke detectors and/or carbon monoxide detectors;
- Create and sustain local jobs



Before



After

AHFC Energy Programs – Home Energy Rebate (Allocation)

Reference Number: #51947

FY2014 Request: \$20,000,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Assist homeowners to decrease fuel consumption by providing rebates for making recommended, cost-effective energy improvements to their homes throughout the state.

Projected outcome:

- Reduce household operating costs of the resident;
- Improve resident health and safety;
- Improve durability and longevity of housing stock;
- Replace unsafe heating systems;
- Gather statistical intelligence about home energy consumption.

Statewide ADA Improvements

Reference Number: #45389

FY2014 Request: \$500,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Address recommendations suggested in the recent American Disability Act (ADA) audit.

Projected outcome:

- Comply with HUD Voluntary Compliance Agreement;
- Comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA);
- Comply with Section 504 of the Fair Housing Act;
- Increase access for tenants and visitors with disabilities;
- Allows for “aging-in-place” for seniors;
- Increase unit rent-ability; and
- Maintain federal funding by complying with HUD mandates.

Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) (Mental Health Bill)

Reference Number: #45390

FY2014 Request:	\$6,300,000	State General Funds
	\$850,000	MHTAAR
	\$850,000	GF/Mental Health

Purpose: Support programs that address homelessness by providing assistance to families in imminent danger of becoming homeless or those who are currently homeless.

Projected outcome:

- Prevent near homeless individuals and families from becoming homeless; and/or
- Provide homeless individuals and families assistance to obtain safe, sanitary shelter.

34

Beneficiary and Special Needs Housing (Mental Health Bill)

Reference Number: #6360

FY2014 Request: \$1,750,000 State General Funds

Purpose: Provide funds for Alaskan nonprofit service providers and housing developers to increase housing opportunities to Alaska Mental Health Trust beneficiaries and other special needs populations throughout Alaska.

Projected outcome:

- Add 40 congregate housing units for people with mental illness or developmental disabilities;
 - Reduce recidivism among clients spending time in institutions;
 - Provide supportive housing, including assisted living, for people with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities, or multiple disorders; and
 - Provide transitional housing with support services for newly recovering alcoholics and addicts.
-

**REACH, Inc. - REACH Assisted Living Facility in
Juneau. Completed in May 2011**



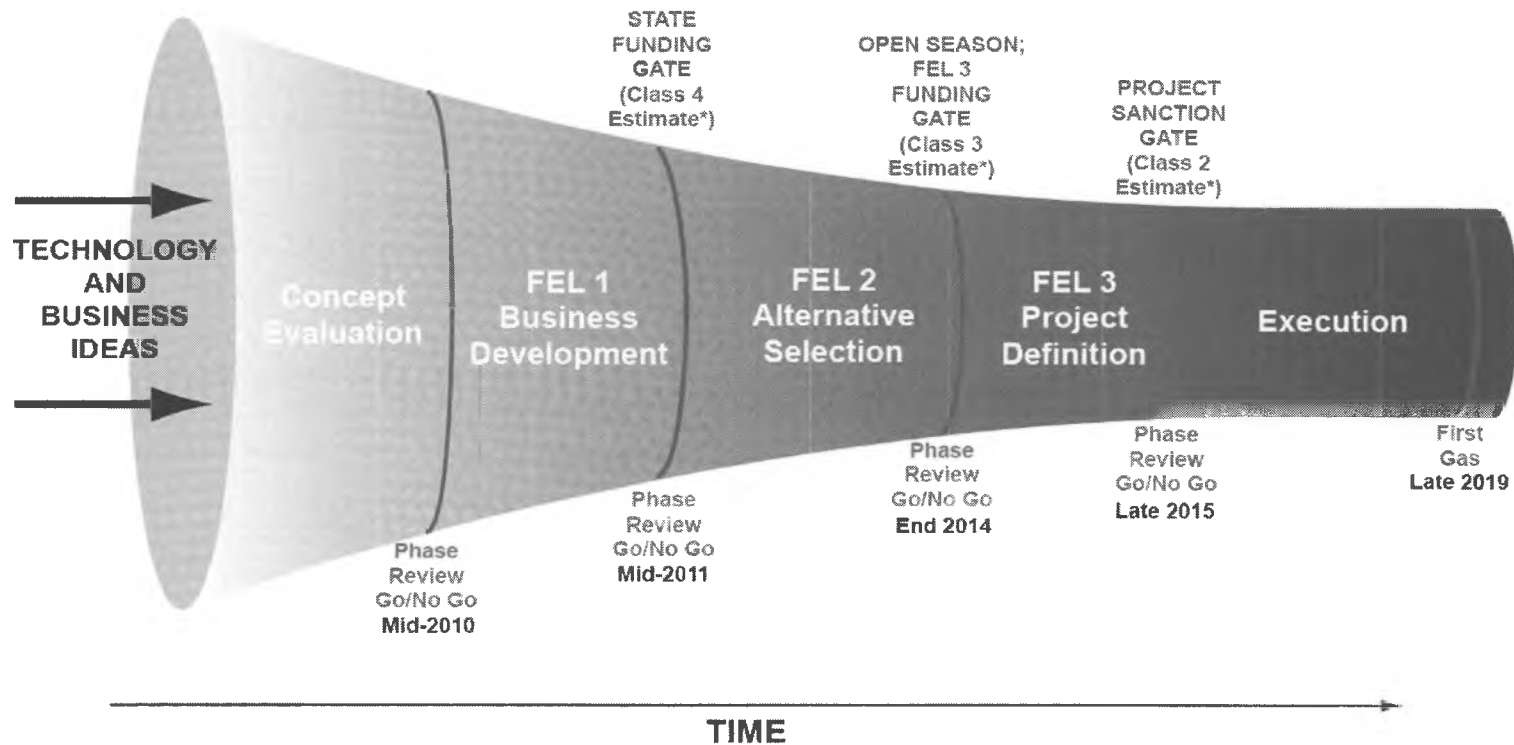
Special Needs Housing Grant funded
project from FY2009 Cycle



Questions?

Stage Gate Approach

Front-End Development Progressively Narrows Uncertainty of Cost and Schedule



*Refers to AACE cost estimate classes (Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering). The lower the class number, the higher the confidence in the accuracy of the estimate.

ASAP



Services, Division of Juvenile Justice, Division of Health Care Services, Division of Alaska Pioneer Homes, Division

Finance and Management Services, Division of Behavioral Health, Office of Children's

Department of Health and Social Services FY14 Capital Budget Request

of Public Assistance, Division Public Health, Division of Senior and Disability Services



DHSS Mission:

To Promote and Protect the Health and Well Being of
Alaskans

William J. Streur, Commissioner

Bethel Youth Facility Renovation, Phase 2 Of 2

Reference Number: 42830

Amount Requested: \$10,600,000 (GF)

In the summer of 2007, a study was commissioned to identify significant safety and security breaches within Juvenile Justice's four oldest facilities. This project is needed to provide a safe environment with better observation and supervision, and more staff interface with the residents. This Phase 2 request for the Bethel Youth Facility will fund the entire project and complete the following:



- Building four new detention beds for a total of twelve detention beds;
- Renovate and expand existing 9 treatment beds to hold 11 youth in secure cells;
- Provide better separation between detention and treatment;
- Provide needed perimeter security;
- Provide a secure vehicle sally port and booking area;
- Expand medical space to support increased population;
- Expand exercise areas to improve youth fitness;
- Add probation space to accommodate current officers;
- Add video court hearing room to reduce transport costs.



Master Client Index, State Interface Improvements to the Health Information and Direct Secure Messaging Gateway

Reference Number: 56065

Amount Requested: \$5,749,700 \$2,411,000(GF) \$3,338,700 (Fed)

This project covers the implementation of services such as hosting, back up, administrative cost, etc. required to operate the State of Alaska's Health Information Gateway. Funding was received in FY13 to create an electronic gateway that acts as an interface to Health Information Exchange.

➤ This current request will allow the Master Client Index to act as the integration tool to link siloed information technology systems both internal and external to the department by:

- Providing a single view of clients served across the agency
- Providing a common interface to providers across the State
- Providing a common interface to the Health Information Exchange.

Direct Secure Messaging allows protected health information to be emailed securely.



Transition of Care Pilot Project

Reference Number: 56657

Amount Requested: \$1,040,000 (\$104,000 GF Match, \$936,000 Federal Receipts)

Improvements to the safety and effectiveness of care transitions such as transfer from hospital to nursing home or home care are needed. This pilot project will address standardized processes, good communication, required performance measures and will establish accountability and strong care coordination through the use of health information technology. Access to critical information is needed by all members of the health care team to ensure a comprehensive transition plan is developed and maintained so that transitions of care are smooth, safe and effective.



Personal Care Assistant Pilot Project

Reference Number: 56649

Amount Requested: \$1,040,000 (\$104,000 GF Match, \$936,000 Federal Receipts)

The Personal Care Assistant Project will develop, implement and manage an electronic visit verification and monitoring system. The proposed system will verify the in-home visit of a personal care assistant at the consumer's home as services are rendered. A variety of program designs and technology options are available. A joint committee between the Division of Health Care Services, Division of Senior and Disabilities Services, and the Division of Public Assistance will be formed to explore care options for visit verification, and to commission a service that fits Alaska's unique needs.



kle0229 www.fotosearch.com

Electronic Vital Record Registration System Phase 2 of 2

Reference Number: 42853

Amount Requested: \$1,785,000 (GF)

This request will fund the second and final phase of this project. The project was initiated in 2009 to replace a 20 year old system that is no longer supported by modern operating systems and to comply with Federal Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. This request will fund the following:

- Software development for the remaining modules
 - Fetal death;
 - Marriage;
 - Divorce, induced termination of pregnancy reports
- Staff training
- Project management
- Hardware
- Data encryption of all vital records on the server to increase security



Alaska Veterans Pioneer Home Resident Lifts

Reference Number: 56658

Amount Requested: \$212,000 GF

This project will fund ten additional Maxisky® ceiling lifts that will be permanently installed in resident rooms and provide the best safety for residents and staff. The Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home in Palmer is admitting residents with highest level of care. Many of these residents have mobility issues or are heavier due to the greater occurrence of obesity in the senior population. These lifts have proven an immediate impact on resident and staff safety and contribute to lowering staff injury rate and related workman's compensation costs.



Equipment Needs for Front-Line Probation Officers, Juvenile Justice Officers and Facilities and Probation Offices

Reference Number: 56805

Amount Requested: \$267,500 GF

Equipment to be purchased

Jackets/Officer ID, training supplies such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation mannequins, replacement recreational equipment for youth statewide, furniture replacement for youth facilities, electronic equipment such as fingerprinting machines, security cameras, janitorial equipment, hand held metal detectors, restraints and handcuffs.

Safety and support equipment is an integral need for the protection of our front line workers and the public whom they serve. If this equipment is not regularly replaced, the safety and security of our staff, residents and the public could be at risk.

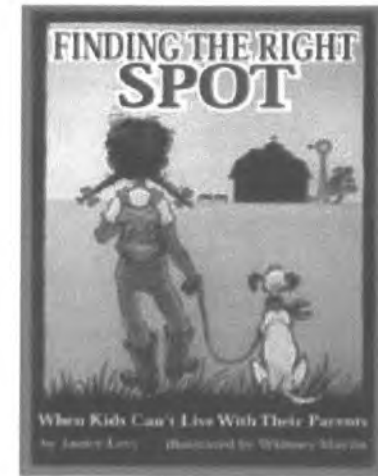


Office of Children Services Live Scan Fingerprinting

Reference Number: 56810

Amount Requested: \$135,200 GF

This project will fund the replacement of electronic fingerprint units. The current units are starting to fail and need replacement. The Office of Children Services utilizes Live Scan ® brand equipment for processing electronic fingerprints as part of our background check for foster parents and unlicensed relatives. These machine have substantially improved efficiency and effectiveness for compliance with background check mandates in federal and state law.



Juneau Pioneer Home Security Cameras

Reference Number: 56652

Amount Requested: \$106,000 GF

The Juneau Pioneer Home does not have interior or external security cameras and has no means to capture adverse security in and around the facility. Security cameras are useful tools that help ensure the safety and security for both residents and staff. The Juneau Pioneer Home is the only pioneer home without security cameras. A contractor will purchase and install 20 security cameras and supportive digital video recording equipment. The cameras and the information they provide will allow and ensure the Home takes the necessary steps to meet Alaska Statute 47.30.300, which states that a resident of an assisted living facility has the right to live in a safe and sanitary environment.



Department –Wide Disaster Recovery

Reference Number: 56808

Amount Requested: \$805,800 GF

This project will procure and install sufficient hardware and software to provide replication for all department data. Department data will be located in the primary location of use and replicated to the appropriate secondary geographic datacenter for use in a disaster recovery or continuity of operations scenario. This project will provide a significant improvement to the Information Technology component of the department's disaster recovery plan.



Electronic Health Record Incentive Payments

Reference Number: 51853

Amount Requested: \$30,187,500 federal

This is the second phase under the Electronic Health Record Incentive Program which provides financial support to providers to adopt, implement, or upgrade certified electronic health record technology. Providers must meet the set of standards defined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Incentive Programs that govern the use of electronic health records and allows eligible providers and hospitals to earn incentive payments by meeting specific criteria. The original authorization for the incentive program was \$36,518,800 in FY2012 , an additional \$9,540,285 in federal authority was received through the RPL process in September 2012, all these funds will be distributed in FY2013. Anticipated incentive request through FY2016 will be \$101,107,500. This request for \$30,187,500 will fund the FY2014 incentive payments. The program sunsets in 2021, dependent on response from providers additional federal authority may be requested for FY2017 through FY2021 in subsequent years.



Emergency Medical Services – Match for Code Blue Project

Reference Number: 42837

Amount Requested: \$425,000 GF

The project will provide funding to match federal dollars and other funding sources to purchase ambulances, and other emergency medical equipment needed in rural Alaskan communities.

Funds received through this appropriation would be used to match funds from the USDA, Rasmuson Foundation, Denali Commission, and Local Match and would help purchase equipment for communities, which are not eligible for other funding, yet have critical equipment needs.



4-Wheeler with sled

MH Deferred Maintenance and Accessibility Improvements

Reference Number: 56572

Amount Requested: \$1,000,000 (GF/MH)

This program makes capital funds available on a competitive basis to Mental Health Trust service provider agencies for deferred maintenance and accessibility improvements for program facilities.

The funds are needed to keep program facilities operational and accessible.

Typical types of projects include:

- Roof repair or replacement;
- Boiler replacement;
- Accessibility improvements;
- Renovation and reconfiguration of existing space;
- Fire suppression and security systems; and
- Heating systems.

Before



After

MH Home Modification and Upgrades to Retain Housing

Reference Number: 54275

Amount Requested: \$1,050,000 (\$750.0 GF/MH, \$300.0 MHTAAR)

This grant program provides funding for improvements in private homes that will directly improve the quality of life for Trust beneficiaries and individuals with disabilities, and all individuals to live more independently with greater dignity.

Projects include:

- Bathroom accessibility and bathing improvements;
- Quiet rooms;
- Kitchen accessibility improvements;
- Other improvements that increase mobility and directly allow for greater independence.



After



Before

MH Medical Appliances for Beneficiaries Experiencing Sensory Impairments

Reference Number: 33671

Amount Requested: \$500,000 (GF/MH)

This request would provide medical appliances and assistive technology devices that help ameliorate sensory impairments. An estimated 14,881 Alaskans experience vision impairments and/or blindness. Approximately 17% of American adults report some degree of hearing loss, with the prevalence rising age (15% adults age 20-69. 30% of all adults age 65-74, 47% of adults 75 and older). The rate of children born deaf or hard of hearing is 2-3 for every 1,000. Sensory impairments may have a greater negative impact on Trust beneficiaries due to significant role sight and hearing have in socio-cognitive developing and functioning, daily living, mobility, independence, communication, and community integration. These funds would be made available to Alaska's assistive technology organizations to expand beneficiary access to hearing and vision aids.



MH Implementation of Replacement Grant System

Reference Number: 56573

Amount Requested: \$700,000 GF/MH

This request will provide additional funding for the Department of Health and Social Services' new grant electronic management system known as GEMS. This new system will manage both operating and capital grants. GEMS is being built with Microsoft Dynamics customer relationship management which has the necessary functions required to manage all of the department's grants. The objective of this project is to produce a more seamless sharing of information between grantees, Grants and Contracts, the Facilities Section and divisional program managers.

The new system will allow transparency for the Department capital and operating grant processes. It will integrate data of grantees and providers . GEMS will provide a single point of entry for grantees and providers and allow for better accountability in document tracking and fiscal reporting.



Non-Pioneer Homes Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Repair and Equipment

Amount Requested: \$2,902,800 (Federal Receipts)

Reference Number: 57040

This request is for deferred maintenance projects for facilities maintained by the Department including health centers, youth facilities, and behavioral health facilities statewide. This request does not include pioneer homes. Funds would be used for immediate and critical renewal, repair, replacement and equipment needs in state-owned facilities.

Alaska Psychiatric Institute	\$80,000
Assets Building (Anchorage)	\$750,000
Fahrenkamp Center (Fairbanks)	\$30,000
Fairbanks Health Center	\$250,000
Fairbanks Youth Facility	\$33,700
Johnson Youth Center (Juneau)	\$55,000
Juneau Health Center	\$15,000
Ketchikan Public Health Center	\$100,000
Ketchikan Youth Facility	\$135,000
McLaughlin Youth Center	\$1,249,300
Nome Youth Facility	\$189,800
Sitka Public Health Center	\$15,000



Sitka Public Health Furnace Replacement
Before



Sitka Public Health Furnace
Replacement
After

Pioneer Home Deferred Maintenance, Renovation, Repair and Equipment

Amount Requested: \$\$3,871,200 GF

Reference Number: 37934

Funds would be used for immediate and critical renewal, repair, replacement and equipment needs in the six Pioneer Homes located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Palmer and Sitka.

Alaska Veterans and Pioneer Home	\$1,108,000
Anchorage Pioneer Home	\$ 561,000
Fairbanks Pioneer Home	\$ 782,000
Juneau Pioneer Home	\$ 106,000
Ketchikan Pioneer Home	\$ 304,000
Sitka Pioneer Home	\$ 974,200



Ketchikan Pioneer Home Third Floor Remodel Bath Before



Ketchikan Third Floor Remodel Bath After





THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

**Department of Environmental
Conservation**

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

410 Willoughby Ste 303
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Main: 907-465-5010
fax: 907-465-5097

February 18, 2013

The Honorable Kevin Meyer
Co-Chair, Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol Room 421
Juneau AK, 99801

Dear Senator Meyer:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide the Senate Finance Committee with a brief overview of the Department of Environmental Conservation's FY2014 capital budget request on February 11. During our meeting some questions arose that required additional information. I have responded to those questions below. If you would like additional information, or have additional questions, I am happy to assist.

Is the money from NOAA enough for marine debris cleanup? Could the Department use more? (Senator Meyer)

Tsunami-generated marine debris clean-up is clearly an issue of statewide importance. Under Administrative Order 263, the Department of Environmental Conservation is charged with coordinating the State's response to tsunami-generated marine debris. The Administration has come forward with a supplemental request to accept funds from the Government of Japan administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Also within the next week, the Department will provide the Legislature with a brief summarizing the tsunami debris situation in Alaska. That brief will address the known extent of the debris accumulation, plans and timeline for clean-up activities, potential costs for clean-up activities, available funds for clean-up activities, and a description of how the Department will coordinate the State's efforts with the participating agencies.

Can you explain loan-forgiveness subsidy program? Is this a state subsidy that is required by the federal program? (Senator Fairclough)

This capital request is called a "subsidy," but it does not require any state funding. This capital request is being made because the Department is required to make available a portion of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) capitalization grant for our state revolving loan fund to communities as "principal forgiveness" rather than a loan. These are all federal funds and no state funds are involved. The Department is only complying with federal requirements, which are the same in all fifty states, as a condition of receiving the EPA capitalization grant. This requirement does not impose any lasting requirement on the state and has no impact on how the program is managed. The Alaska state revolving loan fund will continue to be managed in way that ensures affordable access to funds by Alaska communities for perpetuity.

The Alaska state revolving fund (SRF) program provides loan funding to larger municipalities throughout the state for capital improvements to water, sewer and solid waste systems. This is a national program with original capitalization funds provided by the EPA. Capitalization funds are provided to every state by formula. There are two parts to the

program. The Clean Water SRF was created in 1988 and provides loan funds for wastewater system and solid waste improvements, and the Drinking Water SRF was created in 1997 and provides loan funding for drinking water system improvements.

Since the inception of the two funds in Alaska, the total amount of capitalization funds received from the EPA are as follows:

- \$193,136,962 in Clean Water SRF Capitalization Grants
- \$154,554,656 in Drinking Water SRF Capitalization Grants

The total amount of loan funding available in any given year for communities is comprised of the amount of the EPA capitalization grant plus the amount of repayments and interest during that year. This year, the amount of available funding for loans is as follows:

- Clean Water Projects: \$32,754,854
- Drinking Water Projects: \$10,112,504

Per federal requirements, each year, capitalization grants must be matched with 20% of non-federal funds. In Alaska, the Department uses revenue anticipation bonds from interest earnings on the fund through a one day bonding exercise to meet this 20% match requirement. This means that State General Funds are not used for this purpose.

Funding available to lend to communities consists of:

- Capitalization Grants from EPA
- 20% State Match (thru bonding of interest earnings on the funds)
- Repayment of principal from projects receiving loan funds
- Finance charge (currently 1.5% on 5 - 20 year loans and 1% on 1 - 5 year loans) on the repayment of loan funds, which includes a 0.5% administration fee
- Investment interest earned on the repayment funds (by the Department of Revenue)
- Penalties from late payments (a very small percentage and very rarely imposed)

Prior to FY2011, the entire annual EPA capitalization grant, along with the state match, was made available to communities to borrow. Starting in FY2011, EPA capitalization grants included a requirement that a portion of the grant be made available to communities as "principal forgiveness," or essentially as a grant. According to EPA requirements, principal forgiveness is made available to communities that meet certain economic distress criteria. This allows these communities to borrow needed funds and obtain a discount on repayment. Each year, each program has a different compliance requirement for how much principal must to be forgiven.

FY2014 projected requirements are as follows:

Total EPA Clean Water Capitalization Grant	\$8,444,000
Required principal forgiveness portion of Capitalization Grant	<u>(\$704,000)</u>
Total available amount to be repaid	\$7,740,000
Total EPA Drinking Water Capitalization Grant	\$8,975,000
Required principal forgiveness portion of Capitalization Grant	<u>(\$2,692,800)</u>
Total amount to be repaid	\$6,282,200

Total funding from EPA that will be repaid to revolving fund \$14,022,200

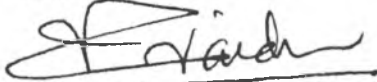
For FY2014, \$3,396,800 (\$704,000 plus \$2,692,800) will not be repaid to the state revolving loan fund, and will not revolve to be loaned to new projects or earn interest and finance charges on repayment. This is not a true expense to the State, but less opportunity to grow the fund for new projects. Because these funds will not be repaid, they must be included in the Department's capital budget request to the legislature.

Senator Meyer

3

February 18, 2013

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Cherian", written over a horizontal line.

Tom Cherian
Director, Division of Administrative Services

Enclosures:

Cc: David Teal & Danith Watts, Legislative Finance Division
Suzanne Armstrong, Staff to Senator Meyer



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

Department of Public Safety

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Office of the Director

Physical: 450 Whittier Street
Mail: PO Box 111200
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1200
Fax: 907.465.4362

February 22, 2013

The Honorable Kevin Meyer, Senate Finance Co-Chairman
The Honorable Pete Kelly, Senate Finance Co-Chairman
State Capitol, Rooms 518 and 516
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Co-Chairmen Meyer and Kelly:

At the Senate Finance Committee meeting on February 19th, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) presented our FY2014 capital budget overview. A number of questions were raised within the committee regarding various aspects of the DPS budget. DPS would like to respond to these questions as follows.

Sen. Fairclough asked how DPS disposes of used Tasers:

Broken Tasers (stun guns) are repaired or traded-in to the manufacturer if possible, however obsolete stun guns are not salvageable and are warehoused by DPS until a proper disposal method is available. DPS will send batches of stun guns to a contractor in Arizona where they will be evaluated for repair and refurbishment, however historically only about 20 to 25% of those units can be put back into service. In the past five years, DPS has sent three batches of units for this evaluation. Disposing of obsolete and un-repairable units at the common land fill is not recommended because of the electronics and metals within the units.

Sens. Fairclough and Olson asked why equipment purchases were not funded with operating funds instead of capital funds:

Equipment purchases have been funded out of the capital budget since 2002 (maybe earlier, but this is the year listed in the capital backup). Capital budget funding provides the department flexibility in purchasing all types of equipment throughout the year without being restricted by fiscal year periods. The procurement law and types of purchases (e.g. law enforcement equipment) make it very time consuming for DPS to fully implement within one fiscal year.

Generally, small equipment (up to 25K) is purchased out of the operating budget, but if many small equipment items (e.g. Tasers) are purchased at one time then the total cost

increases and the capital budget funding are used. The Capital Outlay line in the DPS Operating budget does cover some small equipment purchases but it certainly does not contain enough funds to cover the capital projects requested in the FY2014 capital budget. In order to keep the procurement flexibility with larger equipment purchases, DPS would like the committee to maintain the equipment funding in the capital budget.

Sen. Fairclough asked if UCR data is still reported "by hand" and if DPS is investing in technology that would modernize the reporting of this data:

Though some agencies are able to provide data electronically, for the most part, local law enforcement agencies in Alaska that participate in the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program complete the FBI's standardized crime report forms manually and submit them monthly to DPS – the centralized crime records agency in Alaska. DPS in turn forwards the data to the national program electronically. The FBI has provided tools for use by agencies, such as Excel spreadsheets, to streamline the completion and submission of crime reports.

In addition to UCR data and under the authority of AS 12.62.130, DPS has implemented a reporting system that requires criminal justice agencies to report to DPS data regarding each felony sex offense as defined under AS 12.63.100. Though an electronic method of reporting this information is available, not all agencies are capable of providing the data in this manner and are therefore submitting the information manually.

Sen. Meyer mentioned the transfer of the ABC Board to Commerce and questioned why there wasn't a savings to DPS:

This is an operating budget item, but there are no general fund savings to DPS with the transfer of the ABC Board. DPS transferred all ABC funds and expenses within the FY13 fiscal note. In FY12, DPS paid Law \$206.3 for an attorney dedicated to DPS issues who apparently spent about 25% of his time on work related to the ABC board. For this attorney, Law's billing practice did not break out the efforts between divisions of DPS because DPS allocated the cost of the attorney across the department using position counts. The ABC board paid a small share of the total legal cost since they only had about 9 positions out of approximately 900 positions or about 1% of the total. Approximately \$2.3 of the total legal costs were charged to the ABC board and this amount was included in the fiscal note transfer to Commerce.

The transfer also resulted in Dept. of Law changing the division that provided the legal services to the ABC Board because the Civil Division provides legal advice to Commerce, including the Boards and Commissions administered by Commerce. This also resulted in a different attorney providing the legal services to the board and a change

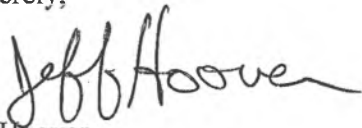
DPS Senate Finance Committee Response
Page 3 of 3
February 22, 2013

in the manner how the legal services are billed. In the current fiscal year, the legal billings are now specific to the ABC Board and charged the hourly legal services rate (\$156.35).

For DPS, the legal service costs have increased in FY13 and FY14 and the dedicated attorney is now spending 100 percent of his time on DPS legal issues. Again, there is no general fund savings due to the transfer of the ABC Board to Commerce.

Please call if you have additional or follow up questions.

Sincerely,



Jeff Hoover
Administrative Services Director
Department of Public Safety

CC: The Honorable Sen. Fairclough
The Honorable Sen. Dunleavy
The Honorable Sen. Bishop
The Honorable Sen. Olson
The Honorable Sen. Hoffman
Commissioner Joseph Masters
DPS Special Assistant Kelly Howell
OMB Analyst Brook Larson
Legislative Finance Analyst Kelly Cunningham
DPS Budget Manager Dennis Girardot

Doniece Gott

From: Jayson B <jbuz13@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 8:14 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: SB18 ANJC Re Entry program

Hello and good day. My name is Jayson C Buzby and I am a graduate and peer mentor with the Alaska Native Justice Center, Re-Entry program. In 2007-08 I had been arrested for crimes I had committed to support my drug addiction. At the time of my incarceration I had lost everything. I had no money, no place to live, I had a severe addiction problem and inability to cope with life. I had burnt every bridge and hurt everyone I knew. I was so broken and exhausted, but I was also sick and tired of the negative life I had been living and wanted change. I didn't know what positive change would look like. By the grace of God I'm alive today. And I'm grateful to Him for putting the ANJC in my life. The ANJC provided classes, Life tools, support, encouragement, employment skills, housing assistance, and plainly just cared about me. Re entry has profoundly impacted my life for the positive. They have only empowered me and never enabled me! There is an alarming recidivism rate in our state, and to somebody who has nothing, and is cold and hungry, prison can seem like an improvement. If people don't learn a new way to live they stick to what they know. The wrong way of living! Re entry assistance back into society can be the deciding factor of whether an ex offender sees the hope in a new life. I am here to tell you that this program works! It is a hand up and not a hand out! We would like to ask for support with funding the Alaska Native Justice Center, Re -entry program. If we do not get funding the program will be forced to close May 31 of 2013'. With this programs help I have successfully completed parole , paid all of my fees and restitution, completed treatment, have a great career, custody of my son, been drug , alcohol, tobacco free for 4 1/2 years, volunteer every week mentoring ex offenders, and at my Church, and I have been on tv several times for positive things. Through a great deal of hard work, commitment to positive change, and the support of the ANJC I am a success story! Personal change most certainly comes from within the individual, but the ANJC has been a catalyst and supercharger for that positive change. One of my favorite quotes that I like to live my life by is.....Be the change you want to see in the World-Ghandi. Thank you for your time and support and letting me share my story. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me. Have a great day and God bless.

Jayson C Buzby
226w 13 th Ave.
Anch, Ak
99501
907-903-9014
Jbuz13@gmail.com

Ps I am a registered voter and I vote.

Doniece Gott

From: Dee Pond <aacd@mtaonline.net>
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 8:48 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Cc: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: SB 18 Capital Budget Alaska Association of Conservation Districts

Importance: High

From: Dee Pond [<mailto:aacd@mtaonline.net>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 7:51 AM
To: 'senate.finance.committee@akleg.gov'
Subject: SB 18 Capital Budget Alaska Association of Conservation Districts
Importance: High

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

The Alaska Association of Conservation Districts is asking you please consider our providing funding for our statewide programs.

The Alaska Association of Conservation Districts is comprised of 12 Districts covering all 40 legislative districts and each one is a unique local governmental entity mandated by state statute to provide the technical assistance in the land, water and related resources located within its borders. Our efforts are to promote efficient use and management of our state's renewable resources and provide financial accountability, training and administrative support for the Districts.

Each SWCD is governed by a five-member locally elected board of directors and empowered to enter into private and public partnerships to conduct programs that will protect, conserve and enhance the natural resources over which it has responsibility.

Although Soil and Water Conservation Districts are authorized by Alaska Statute 41.10; they are a quasi-state entities within DNR and only receive \$2,500 from the state. The funds that we receive from this capital budget will help keep these district offices operational and provides the match that is needed for funding from additional sources. This funding helps create the partnerships with federal, state, native, and private organizations. The funding we receive brings in additional funding at a ratio of 6 to 1, with some districts able to bring in a ratio of 9 to 1.

Our assistance is available statewide and we have established a new Southeast Soil and Water District which will provide assistance from Glacier Bay to Ketchikan. Furthermore, our Mid Yukon Soil and Water District provides land user assistance through a forest stand assessment and are being proactive in controlling invasive non-native weeds in the area in addition the district is conducting a levee erosion assessment.

Our districts have been instrumental in Stream bank restoration projects, working with the Division of Parks and Recreation on trail restoration and invasive weed control efforts and reclamation efforts; working to improve salmon habitat.

With the focus on our state's resources, we can provide the mitigation needed for the mining industry, especially in the areas of conservation planning.

We provide State Farm Conservation Plans for the Division of Agriculture.

We can provide the DNR the technical assistance with state agricultural land through the use of soil surveys and wetlands determination.

Districts have been instrumental in wildlife habitat restoration in several areas of the state by improving the habitat for fish and moose.

Districts provide soil and forage testing for nutrient management plans for agricultural producers.

Several of the districts sponsor Youth Conservation Corps jobs in the summer where our young teens gain work experience in a variety of conservation jobs which have educational components.

The Alaska Association of Conservation Districts is a nonprofit corporation formed by the combined local boards of the Conservation Districts which has developed the infrastructure to coordinate District work in the execution of statewide natural resource concerns, such as invasive plants, soil erosion, and water quality, and to provide financial accountability, training and administrative support for the Districts.

The Alaska Association of Conservation Districts can facilitate the conservation and orderly development of Alaska's land and water resources through local self-government. Districts can provide the land capability surveys, educational services, erosion control, resource development and conservation services, and agricultural and subsistence services to our state's property owners, land users and the Department of Natural Resources.

Thank you for your past support of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Daleann "Dee" Pond, CAO

Alaska Association of Conservation Districts

1700 E. Bogard Rd, Ste 203A

Wasilla, Alaska 99654

Phone (907) 373-7923 Fax (907) 373-7928

aacd@mtaonline.net



Doniece Gott

From: Cindy Arnold <cindyarnold2010@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 10:01 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Legislative Appropriation for Roof Repair for Kisik Community Center, Nuiqsut, AK

Dear Senate Finance Committee:

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for allowing me to provide testimony to the Senate Finance Committee yesterday on behalf of the City of Nuiqsut. In addition, the Mayor of Nuiqsut, Dwayne Hopson, Sr. also gave testimony during the evening hearing.

Nuiqsut is a village of approximately 450 people that is surrounded by developed oil and gas fields and exploratory activities. This community has evolved toward a balance of supporting industrial development while maintaining their traditional subsistence culture. As a result, the City relies heavily on its Kisik Community Center for numerous public meetings related to industry (approximately 70 such meetings per year), and because it houses the Nuiqsut City Hall which is the operational center of operations for the Nuiqsut municipal government.

The Kisik Community Center, a 7800 sq. ft. structure within the heart of Nuiqsut, has been experiencing serious water leakage from the roof for the past several years. The damage being caused has evolved from simple cosmetic damage two years ago, to the collapse of ceiling in several places at present, with dangerous electrical short-circuits, failure of the fire alarm system, saturation of the ceiling insulation, and now a growing mold problem that threatens public health.

The primary problem with the roof failure is not due to a lack of maintenance; in fact, the roof has a very flat pitch and should never have been constructed in an Arctic environment. At the time however, the community accepted whatever structure they could get.

It is clear at this point that the roof needs not only to be repaired, but completely redesigned with a proper slope to eliminate the potential for another failure. Without a roof renovation we are risking the structural integrity of the entire building. While we are now in the process of obtaining an estimate for the roof renovation, the likely cost of this project will be somewhere near \$800,000, which is not within the capability of the City of Nuiqsut to provide. Therefore the people of Nuiqsut respectfully request financial assistance in providing a roof renovation for the Kisik Community Center.

Respectfully,

Cindy C. Arnold
City Administrator
City of Nuiqsut, Alaska

--
***Cindy Arnold, City Administrator
City of Nuiqsut, Alaska
PO Box 84673***

Fairbanks, AK 99708-4673
662-341-1168 - mobile
cindyarnold2010@gmail.com



Youth Restoration Corps serves community needs by involving local youth in hands on educational public projects that benefit all of us. "Whether it's learning about stream hydrology in the classroom, restoring trails or riparian habitat on public lands or, building cabins on the Iditarod trail or playgrounds in Nikiski Alaska" YRC through your support is there promoting stewardship, leadership, respect, job skills, work ethic, responsible action and diversity among today's youth who will become tomorrow's leaders.

www.youthrestorationcorp.org

P.O Box 2416 Kenai AK 99611



Each year YRC works with its agency partners to develop safe community projects that can provide valued hands on learning through community service. That can involve the youthful energy of today's teens. Since 1997 YRC has been engaging today's youth successfully and safely, investing over 67,000 man hours on the ground without injury or incident. In 2013 YRC hopes to begin construction on staff housing at Friendship Mission as we begin our vocational trades training program. If would like to learn about this awesome construction trades learning program for high school youth please contact YRC staff @ (907) 262-1032 or YRC@acsalaska.net





Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

Senate Finance

Committee name

Committee on

CCS

dated

4-01-13

Bill/Subject

~~I see~~ My name is Jane Bell,
I live in Palmer, AK,
I support new Head Start school
building project in Palmer.

Signed:

Jane Bell

Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

3618 Sky Ranch loop, Palmer, AK

Address

907-715-0299

Phone number

April 01, 2013

Senator Kevin Meyer, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
Senator Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
Alaska State Legislature
State Capital Room 505
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: SB 13 Capital Budget: Support for Japan Tsunami Debris Cleanup Funding at \$5,000,000

During the summer of 2012, the State of Alaska DEC contracted with Airborne Technologies, Inc of Wasilla to fly an aerial coastal survey of the Gulf of Alaska in order to establish a "baseline" for assessing the expected future onslaught of debris from the Japanese tsunami of 2011. The survey revealed however, that tsunami debris had already heavily impacted the entire Alaskan shoreline; far ahead of the NOAA forecasted timeline.

Roughly 8000 high-resolution images were taken and processed for debris density and composition. One indicator used to identify tsunami debris in the images was a particular float style rarely found on Alaskan beaches but used extensively in the aquaculture industry of Japan. The float is composed of Styrofoam; about the size of a 55-gallon drum. We identified hundreds and hundreds of these floats, spread from the most southern tip of Alaska, along the entire Gulf coast and extending into the northern shores of Bristol Bay.

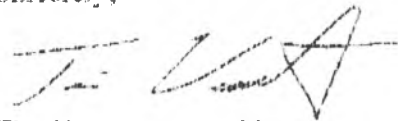
The foam floats were in various stages of being broken down into small particles. We also found large quantities of spray urethane foam from building insulation. The quantity of foam on our beaches was both incredible and discouraging. In addition to foam, we identified innumerable household items and plastic containers including dozens of small refrigerators, large industrial items, sections of walls and what we suspect to be numerous hazmat items contained in sealed drums and buckets.

The quantity of debris seen last summer is unprecedented and yet supposedly is just the leading edge of expected debris.

We believe it is imperative that the State of Alaska addresses this ecological disaster through both mitigation efforts and continued monitoring surveys. Airborne Technologies would like to voice our support for capital budget funding of \$5 million for cleanup of Alaska's coastlines impacted by debris from the Japan tsunami.

An overview of our survey can be found at www.ariatk.net and the DEC website.

Sincerely,



Tim Veensra -- president
Airborne Technologies, Inc.
Wasilla, AK
907 357-1500



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
Committee name

Committee on SENATE BILL NO 18 dated 4-1-2013
Bill/Subject

I WOULD LIKE TO WRITE IN FAVOR + SUPPORT OF THE FUNDING FOR CCS EARLY LEARNING'S NEW BUILDING, CCS IS THE FIRST STEP IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF AN ALASKAN WORK FORCE SHORT OF SKILLS AND MORAL/ETHICAL STANDARDS, EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS FROM NOW OUR ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT UAF MAY HAVE GAINED THE BASIC SKILLS THAT HAVE GOTTEN THEM TO COLLEGE AT CCS. NOW THE BIG PLAYERS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN ALASKA HAVE IMPLEMENTED POLICIES OF HIRING WITHIN THE STATE AND STILL THEY CANT FIND ENOUGH QUALITY CANDIDATES TO FILL THE OPEN POSITIONS, CCS GOES ALONG WAY TO FILL THIS GAP.

Signed: Stephen T. Place
Testifier

CCS
Representing (Optional)

4580 N TELSITNA RD. HOUSTON AK. 99694
Address

907 892 5953
Phone number

Talking Points
\$4 million Legislative Request
CCS Early Learning – Palmer Head Start and Administrative Offices

Agency Information

- CCS Early Learning has been in the business of serving Alaskan children and families for 42 years.
- CCS has 81 regular employees, 14 intermittent employees (subs) and approximately 16 contractors.
- CCS serves over 400 children each year at 4 locations, 3 of which are in the Mat-Su, 1 is in Chugiak and also serves Eagle River

Project Information

- 14,000 square feet of new construction on 2.5 acres located at 1100 S Felton St in Palmer (in front of Tsunami Warning Center).
- Adjacent to "Wilson Park" to be constructed by City of Palmer summer of 2013
- This single new facility will replace two facilities that are currently leased. This will save the agency \$50,000 - \$100,000 annually in facility expenses. These savings can be used for direct services for children and families.
 - Palmer Head Start Center
 - Has been in 4 different locations over the past 20 years
 - Must vacate current location after 2013-2014 school year
 - Serves Palmer, Butte, North Glenn Hwy, South to Parks, Trunk Rd, Palmer-Fishhook, and Hatchers Pass
 - Will increase from 2.5 classrooms to 4 classrooms
 - Site will allow for two additional classrooms to be built in the future
 - Will include a multipurpose room (not available now) for indoor play, staff training, or community events
 - Administrative Office
 - Square feet allocated for administrative use will decrease compared to current facility.
- Strong local support - Letters from Mat-Su Health Foundation, MSB School District, Palmer Chamber of Commerce, OCS, United Way, City of Palmer, Many businesses – especially health and dental providers.
- Total estimated project cost - \$6,890,619. State legislative request - \$4,000,000

Your CCS Early Learning story!

FOR: 907 465 2187

SENATE FINANCE

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Bob Moore
written testimony (SB 18)
Senate Finance AWC LEO
pg. 1 of 2

Public Testimony – Senate Finance Committee

SB 18 – April 1, 2013

Good afternoon Senator Meyer and committee members – thank you for the opportunity to testify. I'm Bob Moore w/BP America, I'm also Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors for Big Brothers Big Sisters of Alaska, and I am here to ask you to fully fund our one-time Capital request for the Mentoring for Educational Success Initiative.

At Big Brothers Big Sisters of Alaska, we've seen thousands of kids turn their lives around, improve their performance at school, and become productive citizens with the help of their Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

Mentoring for Educational Success is a partnership with school districts across the state to provide mentoring for children who are struggling academically as indicated by their scores on the 3rd Grade Standards-based Assessment tests. These are the children most at risk for academic failure, dropping out of school, and involvement in the justice system.

Bob Moore
written testimony (SB 18)
Senate Finance AUC 1510
Pg. 2 of 2

Instead of using these scores to predict the need for future prison beds, we will target struggling students based on these scores, and through professionally supported volunteer mentors, will change their academic and life trajectories, helping them graduate from High School. Census figures show that High School graduates earn 75% more in their lifetimes than non-graduates. That means more resources for our state. Consider, too, that the cost to incarcerate a juvenile in Alaska is \$140,000/yr. For \$2,000, Big Brothers Big Sisters can provide an at-risk child with the support that will reduce that child's risks for delinquency, and increase the odds that child will graduate on time.

This is an investment that will pay off for our state and lead us to a 90% graduation rate by 2020. I too ask you to invest in our most precious resource -- our children - and fund the Mentoring for Educational Success Initiative. Thank you.

Bob Moore

04/01/2013

April 1, 2013

Senator Kevin Meyer – Co-chair Senate Finance Committee
Senator Pete Kelly – Co-chair Senate Finance Committee
Senator Anna Fairclough- Vice-Chair Senate Finance Committee
Senator Click Bishop – Fairbanks member Senate Finance Committee
Senator Mike Dunleavy – Matsu member Senate Finance Committee



Dear Senate Finance Committee.

The purpose of this letter is to request your support to address the critical needs for the engineers and engineering professionals in the State of Alaska. Specifically, I request your support to help provide the supplemental funding needed to complete the engineering facilities at both the UAA and UAF campuses.

I am a lifelong Alaska, born and raised in Barrow, Alaska. I went to high school in Fairbanks and later received my Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from UAF. My wife and I eventually moved to Anchorage for career advancement opportunities and I later earned my Masters in Business Administration from UAA. I am a licensed civil engineering in Alaska and all of my 30+ years of experience have been through the development of major capital and infrastructure projects in Alaska. I am proud to state that I am a "homegrown" engineer and I attribute my professional career development to both my UA college education and participating in exciting and meaningful projects that brought benefits to Alaska communities.

As a long standing member and current Chairman of the UAA School of Engineering Advisory Board, I know it is our duty to make sure the University of Alaska understands the demands of our professional industry and that we also take the necessary steps to support and advocate for the essential programs, faulty and facilities at the University. Through the collaborative efforts of many stakeholders across the State working together last year, we were able to convince our legislative body to provide funding needed for the engineering facilities at both UAA and UAF. While this was a tremendous success, only half the required funding was provided and we now need to get the job done and secure funding to complete the projects that have been started at both UAA and UAF.

I urge you to continue to support the growth of the engineering programs and facilities at both UAA and UAF in order to meet the demands of our professional industry. We not only need more "homegrown" engineers like myself, but more engineers that are produced through our state's educational institutions. As a resource development state, we need to make sure that the sharpest and most astute minds are cultivated to plan, design, build, operate and maintain the critical infrastructure for our state and our nation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard S. Reich".

Richard S. Reich, P.E.
General Manager

**3521 Andree Drive
Anchorage, AK 99517**

April 1, 2013

**Senate Finance Committee
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182**

**RE: Testimony of Peter J. Stokes, P.E. Chair of UAF CEMADC on Final Funding for UA
Engineering Buildings**

Co-Chairs Meyers and Kelly and Members of Senate Finance, I would like to take this opportunity to provide my testimony regarding the funding for completion of the engineering facilities at UAA and UAF.

My name is Peter J. Stokes, a licensed petroleum engineer and commercial consultant from Petrotechnical Resources of Alaska. I am a graduate of UAF in Mechanical and Mining Engineering. I also have an MBA from Duke University. I worked for UNOCAL in their Alaska, lower 48 and overseas operations for over 25 years. I now consult on oil and gas projects for regional native corporations, Cook Inlet Utilities and oil and gas exploration companies that are new to Alaska.

I am the Chair of the UAF College of Engineering and Mines Advisory and Development Council. This Council of engineers from across the state helps the College with strategic issues, industry perspective, as well as advocating for the College's engineering programs.

I would like to thank the legislature for recognizing the need of growing the engineering enrollment and capabilities at both UAF and UAA and to urge the committee to pass legislation to allow for the completion of the new engineering buildings being constructed at each campus. Last year, the legislature and governor approved funding for half of each of these new facilities and the other half is now required to complete the projects in an efficient and timely manner. The 50% that has been funded is actively being used in completing the basic civil and structural work to allow the shells of the buildings to be enclosed. For work to continue for timely on-budget completion, money needs to be funded in this current budget. These facilities are very necessary to meet the needs of the engineering programs required to grow our State and to develop future technical professionals to design and construct our future development projects in the State. These new facilities will also help in the recruitment and retention of world-class engineering faculty.

You will notice that my UAA counterpart, Richard Reich, and I speak on behalf of both Campuses. It is important that we are promoting engineering education needs in the State rather than trying to compete on a regional basis, which has happened too often in the past..

The new facilities will allow for continued training of Alaska engineers, which are so important to current industries and economy of our State, but will also be necessary for new infrastructure and resource development in the future. There is also large support from industry to hire Alaska educated engineers. It is very expensive for companies to bring engineers into the state, train them and take the risk that they will not stay.

A few large projects in the State's future requiring large numbers of engineers are the export of our NS natural gas, now likely to be a \$45-65 billion LNG project consisting of conditioning plant, pipeline and LNG plant, offshore Arctic oil and gas development, potential pipelines from western Arctic OCS to the TAPS oil line, Watana dam hydroelectric generation and transmission, and new mines and other resource and infrastructure developments. There will probably be a lot of future engineering required in the State as a result of the current global warming trends.

These future projects will require large increases in engineering staffing in the state of Alaska.

I believe the use of State funding to increase engineering capacity is a great investment in the future engineering talent that will come from our own high schools, rather than importing engineers from other states. Engineers trained in Alaska are exposed to designing for the Arctic engineering impacts. They are also used to living in our Alaska conditions and typically will remain as they enjoy our living environment. This is a big benefit for not only our students, but for companies hiring engineers in Alaska.

I understand the need to budget at more realistic levels in this environment of declining production and revenue to the State, but when we get our oil and gas fiscal policy changed to again attract investment, we will want the increased level of engineering jobs to be filled by Alaska educated engineers, not those imported from outside the State.

In closing, I am also here on behalf of my grandsons, who represent the future of our State, and who will need to pick a college in 11 and 14 years from now. If they chose engineering, I want to be proud to tell them that they can't beat the programs at UAA or UAF.

THANK YOU for taking my testimony as you consider the capital budget to complete these engineering buildings at the University's Anchorage and Fairbanks campuses.

Very Truly Yours,

Peter J. Stokes

April 1, 2013



Senator Kevin Meyer – Co-chair Senate Finance Committee
Senator Pete Kelly – Co-chair Senate Finance Committee
Senator Anna Fairclough- Vice-Chair Senate Finance Committee
Senator Click Bishop – Fairbanks member Senate Finance Committee
Senator Mike Dunleavy – Matsu member Senate Finance Committee

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I am a lifelong Alaska, born and raised in Barrow, Alaska. I went to high school in Fairbanks and later received my Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from UAF. My wife and I eventually moved to Anchorage for career advancement opportunities and I later earned my Masters in Business Administration from UAA. I am a licensed civil engineering in Alaska and all of my 30+ years of experience have been through the development of major capital and infrastructure projects in Alaska. I am proud to state that I am a "homegrown" engineer and I attribute my professional career development to both my UA college education and participating in exciting and meaningful projects that brought benefits to Alaska communities.

As a long standing member and current Chairman of the UAA School of Engineering Advisory Board, I know it is our duty to make sure the University of Alaska understands the demands of our professional industry and that we also take the necessary steps to support and advocate for the essential programs, faculty and facilities at the University. Through the collaborative efforts of many stakeholders across the State working together last year, we were able to convince our legislative body to provide funding needed for the engineering facilities at both UAA and UAF. While this was a tremendous success, only half the required funding was provided and we now need to get the job done and secure funding to complete the projects that have been started at both UAA and UAF.

I urge you to continue to support the growth of the engineering programs and facilities at both UAA and UAF in order to meet the demands of our professional industry. We not only need more "homegrown" engineers like myself, but more engineers that are produced through our state's educational institutions. As a resource development state, we need to make sure that the sharpest and most astute minds are cultivated to plan, design, build, operate and maintain the critical infrastructure for our state and our nation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard S. Reich".

Richard S. Reich, P.E.
General Manager

To The Honorable Senate Chairman and Senators of Senate Finance Committee

My name is Kelly Wolf board chairman of Youth Restoration Corps and former State Representative

Thank you for your time and consideration of funding YRC's legislative request of \$ 325,000.00 through the Capitol budget

Problem:

Every year, around 8,000 Alaskan students graduate from high school, on Kenai Peninsula 13.4% of the students entering high school dropout prior to graduation day. Of the high school graduates, less than half transition into college and only 18.5 percent will still be in school by age 19. Although some high school graduates will go on to non-collegiate postsecondary training, evidence suggests that the number is relatively small. Alaska ranks fifth in the nation for teens not in school and not working. Our state has the highest percentage of teenage suicide in the nation Senators our youth are at risk!

YRC history:

Given Youth Restoration Corps sixteen year track record of successful involvement in community projects which allow youth participation in hands on service learning tasks which instruct at-risk local youth in job skills, stewardship, work ethic, critical thinking, problem solving, responsibility, and respect, as they are supervised by skilled mentors. YRC was established in 1997 as a 501 © 3 nonprofit organization, which has engaged more than 67,000 man hours on the ground with injury or incident. By matching private funds with public grant funds and agencies in order to leverage valued projects that can safely incorporate the youthful energy of today's teens in order to provide an educational and motivational environment. YRC's board and community advisory committee has developed a vocational trades training program for the purpose of involving high school aged youth in construction trades education. For the purpose of involving our high school aged youth in vocational training through the construction of single level ranch style home annually.

“Recognizing that the average age of a skilled craftsman in the construction industry is old enough to be a member of AARP.” The number of young people entering the work force of the construction industry has declined dramatically and is projected to continue. Given that the Kenai Peninsula Borough School district is in support of this YRC program as the districts focus to meet current curriculum standards requires too much time to devote the needed resources to establish such a program. With YRC's nonprofit strength and the school districts support this is an excellent opportunity to work together. What is needed is the one time seed funding which Youth Restoration Corps requested through YRC's legislative Capsis submission. These grant funds will go to provide partial funding for the staff housing at Friendship mission, a homeless shelter of the Kenai and the 2014 funding for the YRC house which will be then sold to forward fund the next single level ranch style house as means to sustain this YRC vocational program. YRC and Friendship Mission are collectively working together to raise matching funds of the staff housing with over \$ 40,000.00 currently raised. Helping the homeless education our youth in construction trades technology through a proven track record of a safe learning environment mentored by skilled individuals with over 70 years of combined counseling experience is winning situation. Under YRC general contractor's license and the hands on learning, academics and employability skills we anticipate community benefit and success. Alaskan youth need to obtain the basic technical skills required for entry-level employment in a preferred career. For some, acquiring these skills will begin in high school and transition in to the YRC vocational training trades program. Our board of director and community advisory committee believes that through this type of accessibility to career and technical hands on education in the local community through on-site classroom instruction, a great many youth will benefit.

Your support for Youth Restoration Corps legislative grant request will make that happen;

Thank you

Volunteer Board of Directors

Affiliations

- Chair Kelly Wolf, resident 30 years, (retired) Alaska State Legislator and contractor
- Secretary-Treasurer Jim Segura, life-long resident, board member to South Central foundation.
 - Pastor Paul Hartley Alaska District Superintendent Nazarene church
 - Penny Carty lifelong resident president of Salamatof Native Association
 - Mr. Jared Swanson lifelong Alaska, owner manager of Ron's Rent it center

Vocational Trades Community Advisory Committee:

The Honorable Lt Governor Meade Treadwell

Mrs. Glenda Feeken (Feeken Realty)

Mr. Braxton Cox (Architect)

Mr. Brendyn Shiflea 1st National Bank Alaska branch manager Kenai

Ms. Mar`ia Lockwood ARCS Electrical Engineer

Mr. Jake Arness Mechanical Engineer Udelhoven Oilfield Service

Mr. Bob Springer Certified Building Inspector

Public Testimony -- Senate Finance Committee
SB 18 -- April 1, 2013

01 April, 2013

Good afternoon Senator Meyer and committee members,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

I am asking for your support of the Big Brothers Big Sisters of Alaska Mentoring for Educational Success Initiative. Please consider funding of our one-time Capital request.

I've been a Big Brother to (3) different boys from 1994 thru today. I am currently serving as the President for the Statewide Board and have been on State and Anchorage Boards for 8 years. Therefore I can say, without hesitation, this program changes lives and changes communities.

I'm the last person that wants to see State money spent unnecessarily so let's make it count. Around \$2k a year supports a match in BBBS and getting a kid on the right track saves the State many times that in the future. You know we have a lot of ugly statistics out there so we need to take action. Our volunteers do just that in a safe and efficient manner.

We have lots of independent studies and statistics to back us up. In fact Philanthropedia, a division of the non-profit watchdog group Guidestar, named Big Brothers Big Sisters the Number 1 most effective program for working with at-risk youth.

At the end of the day, any bright future has to include putting our children first.

I thank you and my college bound little brother thanks you.

Scott A. Jones, ~~IAS~~
Big Brother Big Sisters of Alaska -- Board President
SAJJ Architecture, LLC
sjones@sajjarchitecture.com
907-440-8808

SCOTT JONES
written test.
SB 18
SFIN
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TRANSACTION REPORT

APR-02-2014 TUE 09:30 AM

FOR: 907 465 2187

SENATE FINANCE

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ANCHORAGE LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

Written testimony

Email: Anchorage_LIO@legis.state.ak.us
907-269-0111/ phone, 907-269-0229/fax

SB 18
SF 11
ANCH LIO

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Parot Victor Choroonsainhansok
REPRESENTING: APCCS Engineering Academies
BILL# / SUBJECT: # 600229
COMMITTEE & HEARING DATE: 4/1/13

Hello, My name is Victor Choroonsainhansok. I am a high school senior attending Diamond High School. I am here to show my support in favor of expanding the engineering academies across Alaska. I have been raised in Barrow Alaska for all of my primary education. Once I moved in Anchorage for secondary school, I was able to enroll in the amazing engineering academy at Diamond. I have been able to participate in the academy for all 4 years. It has been nothing but an extremely positive experience. The academy has helped confirm my dreams to become an engineer. Again, I fully support the expansion of engineering academies across Alaska, bill # 600229. Thank you for your time.

Gail Schubert (ARM) written testimony Senate Finance ANE LEO pg 1 of 3

**Statement by Gail R. Schubert, Chair
Alaska Retirement Management Board
to the Senate Finance Committee of the Alaska State Legislature
on Senate Bill No. 18, Capital Budget for FY 2014 (short title)**

April 1, 2013

Messrs. Co-Chairman and Madam Vice-Chair, and Members of the Senate Finance Committee, I am Gail Schubert, Chair of the Alaska Retirement Management Board, which assumed fiduciary responsibility for the assets of the state's retirement systems in 2005. Thank you for the opportunity to offer brief testimony on SB 18.

On behalf of the trustees of the ARM Board, I respectfully request that the Senate Finance Committee include in the FY 2014 Capital Budget a special appropriation of \$500 million toward the retirement of the unfunded liabilities of the Public Employees' and Teachers' Retirement Systems.

We also respectfully request that the Alaska State Legislature make special annual appropriations of \$500 million for each of FYs 2015, 2016 and 2017 toward retirement of the unfunded liabilities.

As you may know, the PERS and TRS unfunded liabilities grew from approximately \$6.9 billion in 2005, to approximately \$11.9 billion by June 2012.

Gail Schubert (SB 0)
written testimony Senate Finance
Ave. 11/19/13 12 of 13

It is anticipated that the state's annual appropriation to pay down the combined unfunded liabilities of these two retirement systems will soon exceed \$1 billion.

This is not sustainable, and will create a financial hardship for not only the state, but also local government employers.

The ARMI Board's actuaries have estimated that, by contributing an additional \$500 million each year for four years to PERS and TRS, the state and local government employers would realize a total savings of \$2.5 billion.

The estimated savings would be approximately \$1.4 billion for PERS, and approximately \$1.133 billion for TRS. This savings is possible because full funding of the retirement systems would be reached approximately two years earlier than projected because of the special annual appropriations.

Of the \$2.5 billion in total savings, local government employers would realize \$1 billion in reduced employer contributions, while the state would realize \$1.5 billion in reduced state assistance.

To supplement this brief testimony, I have attached for the record the March 15, 2013 letter from the ARM Board to the Senate and House Leadership, which includes the Resolution related to the

unfunded liability of the state retirement systems recently adopted by the ARM Board during a special meeting, and a chronology of the actions that the ARM Board has undertaken since 2005 to address the unfunded liability of the retirement systems.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide the Senate Finance Committee with the ARM Board's views on this important issue.

The trustees of the ARM Board will be deeply grateful to this Committee, to the full Senate and to the Alaska State Legislature for acting to approve this special \$500 million appropriation for FY 2014 and each of the three following Fiscal Years, thereby helping to resolve the critical unfunded liability problem of the PERS and TRS retirement systems.

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FOR: 907 465 2187

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April 4, 2013

Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol Room 532
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Kelly, Senator Meyer, and other members of the Senate Finance Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on the FY 2014 Capital Budget. NANA's mission is to improve the quality of life for our people by maximizing economic growth, protecting and enhancing our lands, and promoting healthy communities with decisions, and behaviors inspired by our Iñupiat Illitqisiat values consistent with our core principles. Today NANA has more than 13,200 shareholders who are the decedents of the Iñupiat of northwest Alaska. For the last 40 years NANA has worked to build a strong stable company through investment in the Red Dog Mine and our other business in NANA Development Corporation to achieve its mission and provide direct benefits back to NANA shareholders. Though NANA is a for-profit company, much of our work is about maximizing our resources through direct investment or building partnerships to maximize economic growth in our region. It is imperative for NANA and for the NANA region that we have a strong Alaskan economy and a strong local economy.

The Village Economic Development Committee, created in (2008), traveled to the 11 villages in the NANA region and has evaluated the largest barriers to economic growth in these villages. The Committee found that the largest barriers to growing our economy are energy costs and lack of infrastructure. NANA has been working to build partnerships with both private and public entities (NovaCopper, AVEC, and RurAL CAP Energy Wise Program) to find short, medium, and long term solutions to energy costs in the NANA region. Through the Northwest Arctic Leadership Team (NWALT), NANA supports the priorities of the other NWALT members to improve the health and wellbeing of villages, workforce preparedness, and efforts to improve infrastructure and reduce the cost of energy.

For fiscal year 2014, NANA is supporting the following capital project requests for the NANA region:

- City of Kotzebue: \$10 million to complete the Cape Blossom Regional Port road
- Maniilaq Association: \$9.6 million for a Kotzebue Clinic
- Northwest Arctic Borough: \$5.3 million to complete the Kivalina Evacuation and Access Road; and \$2.5 million for the Cosmos Hills Hydroelectric Project
- Northwest Arctic Borough School District: \$12 million for the Star of the Northwest Residential Dorm

NANA also supports the inclusion of Roads to Resources funding for the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority in the Governor's proposed budget to keep progressing this critical. Background on each of these projects is provided in the enclosed NWALT packet. Though these are tight budget times, we urge the Alaska State Legislature and the Governor to continue to invest in rural communities so that we can become an even stronger part of the Alaskan Economy. These priorities address the health, wellbeing and preparedness of our workforce as well as seek to address some of the strongest infrastructure and energy cost reduction projects for the NANA region.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marie N. Greene". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Marie N. Greene
President and CEO

Enclosure: 2013 NWALT Priority Packet



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

STIN

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Finance Committee

Committee Name

Committee on State Museum Facility in Juneau Dated 4-1-2013

Bill / Subject

I represent the Friends of the University of Alaska Museum of the North. We are a group of Fairbanks citizens formed in the 1970's to Advocate and support the University of Alaska Museum located in Fairbanks.

We ^{Friends} Support full funding for the completion of the museum facility in Juneau ^{slam}. This museum is a state wide museum even though it is located in Juneau just as the University of Alaska Museum of the North is a state wide museum even though it is located in Fairbanks.

I thank you for full funding of the Juneau Museum facility -

Cynthia Lee O'Hare

SIGNED:

Dr Cynthia Lee O'Hare

Testifier

Friends of the University of Alaska Museum of the North

Representing

1385 Summit Dr. Fairbanks AK 99712

Address / Phone Number

907-378-2987



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance Committee
 Committee on Senate Bill 18 Committee Name
 Dated 4-1-13
 Bill / Subject

UAF Engineering Building will show Alaska and areas that our state supports & takes value in higher education. If we provide our students w/ a facility that can enhance their learning opportunity, we are more likely to retain their interest in AK. Engineering is the subject that we focus on here @ UAF & it is a field that where we want more Alaskans to become a part of. This building will allow expansion & growth in the engineering realm, not only by population, but by educational opportunities. It will provide new equipment, laboratories & study areas. Just as Alaska needs Engineers we need their support in helping us get there by providing their support in our higher education, to say "we care", about who we produce as Engineers and the value of their Education!

SIGNED: Ryan J. Williams-Crudo
 Testifier

University of Alaska Fairbanks; American Society of Civil Engineers, Student Chapter
 Representing
623-229-2247
 Address / Phone Number PRESIDENT



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE Finance
 Committee on Capitol Budget Committee Name Dated 4/1/13
Bill / Subject

Support The Engineering Buildings @
 UAA + UAF. I hire Alaska Engineers
 AND The quality of Alaska Engineers
 is critically important to build the
 Infrastructure of the State. The engineers
 that I hire at Design Alaska will be
 Able to learn Mechanical Engineering
 Associated with Heating Ventilation + Air
 Conditioning systems (HVAC). These systems
 are major energy consuming systems for the state
 and contribute to our health + safety + welfare.

SIGNED: Chris Miller
 Testifier
Design Alaska
 Representing
PO Box 601 College Rd, FAIRBANKS, AK 99701
 Address / Phone Number



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance Committee
 Committee on ^{New} UA Engineering Facilities Committee Name
 Dated 2013 April
Bill / Subject

My name is Andy Chamberlain. I am a senior in the Civil Engineering program at UAF and will begin graduate studies in the field of engineering at UAA beginning in 2014. I wish to express the utmost support for the bill that allocates the remaining funds to construct the new engineering buildings at UAF and UAA. The need for these facilities cannot be overstressed, as the field of engineering is among the most promising for new Alaskan college students, many of whom plan to stay in Alaska. It would be devastating to me and several hundred other engineering students on both campuses to see the current construction of these new facilities interrupted. We deeply appreciate the funding that the legislature has already provided for these buildings and sincerely hope that the legislature sees fit to fund the remaining amounts. Thank you.

SIGNED:

Andrew J Chamberlain
 Testifier

University of Alaska
 Representing

907-232-1544
 Address / Phone Number



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance

Committee on SB 18 Committee Name
Dated Apr. 1, 1st 2013
Bill / Subject

I am writing my support for the Big Brothers Big Sisters Mentoring for Educational Success Initiative. This 3 year, data-driven, endeavor is a partnership that will increase academic achievement for youth identified as "at-risk". These "at-risk" youth are the individuals who deserve the most attention.

The benefit of funding this program now will be lower costs in future adult incarceration. It will save the state dollars in the long run.

Thank you for your consideration and please support Big Brothers Big Sisters in their request.

SIGNED: Greg Bringham, M. Bringham
Testifier

SELF
Representing

Box 75012 Fairbanks, AK 99707 (907) 378-8033
Address / Phone Number

Doniece Gott

From: Tara Colleen <wildalaskaplantmedicine@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 01, 2013 8:01 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: SB 18, Nenana Bridge

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

My name is Tara Rupani. I live on land directly adjacent to the portion of the proposed road that has already been built, and I am against a bridge.

It is said that this road is being built for agriculture, but there are no plans for agricultural development. Agricultural projects, like Delta, have consistently failed in the Interior. There are several farms around Nenana that are for sale or lease because farming is not profitable here. If people wanted to farm, they could easily do so without costing the tax payers millions of dollars.

The real purpose of the road seems to be to provide easier access for exploratory drilling by oil and natural gas companies. These companies have been test drilling in the area consistently for about four years. The road construction as it's currently being planned doesn't go beyond Doyon's test site for this summer. I believe our state subsidizes oil in more than enough ways already. It's dishonest to use the fable of agriculture to make taxpayers pay for an unnecessary road.

Further, once the road is built by the city it will cost tax payers much more to maintain. People working on the road tell me that it has no tie par past the first couple miles and will soon sink into the wetlands, but they are told that once the road is built the state will have to come "maintain" (ie, rebuild) it.

The road, if it were to be built in the way it was originally proposed, would have huge impacts on the subsistence people of the area. It would provide road access to the Kantishna River and the Minto Game Refuge and allow inexperienced weekend hunters from Fairbanks to compete with people who have been getting their livelihood from this land for generations.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter.

Tara Rupani

Doniece Gott

From: Christine Hess <CHess@nwabor.org>
Sent: Monday, April 01, 2013 8:21 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Capital Priorities for the Northwest Arctic Borough

Good evening,

Due to the delay in tonight's testimony I am taking the opportunity to submit the Northwest Arctic Borough's testimony in writing. Mayor Joule and the Northwest Arctic Borough support these projects, in the following order of priority:

1. Kivalina Evacuation Road: Mayor Joule supports the \$2.5 million in funding the Governor added to the capital budget for the Kivalina evacuation road. Full funding for the project is \$5.3 million and the community could utilize the full funding for the project, but \$2.5 million will get the project underway. The evacuation road will alleviate a serious life safety issue for the community. Due to changes in climate and serious erosion, the residents of Kivalina have had to evacuate the community several times in recent years. The evacuation road will provide a safe route for evacuation and will also provide access to the future site of the new Kivalina school.
2. Cosmos Hills Hydro Project: Mayor Joule supports \$30.2 million in funding for the Cosmos Hills Hydro Project. This project will bring affordable energy to the residents of the Upper Kobuk area, as well as providing affordable energy for mining opportunities in the area. Mining will bring jobs to both local residents and Alaskans around the state. \$2.5 million in funding will get the project through the final phase of permitting and design.
3. Heavy Equipment, Kobuk and Shungnak: Mayor Joule supports funding of \$600,000.00 for heavy equipment for the communities of Kobuk and Shungnak. As many of you know, heavy equipment helps local communities provide vital services for their residents, from maintaining landfills and water and sewer systems to keeping access to roads and airports open.
4. Community Revenue Sharing: Mayor Joule supports revenue sharing for Alaskan communities.

Thank you for your past support of the Northwest Arctic Borough and its communities. Past funding has helped improve the quality of life for our residents.

Christine Hess for Mayor Joule
Government Affairs and In-House Counsel
Northwest Arctic Borough
957-2276

**Consideration of Hatchery Projects as a Means of
Mitigating Impacts of Declining Chinook Salmon Runs
and Supporting Research Activities in Alaska**

by

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Kevin Brennan,

John Burke,

Gary Fandrei,

Bill Heard,

John Joyce,

Jeff Milton,

Eric Prestegard,

Sam Rabung,

Steve Reifenstuhl,

and

Dave Reggiani

February 2013

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H _A
gram	g			base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	at	@	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	compass directions:		confidence interval	CI
meter	m	east	E	correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
milliliter	mL	north	N	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
millimeter	mm	south	S	covariance	cov
		west	W	degree (angular)	°
		copyright	©	degrees of freedom	df
Weights and measures (English)		corporate suffixes:		expected value	E
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	Company	Co.	greater than	>
foot	ft	Corporation	Corp.	greater than or equal to	≥
gallon	gal	Incorporated	Inc.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
inch	in	Limited	Ltd.	less than	<
mile	mi	District of Columbia	D.C.	less than or equal to	≤
nautical mile	nmi	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (natural)	ln
ounce	oz	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (base 10)	log
pound	lb	exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
quart	qt	Federal Information Code	FIC	minute (angular)	'
yard	yd	id est (that is)	i.e.	not significant	NS
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	null hypothesis	H ₀
		monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	percent	%
Time and temperature		months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability	P
day	d	registered trademark	®	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
degrees Celsius	°C	trademark	™	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	United States (adjective)	U.S.	second (angular)	"
degrees kelvin	K	United States of America (noun)	USA	standard deviation	SD
hour	h	U.S.C.	United States Code	standard error	SE
minute	min	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	variance	Var
second	s			population sample	var
Physics and chemistry					
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT 5J13-03

**CONSIDERATION OF HATCHERY PROJECTS AS A MEANS OF
MITIGATING IMPACTS OF DECLINING CHINOOK SALMON RUNS
AND SUPPORTING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN ALASKA**

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The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 and was redefined in 2007 to meet the Division of Commercial Fisheries regional need for publishing and archiving information such as area management plans, budgetary information, staff comments and opinions to Board of Fisheries proposals, interim or preliminary data and grant agency reports, special meeting or minor workshop results and other regional information not generally reported elsewhere. Reports in this series may contain raw data and preliminary results. Reports in this series receive varying degrees of regional, biometric and editorial review; information in this series may be subsequently finalized and published in a different department reporting series or in the formal literature. Please contact the author or the Division of Commercial Fisheries if in doubt of the level of review or preliminary nature of the data reported. Regional Information Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet at: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/>

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ABSTRACT

Chinook salmon returns to much of Alaska were at an all-time low level in 2012. As the 2012 return unfolded, it became apparent that additional information and management options were needed, and that hatcheries may provide opportunity to address both of these needs. In October 2012, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game convened a meeting of fisheries scientists, managers, and the public to clarify the issues and problems associated with declining Chinook salmon returns. During this Chinook Salmon Symposium in Anchorage, a portion of the meeting was dedicated to a hatchery panel. This summary report outlines how hatchery production might be used to supplement harvests and help understand the mechanisms behind low returns of Chinook salmon. This paper outlines some options and approaches for protecting and restoring wild stocks of Chinook salmon, while providing additional harvest opportunities, as well as supporting the research needs.

Key words: Chinook salmon, hatchery, enhancement, Chinook Salmon Symposium

INTRODUCTION

Chinook salmon returns in much of Alaska were at an all-time low level in 2012. This was not a single-year aberration, but rather, the continuation of a series of poor return years. Fishery managers have been addressing this issue through management methods that sought to achieve escapement goals. However, as the 2012 return unfolded, it became apparent that additional information and management options were needed, and that hatcheries may provide opportunity to address both of these needs. To assess the opportunities hatcheries may provide, assistance of the regional hatchery associations and the larger nonregional groups was solicited.

In October 2012, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) convened a meeting of fisheries scientists, managers, and the public to clarify the issues and problems associated with declining Chinook salmon returns. During this Chinook Salmon Symposium in Anchorage, a portion of the meeting was dedicated to a hatchery panel, with speakers sharing some of the potential benefits, practicalities, challenges, and risks associated with hatchery-based research and enhancement.

Since the Chinook Salmon Symposium in October, the group of general managers and executive officers of Alaska's regional hatchery associations and government scientists that make up the authors of this summary report have spent many hours discussing how hatchery production might be used to supplement harvests and help understand the mechanisms behind low returns of Chinook salmon. The group came together to document the Chinook salmon production opportunities hatcheries provide with the hope of informing organizations, businesses, private individuals, and governments of these opportunities. The group's objective was to identify and outline the most feasible options and best approaches for protecting and restoring wild stocks of Chinook salmon, while providing additional harvest opportunities, as well as supporting the research needs. The discussion in this summary paper is general and conceptual. As stakeholders better define the goals, individual project plans can be drafted with specific objectives and budgets.

CHINOOK SALMON LIFE HISTORY

In Alaska, the vast majority of Chinook salmon spend their first winter as an egg in the gravel, emerge in the spring as a fry, spend their second winter as a fingerling in fresh water, and emigrate to salt water as a smolt at two years of age. Natural smolts are about 3 to 4 inches in length and weigh less than a half an ounce. At sea, Chinook salmon tend to migrate long distances and do not return to fresh water until they are sexually mature. Males may return at any

age from 3- to 7-year-olds; females seldom mature before they are 5-year-olds, with 6-year-olds being the predominant age of female Chinook salmon. For a thorough discussion of the life history of Chinook salmon, see *Pacific Salmon Life Histories* (Groot and Margolis, 1991).

The survival of Chinook salmon smolts from natural production and hatchery programs is relatively low compared to other species of salmon. In Southeast Alaska, researchers and hatchery operators have found that survivals of naturally produced wild smolts entering the ocean to returning adults averages 3% over an approximate 18-year period; survivals of hatchery-released smolts has averaged 1.7%. In spite of the low average survival, hatchery programs have occasionally had some very good survival years and one hatchery, Little Port Walter, has roughly equaled wild survival rates. Hatchery operators are sometimes puzzled as to why all hatchery programs have not achieved higher survival rates with this prized species.

When comparing survival rates of Chinook salmon from natural production to those from a hatchery program, it is important to realize that survival rates of the early life stages vary. Large losses of wild Chinook salmon in the natural environment do occur between the time of egg deposition and the smolt stage (at least as high as 95%), whereas losses in the hatchery environment are more modest (approximately 20%) during the same life stages.

Using average survivals achieved in Alaska's hatchery program, a million eggs incubated and reared in a hatchery to the smolt stage will produce, on average, a return of 13,600 adult Chinook salmon. The number that would be expected to be harvested would be less than that due to inefficiencies of all gear types, with sport fishing being the least efficient gear for salmon harvesting. Regardless of harvest method, high harvest rates can be achieved if returning adults are concentrated in a relatively small/focused area.

When considering a hatchery program, it is important to note large Chinook salmon that are desired by most harvesters are at least 4-year-olds and generally, 6- or even 7-year-olds.

General Discussion

Hatcheries can be used to mitigate impacts to fisheries by providing additional fish for harvest. As a general rule, Alaska salmon hatchery programs are designed so that supplemental production and harvest is focused away from natural stocks. Although with careful design and planning, it is known that supplemental harvest opportunities can be provided on rivers with wild stocks of salmon. However, it is important to recognize that it would take at least 5 years from implementation of any Chinook salmon enhancement project before significant numbers of adults would be present for harvest. Planning, permitting, and construction could well add even more time before significant numbers of adults return. If it is found that current ocean conditions are the cause for poor survival, it is possible that even relatively large releases of Chinook salmon fry or smolt would fail to generate significant numbers of returning adult salmon.

Hatchery technology can also be coupled with research needs by providing scientists with a means of putting known numbers of marked fish into wild stock systems with the expectation that they would perform as sentinel fish, migrating and behaving similar to their wild counterparts. These sentinel fish, with their unique mark, could be identified for research purposes throughout their life cycle. Sentinel fish need to be of the same natal stock origin as the system that is stocked.

It is imperative that whatever approach is used, well-developed plans are in place and followed closely to ensure full benefit from such evaluation. These types of projects are likely to be

expensive and in many cases, taking place in areas where we have little or no experience with hatchery-based enhancement. Fishery managers and researchers need to know if a program is working and how well. To assess both hatchery and wild production, it's likely that hatchery operators will need to individually tag large numbers of fish so that fishery managers and researchers can track and assess the effectiveness of these programs. Thirty-thousand has been a recommended minimum number of tags for new projects in Southeast Alaska, but going to 50,000 would likely yield better data and understanding. Final tag ratios and total numbers tagged will ultimately be dependent on study objectives and recovery expectations. All hatchery Chinook salmon should additionally be otolith marked, and serious consideration of a common externally visible mark is strongly recommended (possibly the adipose clip, although that might complicate some coded-wire-tag studies in the area). Clear external marking is the best way to differentiate between enhanced and wild fish as they enter the fishery. Without such external marking, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to execute a selective fishery or even attempt to determine inseason contributions to the harvest. And finally, tissue samples from donor broodstock should be collected and archived to allow future assessment through genetic parental genotyping.

Regardless of the supplementation approach used there will be disease, management, and genetic issues to consider. It is routine for the department's Pathology and Gene Conservation staff to review all proposed enhancement projects for consistency with the state's fish health and genetics policies and guidelines. ADF&G and the state's private nonprofit hatchery operators have adhered to these policies for 35 years and new Chinook salmon programs would be no exception.

BASIC APPROACHES

Hatchery methods of fishery enhancement include a broad range of approaches. These approaches can be described through the three basic questions discussed below.

What methods can be used to provide more Chinook salmon for harvesters?

Smolt releases: Production of fish that are ready to go to sea, i.e., smolts. This is the primary approach used by Alaska's current Chinook salmon hatchery programs and results in the highest survivals of any release strategy. Generally, larger-size smolts survive at higher rates, but this adds cost and sometimes results in fewer numbers of smolts produced in a hatchery. This method requires the fewest eggs to achieve significant adult returns.

Cons: Smolts are expensive to produce and transport to release sites. Other than road-accessible release locations, or in a few cases, boat-accessible sites, this approach may not be feasible as aerial transport of smolts for a great distance is likely to be very costly.

Fry releases: Fry releases have been successful in some locations. Generally, they work better in locations where good rearing habitat exists and naturally rearing Chinook salmon numbers are limited. This approach can be used in concert with a secondary rearing phase, such as net pens, that promotes additional growth and generally improves survival rates.

Cons: Lower expected survival rates are the biggest detraction from fry plants. In addition, it can be expensive and time consuming to adequately mark enough fry for evaluation purposes. Significantly more eggs are needed due to lower survival rates.

Egg planting: Green or eyed-egg planting and streamside incubators have some utility in certain circumstances where incubation and rearing habitats are good and natural Chinook salmon returns are limited.

Cons: Survivals are considerably lower than other approaches and evaluation is difficult and often incomplete. External marking of fish is not possible. Not proven to produce significant returning adults. Very large numbers of eggs would be needed to provide measurable contribution to local fisheries.

Lake net-pen rearing: This approach utilizes lakes for summer rearing of hatchery-incubated salmon. Lakes typically warm up quickly in the spring and can provide for very good growth rates with supplemental feeding. Salmon can be reared in net pens at modest capital costs. At the end of summer rearing several options are available. Fish can be released to overwinter in the lake or volitionally move downstream, or covers can be sewn into the nets and the fish held overwinter below the ice cover. This protects them from predators and improves survival before they are released in the spring. It is unclear if appropriate conditions exist for this sort of project to be feasible in much of the state, but it is an approach that has worked well with coho salmon in Southeast Alaska.

Cons: Capital cost of net pens, nets, and work crew camp if in a remote location. There is some risk of significant losses due to the lack of control over rearing environment and high concentration of fish in pens. While lake rearing has had success in Southeast Alaska, there would be a learning curve for specific techniques that would be needed in the cold Interior winters. There are also questions about Chinook salmon stock behavior and survival adaptations related to this strategy.

Barren lake or river stocking: Smolt or fry releases or net-pen rearing in lakes barren of wild Chinook salmon.

Cons: Not many opportunities in affected areas. Outcome is highly unpredictable.

Sentinel fish: Occasionally, releases of hatchery-reared fish have been used for research, as well as fishery enhancement purposes. It's generally expected that migration timing, routes, and behavior of hatchery fish is similar to their wild counterparts. This may be more likely if eggs are collected from wild fish, the period of artificial culture is limited, and fish are released to the system from which they came. Uniquely identifiable sentinel fish provide research information and may be available for harvest.

Cons: The number of returning adults is usually limited and special recovery programs may be needed to meet research information needs.

What methods can be used to rehabilitate Chinook salmon runs in major river systems?

Rehabilitation of Chinook salmon populations in major river systems through implementation of hatchery programs that are expected to restore numbers of wild fish to desired levels has rarely been used in Alaska on any species of salmon. More commonly, resource managers seek to ensure adequate natural escapement through fishery management, and expect that survivals will improve and runs will be restored.

The basic approach includes collection of salmon eggs from a specific wild stock of Chinook salmon, artificial culture to either the fry or smolt stage, and subsequent release back into the

original system. Using parents from that system assures that the released fish are as closely related to the natural spawning population as possible. With this approach, a balance between eggs collected and fish left to spawn naturally must take place. The purpose of this is to ensure that risks of catastrophic loss during artificial culture are minimized, i.e., enough fish remain to spawn in the wild to maintain the population.

This approach has been used for rehabilitation of severely depressed systems in the Pacific Northwest. Snake River Chinook salmon are one such population. Releasing fish from hatchery broodstocks into wild systems has resulted in returns that spawn naturally with and among wild fish. In some cases, hatchery fish spawn as successfully as wild fish. These actions are usually reserved for situations where the long-term viability of a population is at risk.

What enhancement methods can be used to help understand some of the outstanding questions regarding declines in Chinook salmon runs in Alaska?

Hatcheries can be used to produce fish from wild stocks that are then released back into their natal habitats. If these fish are marked, either with otolith marks, coded wire tags, acoustic tags or parental genetic marks, the fish could serve as *sentinel* fish, i.e., fish that serve as indicators of migration, survivals, distribution, etc. for the wild stocks. For a hatchery-released fish to serve as a *sentinel* fish, it is generally expected that migration timing, routes, and behavior of hatchery fish released in the wild to be the same as their wild counterparts. This is more likely to be true if collected eggs are from wild stock, the period of artificial culture is limited, and fish are released in the natural system from which they came. Essentially, these are wild fish, as the short time in the hatchery should have little effect on their behavior.

In order to help pinpoint bottlenecks in survival, more intense evaluation would be required. Extensive acoustic tagging or tag-recovery programs could allow tracking during outmigration and early nearshore, and possibly offshore, movement. This type of tagging and tracking activity would be costly and require significant feasibility testing prior to deployment.

The department addressed the subject of Chinook salmon enhancement on the Yukon River in 2010 in response to a legislative query. That response was a good summary of the issues and an option. It is shown in Appendix A.

RESOURCES

There are limited existing hatchery resources for production of Chinook salmon in Alaska. Most hatcheries are at or near their capacity for production. In Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon stock abundances do not seem to be as low as elsewhere in the state. Hatchery stocks there are generally in good shape and for the most part, hatcheries are at capacity for Chinook salmon. It's in the rest of the state that there is the most current need for action. The following hatcheries should be considered as resources for any hatchery-based Chinook salmon programs.

1. Eklutna Salmon Hatchery (ESH); Palmer – This hatchery is presently not in production, however the owner, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA), estimates that it could produce 1.2 million 15 gram smolts on an annual basis. There would be some modest capital costs to get the hatchery back in operation.
2. William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery (WJHSFH); Anchorage – The department estimates this hatchery can produce 700,000–800,000 additional Cook Inlet origin smolt annually. Current production is roughly 1,700,000. (It's also important to note that the

William Jack Hernandez Hatchery has not met their current egg collection target due to weak returns of broodstock. Additional funding would be needed to aggressively identify and collect broodstock over a longer time period.

3. Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery; Fairbanks – The department estimates this hatchery could produce 700,000 smolt annually.
4. Fort Richardson State Fish Hatchery; Anchorage – This hatchery has some significant issues with water supply and would require a large capital investment before it could provide additional production.
5. Wally Noerenberg Hatchery (PWSAC); Prince William Sound – Permitted for 4,000,000 eggs. There was a Chinook salmon program at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery in the 1980s and 1990s in support of stocking in the Prince William Sound area. As many as 640,000 smolts were released per year. A Chinook salmon program was reinitiated in 2012, with a release of 50,000 smolts at Chenega Bay. This hatchery is in a remote bay in Prince William Sound and could best be used for smolt programs in that area.
6. Trail Lakes – Permitted for 4,000,000 eggs, but would displace all sockeye salmon production to do so. (Not a practical possibility.)
7. Pillar Creek; Kodiak – Permitted for 450,000 eggs, but could upgrade facility to accommodate additional production; this could displace some sockeye or coho salmon production. The current Chinook salmon program is sport fish-based, with resulting smolt released along the Kodiak road system for sport harvest. The Chinook salmon stock used at Pillar Creek is Karluk River.

Table 1 shows the number of Chinook salmon eggs that Alaska hatcheries are either permitted to collect in the case of private nonprofit hatcheries, or the physical capacity in the case of the ADF&G hatcheries. In some cases hatcheries may have permits to raise Chinook salmon but other considerations preclude them from actually undertaking such work. Trail Lakes is an example of this, the hatchery permit allows them to take 4 million eggs, however it would take considerable capital expenditure to do any Chinook salmon production there. In the case of Eklutna, as described above, the hatchery could raise Chinook salmon; however Chinook salmon production is not currently on their permit. Adding Chinook salmon to their permit would have to take place before a program change would be approved.

Table 1.—The Chinook salmon egg capacity of Alaskan hatcheries, in millions of eggs, 2012.

Region/Operator/Location			Eggs	Region/Operator/Location			Eggs
Southeast				Prince William Sound			
SSRAA	Whitman Lake		1.50	PWSAC	Armin F. Koernig		
	Neets Bay		2.00		Wally Noerenberg		4.00
	Burnett Inlet		0.00		Cannery Creek		
	Crystal Lake ^a		2.70		Main Bay		
NSRAA	Hidden Falls		3.80		Gulkana		
	Medvejie Creek		5.20	VFDA	Solomon Gulch		0.30
	Sawmill Creek			<i>Prince William Sound Totals</i>			<i>4.30</i>
AKI	Port Armstrong ^b		2.00	Cook Inlet			
DIPAC	Macaulay		1.25	PGHC	Port Graham		
	Sheep Creek			CIAA	Trail Lakes		4.00
	Snettisham				Eklutna		
KTHC	Deer Mountain		0.13		Tutka Bay		
KNFC	Gunnuk Creek ^c			ADFG	William Jack Hernandez		2.25
POWHA	Klawock				Fort Richardson		
	Port Saint Nicholas		0.77	<i>Cook Inlet Totals</i>			<i>6.25</i>
SSSC	Sheldon Jackson			Kodiak			
<i>Southeast Totals</i>			<i>19.35</i>	KRAA	Kitoi Bay		
Artic Yukon Kuskokwim					Pillar Creek		0.45
ADFG	Ruth Burnett		1.00	<i>Kodiak Totals</i>			<i>0.45</i>
<i>Artic Yukon Kuskokwim Totals</i>			<i>1.00</i>	<i>Statewide Totals</i>			<i>31.35</i>

^a Crystal Lake Hatchery is a state-owned facility under partial contract to SSRAA; it does not have a PNP permit.

^b Port Armstrong can take up to 5.0 million king and coho salmon eggs, in combination, not to exceed 2.0 million king salmon.

Current Program

The current Alaska hatchery program for Chinook salmon is quite diverse, with programs directed at both sport and commercial users. In Kodiak, the targeted beneficiaries are sport fisherman, but commercial and subsistence users certainly benefit. In Southeast Alaska, the program is more dynamic, with more crossovers between beneficiaries. Table 2 presents the extent of anadromous releases of Chinook salmon in Alaska.

Table 2.— Alaska anadromous Chinook salmon hatchery projects and associated release numbers by year, 2009–2012.

Area	Operator	Project	Release Year			
			2009	2010	2011	2012
Southeast						
	SSRAA	Whitman Lake	740,000	768,000	738,000	720,000
		Neets Bay	650,085	671,350	709,000	726,150
		Crystal Lake	551,980	672,900	717,825	628,300
		Anita Bay	547,030	553,100	456,200	441,223
	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	1,197,354	1,307,422	598,284	480,642
		Medvejie	3,980,933	2,640,691	1,696,344	2,906,139
		Haines	222,151	80,672	92,785	
	AKI	Port Armstrong	552,629	276,098	250,438	249,319
	DIPAC	Macaulay	216,639	223,000	193,931	213,229
		Auke Bay	87,190	89,000	90,388	89,932
		Fish Creek	288,579	282,000	220,635	278,640
		Skagway	276,262	258,000	128,619	194,603
	KTHC	Deer Mountain	52,483	85,625	59,545	40,195
	POWHA	Port Saint Nicholas	252,172	303,801	152,628	96,737
		Coffman Cove	247,436	188,710	304,927	53,861
	SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	45,938	90,926	8,257	
	MIC ^a	Tamgas Creek	170,974	264,048	251,000	299,667
	NMFS ^a	Little Port Walter	209,217	237,700	187,535	150,416
Southeast Totals			10,289,052	8,993,043	6,856,341	7,569,053
Prince William Sound						
	ADF&G	Whittier		108,881	100,094	96,436
		Valdez	107,883	113,801	113,782	102,215
		PWS – Fleming Spit	68,173	111,383	86,428	103,515
	PWSAC	PWS – Chenega				49,700
Prince William Sound Totals			176,056	334,065	300,304	351,866
Cook Inlet						
	ADF&G	Willow	111,322	155,125	140,266	151,220
		Eklutna	77,785	152,014	122,962	160,347
		Ship Creek	282,735	332,597	314,194	329,082
		Crooked Creek	115,035	106,145	64,578	52,759
		Ninilchik	54,845	58,297	59,462	54,780
		Halibut Cove	35,065	111,134	107,338	110,253
		Homer Spit	164,234	213,503	219,787	221,547
		Seldovia	44,487	114,421	103,382	95,800
		Seward		220,450	223,881	219,743
Cook Inlet Totals			885,508	1,463,686	1,355,850	1,395,531
Kodiak						
	KRAA	American River	51,533	78,002	10,061	39,740
		Monashka Creek	79,330	81,816	38,840	34,765
		Olds River	54,065	78,002	10,057	39,300
Kodiak Totals			184,928	237,820	58,958	113,805
Statewide Totals			11,535,544	11,028,614	8,571,453	9,430,255

^a Federal hatcheries.

HATCHERY COSTS

Hatchery production of Chinook salmon is expensive. This species needs a lot of rearing space and water for the best growth. Feed costs are high, as are the labor costs.

All currently operating hatcheries have integrated programs involving multiple species, each with a different strategy and specific costs. Coming up with an average cost to produce a smolt is challenging. A hatchery on the road system that releases smolts directly from the hatchery would have lower costs, whereas a remote hatchery that transports smolts to another release site and rears in net pens at that site might have costs twice as high as the roadside hatchery. For conceptual planning, a cost of \$0.50 to \$0.75 per smolt released is suggested.

RESEARCH DIRECTION

Hatchery-supported enhancement might be beneficial to understanding factors affecting survival of Chinook salmon in Alaska, as well as providing some supplemental fishing opportunity. Hatchery operators may view some issues with reduced Chinook salmon production from a different viewpoint than other scientists. We identified the following very basic conceptual approaches that might merit consideration.

Yukon River

- The Yukon River is such a large, intact river system that has supported such large historic Chinook salmon fisheries that we believe the focus should be on better understanding the survival processes within the river and early marine life for Chinook salmon. Enhancement projects, if implemented, should have an emphasis on increasing our knowledge of Chinook salmon life history in its drainages.
- Requires 5–6 years of releases, minimum.
- Sentinel Program: Release groups need to be large enough to evaluate, perhaps as great as 1 million (which might produce a return of 30,000 fish under our most optimistic projections).
- Evaluation should include coded wire tags, adipose fin clips, otolith marks, parental-based genetic sampling, and possibly, acoustic tagging/tracking.
- Production could come from the Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery.
- Advantage is there is potential for cooperative evaluation of Whitehorse Rapids program and production capacity is readily available.
- There may be a challenge to access sufficient broodstock and logistics related to transport at release.

Cook Inlet

- The focus in Cook Inlet should be on bolstering additional harvest opportunity through existing hatchery program, with emphasis on current broodstock collection sites first.

- There is potential for raising 1.2 million additional smolts from the Eklutna Salmon Hatchery. Smolts could be released at Eklutna or at Sheep Creek, Montana Creek, Goose Creek, etc.
- Possibly, the biggest impediment to releasing more hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet area is securing broodstock. The current program has not met their goals for a couple years. Some of this could be mitigated by spending more money to run weirs for longer periods of time and increasing crew sizes. Of equal concern are current low survival rates that result in fewer fish available for broodstock.

Kuskokwim River

- Similar to the Yukon River, the Kuskokwim River has supported large historic salmon fisheries. Initial projects should be focused on those that will increase our understanding of life history and survival mechanisms at play in this river system.
- There may be opportunities for sentinel stock work on smaller spawning systems.

Kodiak

- Harvest and evaluation equally prioritized. The Karluk River is relatively short, clear, and shallow. Due to its relatively small size, evaluation and research of natural Karluk Chinook salmon populations and essential habitats (in fresh water, the lagoon, and nearshore) is simplified.
- Sentinel program on Karluk River; release of Pillar Creek Hatchery origin fry/fingerling/smolt. Release groups can be smaller than for large systems as tag recovery is more likely with an adequate evaluation program; release groups as few as 50,000 smolt (which might produce a return of 1,500 fish under optimistic projections).
- Release Chinook salmon smolts from saltwater net pens in proximity to river. These fish could come from Pillar Creek stock, which has ancestry of Karluk River. Returns would be a good surrogate for ocean distribution patterns, harvest rates in various fisheries, and could provide supplemental harvest to subsistence users at Karluk River. While a few fish could ascend the river and spawn, these could be culled at the nearby ADF&G weir. The expectation is that most, if not all, could be harvested.
- There is Chinook salmon at the Pillar Creek Hatchery that could potentially be released at Karluk this spring, in 2013.
- Evaluation should include coded wire tags, adipose clip or other external mark, otolith mark, and parental-based genetic sampling.
- Production could come from the Pillar Creek Hatchery, or potentially, via construction of a small experimental hatchery at Karluk.
- Advantage is there is potential for cooperative evaluation of the Kodiak road-system Division of Sport Fish program. There are also partnership opportunities with ADF&G, Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association, Karluk village residents.

Norton Sound

- The focus in the Norton Sound area should be on bolstering additional harvest opportunity, and in understanding the processes going on within fresh water and the early marine life for Chinook salmon.
- The Norton Sound area does have some recently permitted egg-plant projects. However, these projects are experimental and intended to recolonize spawning areas.
- A local Community Development Quota group is considering a hatchery that might serve as support for Chinook salmon projects.
- With expectation of small numbers of adult returns, many local communities might present opportunities for saltwater net-pen rearing similar to what is suggested as an option at Karluk River. Challenges would be identifying a local broodstock with a large enough return to supply eggs, raising fish to a size large enough for saltwater rearing, and transportation to the saltwater net-pen rearing sites.
- There may be opportunities for sentinel stock work on smaller spawning systems.

COOK INLET PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

Cook Inlet has been particularly hard hit by low returns of Chinook salmon. Because it has a relatively well developed hatchery program designed to augment Chinook salmon returns, there is a better opportunity to respond quickly in that area of the state. The section that follows was provided by Sport Fish division and describes some of the potential responses in that region.

Possible Short-Term Response to Weak Chinook Salmon Returns

There are a number of sites throughout Cook Inlet where the Division of Sport Fish presently stocks Chinook and coho salmon smolts to increase harvest opportunity. The following is a discussion of the sites currently stocked, the numbers of smolt and size at release, the permitted numbers allowed to release, and potential increases in release numbers, costs of producing additional fish, expected adult returns and logistical challenges associated with production, imprinting, egg takes, adult return management, access, conflicts with wild stock management, broodstock capture and holding.

The historic marine survival (MS) rate was 2%, so it is expected that the current smolt release of 1.7 million Chinook salmon would return an aggregate of 35,300 adult salmon. Based on recent adult escapements to brood collection sites current MS is running as low as 0.25% (1/8 of the historic average). With a MS rate this low, a release of approximately 13,600,000 smolt would be required to produce 35,300 returning adults. As brood availability is the prime limiting factor to smolt production it is not possible to achieve this elevated release level even if rearing space were available. Table 3 outlines current Division of Sport Fish, Chinook salmon enhancement programs within Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

Table 3.– Current Division of Sport Fish, Chinook salmon enhancement programs within Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

Chinook Salmon Egg take/ Smolt Release Sites in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound						
Location	Permitted Egg take	Permitted Release	Current Release Goals	Target Release Size inches (grams)	Adult Return at 2% MS	Adult Return at 0.25% MS
Ninilchik River	760,000	50,000	50,000	4 (13)	1,000	125
Seldovia	0	105,000	105,000	4 (13)	2,100	263
Halibut Cove	0	105,000	105,000	4 (13)	2,100	263
Homer Spit	0	210,000	210,000	4 (13)	4,200	525
Crooked Creek	1,740,000	150,000	105,000	4 (13)	2,100	263
Ship Creek	2,150,000	315,000	315,000	4 (13)	6,300	788
Eklutna Tailrace	0	150,000	150,000	4 (13)	3,000	375
Deception Creek	1,570,000	200,000	150,000	4 (13)	4,000	500
Cordova	0	105,000	105,000	4 (13)	2,100	263
Valdez	0	105,000	105,000	4 (13)	2,100	263
Whittier	0	105,000	105,000	4 (13)	2,100	263
Seward	0	210,000	210,000	4 (13)	4,200	525
Totals	2,445,000 ^a	1,810,000	1,715,000	-	35,300	4,413

Note: Enhancement programs in SE and Kodiak are not shown.

^a Egg take numbers include smolt and catchable production in addition to 50,000 eyed eggs for PWSAC to produce smolt for release in Crab Bay (Village of Chenega).

Potential Production Increases at Existing Chinook Salmon Release Sites

The William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery (WJHSFH) contains rearing space for as many as 2,544,000 Chinook salmon smolt. This would allow an increase over current Chinook salmon smolt production of up to 829,000 more smolt. In light of the fact that current production is limited by broodstock availability, increasing release numbers at brood collection sites would yield the greatest overall benefit. These sites include Ninilchik River, Crooked Creek, Ship Creek and Deception Creek (Table 4). Selection of these sites would spread the beneficial impact across the region, increase availability of broodstock and allow closer management of returning fish to already impacted systems.

Table 4.–Increased release numbers and estimated adult return at brood collection sites.

Location	Recommended Stocking Increases		Adult Return at 0.25% MS
	Current Release	Proposed Release Goal	
Ninilchik	50,000	212,000	530
Crooked Creek	105,000	212,000	530
Ship Creek	315,000	636,000	1,590
Deception Creek	150,000	212,000	530

In theory, adult returns from these elevated release numbers (652,000 additional smolt) would provide surplus fish beyond program broodstock needs but would not fully mitigate the impact of the currently poor MS on overall adult return numbers. This would leave an additional 177,000 smolt available for allocation to existing terminal harvest sites.

Benefit from increased release levels would be realized when these fish matured and returned after 3 to 5 years at sea. If ocean conditions were to improve significantly there may be a relative flood of returning adults challenging managers to effectively target harvest activity—a challenge that would likely be welcomed.

Production of Chinook salmon stocks in addition to stocks currently reared at the WJHSFH is not possible due to disease, genetic and isolation challenges.

Total Estimated Cost to Implement Chinook Salmon Stocking Increases

Annual: \$338,620 (Table 5).

Summaries of specific project opportunities for increased or additional Chinook and coho salmon releases in the Cook Inlet area are included in Appendix B. These projects are primarily directed at recreational harvests but some ancillary benefits would occur.

Table 5.—Associated costs with increased production and effort.

Location	Manpower	Smolt Marking	Production and Stocking
Ninilchik	\$25,000	\$17,000	\$50,220
Crooked Creek	\$50,000	\$12,000	\$33,170
Ship Creek	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$99,510
Deception Creek	\$18,500	\$7,000	\$19,220
Total	\$98,500	\$38,000 ^a	\$202,120

^a A one-time cost of ~\$25,000 would also be needed to fabricate additional clipping stations.

Alternatives to Increased Smolt Release Numbers

Alternatives to increasing the number of smolt released would be to adjust the size, time or location at which smolts are released. Adjusting the timing and location of release is always an option regardless of the number or size of smolt. Increasing the size of smolt has been shown to yield an increase in survivals to adult and would allow flexibility within existing egg-take levels. Currently the target release size for Chinook salmon smolt is 13 grams (4 inches). Assuming that no additional eggs become available (due to broodstock limitations) increasing the target release size to 19.5 grams should give these fish a survival advantage. Larger fish can forage on a wider range of food items, they are better able to avoid predators and fewer predators are able to consume them. This strategy addresses concerns related to marine survival and minimizes impacts to current management and production programs. Costs to increase production in this manner are slightly reduced as there would be no increase in tagging. Cost increases would be significant for added feed and transport costs as well as extended field activity to allow maximization of the egg-take effort.

There are some concerns that this strategy can lead to changes in age structure for returning adults favoring early maturing fish or triggering higher than desirable jacking or straying rates. A differential marking and recovery program would need to be implemented to optimize long term release strategies.

Total Estimated Cost to Maximize Egg-take Effort and Offset Shortfall by Increasing Size at Release

Annual: \$363,620

Summaries of specific project opportunities for increased or additional Chinook and coho salmon releases in the Cook Inlet area are included in Appendix B. These projects are primarily directed at recreational harvests but some ancillary benefits would occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CIAA should put its Eklutna Salmon Hatchery into Chinook salmon production and work with Division of Sport Fish to augment releases in the Cook Inlet area. This is likely the most efficient approach, gets fish into the water soon, and the benefits accrue to the largest population area. Harvest pressure on the Cook Inlet systems is substantial and this could ameliorate harvest pressure on weakened wild stocks, to some extent. The state should support this project through a contract with CIAA.
2. The state should initiate a sentinel Chinook salmon project on the Yukon using the Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery. The Yukon/Kuskokwim rivers seem to have a different set of problems that have persisted for a longer period of time, so the sentinel program is better suited to potentially address, or at least work in concert with, other assessment programs. It appears that the Salcha River stock is the best candidate for a sentinel stock program. Alaska should also work with the Canadian Yukon hatchery managers to see if there is potential to expand their program. We encourage further evaluation of a lake-rearing program as it reduces the demand for fresh water at a hatchery and provides a number of other opportunities.
3. Projects on the Kuskokwim River should wait for preliminary results from actions on the Yukon River and then build off that experience.
4. Kodiak projects should focus on the Karluk River, with hatchery releases in proximity to the river, as well as a sentinel stock program. Additional study of Karluk River Chinook salmon populations should be initiated utilizing partnerships with KRAA, USFWS, the Karluk tribe, and regional native corporations.

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**APPENDIX A: LETTER FROM DIRECTORY HILSINGER
TO DAVE GRAY, MARCH 10, 2010**

STATE-OF-ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME *Division of Commercial Fisheries*

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March 10, 2010

Dave Gray, Legislative Aide
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Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Mr. Gray:

In response to your questions regarding salmon enhancement opportunities on the Yukon River, the staffs of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) divisions of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fish have put together the following assessment and recommendations.

Yukon River Chinook Salmon Enhancement Scoping

On March 1, a number of ADF&G staff met to discuss options for Chinook salmon enhancement on the Yukon River. Sue Aspelund, Sam Rabung, Jeff Milton, John Linderman, Dan Bergstrom, Dani Evenson, Katie Howard, Tom Taube, Steve Hayes, and Ron Josephson participated. These personnel have extensive experience in management and research of Yukon River fisheries as well as planning, permitting, and operation of salmon hatcheries.

Background

There are two general types of approaches that can be considered for supplementing wild salmon production: one is an effort to return wild salmon stocks, or their habitat, to natural production levels (defined as restoration); the second is expanding a wild salmon stock beyond its natural production level (defined as enhancement). Since escapement goals are generally being met, there must be some other factor limiting returns to the Yukon River. For that reason, increasing the numbers of fish returning will likely require concentrating more on enhancement approaches.

Strategies that focus on producing fish that contribute to existing fisheries during normal fishing times and that will benefit users along the length of the river would likely be most attractive to the public. In that case, the preference will be to produce fish that are transiting most of the river. Many Yukon River Chinook salmon originate in Canada. The U.S./Canada Yukon River Panel (Panel) is comprised of stakeholder representatives and fishery researchers and managers

from the U.S. and Canada that coordinate programs and management of trans-boundary Yukon River salmon stocks. In previous years, the Panel has been opposed to large scale salmon hatchery enhancement programs. The Panel comprises stakeholder representatives and fishery researchers and managers from the U.S. and Canada that coordinate programs and management of trans-boundary Yukon River salmon stocks. It would be advisable for Alaska to undertake salmon enhancement on the Yukon River with Panel review and approval. Additionally, a high degree of public input from Yukon River stakeholders throughout the Alaskan and Canadian portions of the drainage would be advisable before moving forward with any salmon enhancement programs.

The first question to address is how many fish are needed to make a noticeable difference in harvests without jeopardizing wild stocks. Recent Chinook salmon returns during low abundance years have been on the order of 150,000 to 180,000 fish; adding an additional 50,000 fish during such low abundance years should make a noticeable improvement in run strength. At a typical harvest rate of 50%, this would provide 25,000 extra fish for harvest. At the same time, it would increase escapement by about 25,000 fish. In years of low Chinook salmon abundance on the Yukon River, it may not be possible to harvest all the available hatchery fish while still achieving wild stock escapement goals. In years of average to high abundance, these additional fish may not be necessary. In those years, this number of additional fish may result in exceeding escapement goals, which could be counterproductive to users and the resource. In order to prevent this from happening, care would have to be taken in designing the program.

Producing 50,000 Chinook salmon would be an ambitious project. The entire Southeast Alaska return of hatchery Chinook salmon has ranged from 90,000 to 170,000 fish over the last 10 years. Medvejie Creek Hatchery, which is the single largest contributor, has an average return on the order of only 35,000 per year.

An additional issue to consider is how fisherman would harvest enhanced Chinook salmon while protecting wild stocks. In years like 2009, there may not be much harvest opportunity, but in most years we expect that there will be some fishing. Careful selection of release sites and the stock used would provide harvest opportunities that minimize impacts on wild stocks.

Enhancement Methods

There are three general types of stocking that are used for enhancement.

- 1) Planting eggs: Eggs can be planted as freshly fertilized or eyed eggs either directly into the gravel or by use of stream-side incubation boxes. This approach has significant challenges on the Yukon River, including difficulty of access, low survival rates, difficulty in evaluation, and the need for specific ground water conditions. These challenges are great enough to preclude using this approach on a large scale. If a specific stock is weak, this approach can be more thoroughly explored for rebuilding it.
- 2) Planting fry: Fry can be planted either as newly emergent fry or after some feeding and growth. Both approaches have been used with some success. There are still challenges to collecting eggs and transporting fry, but in general those challenges can be overcome on most systems. Fry planting provides better opportunity for evaluation through marking enhanced production either with a fin mark, otolith mark, or coded wire tag.

One detriment to fry releases is that the fish will potentially compete for rearing habitat and food with wild Chinook salmon. Those impacts are almost impossible to measure, but should be considered.

- 3) Planting full term smolts: This is the most successful approach in terms of survival to adult and by far the most commonly used technique for Chinook salmon. Infrastructure needs and operational expenses are much greater for rearing of the fish and transport costs are higher. However, the benefits of increased survival to adult generally outweigh the added costs.

Canadian Programs

There are two active Yukon River Chinook salmon enhancement programs currently operating in Canada.

One is at Whitehorse Hatchery, which was constructed in 1984 to mitigate impacts of the hydroelectric dam that was installed in 1956. This hatchery produces from 150,000 to 400,000 Chinook salmon fingerlings each year. The fish are reared to about 2 grams and released in various streams upstream of the hatchery and dam. It appears that survival to adult averaged about 1.6% from 1997 through 2006 for fry releases averaging 150,000 fish per year. Whitehorse Hatchery collects eggs from Chinook salmon at the fish ladder. The hatchery is small and it uses well water.

There is another smaller operation at McIntyre Creek that produces up to 100,000 fry a year. This project also collects broodstock from the Whitehorse fish ladder and releases the fry in streams upstream of the hatchery and dam.

Both projects are worth looking at as they are the only active Chinook salmon enhancement programs on the Yukon River.

Alaska's Clear Hatchery

In the mid-80s, Clear Hatchery released slightly over 500,000 Chinook salmon fingerlings into Wood and Clear Rivers. A portion of these fish were coded-wire-tagged but no tag return information is available. The hatchery reported an average return of 200 Chinook salmon per year over the years 1985 to 1989. Clear Hatchery was closed in 1997 and has been decommissioned.

Enhancement Options

The types of projects most likely to provide a noticeable increase in Chinook salmon returns are hatchery-based. Releasing fish as far upriver as possible is most likely to benefit the greatest number of users. The recommended level of production is 50,000 adults on an annual basis. At a harvest rate of 50%, this would provide 25,000 additional fish harvest and also increase escapement by 25,000 fish. In years when wild stock runs are weak, development of a terminal harvest area (where hatchery fish could be harvested without impacting wild stocks) would likely be necessary to achieve this level of harvest.

Three basic approaches may be considered. About 3,000,000 fingerlings a year could potentially produce 50,000 additional adults. This would require a broodstock of 1,000 fish, or more (600 females plus 400 or more males depending on the genetics requirements). Another option is to stock smolts, which would have a higher survival rate, but would require holding and feeding. Based on smolt to adult survivals in Southeast Alaska, it is likely that about 1,500,000 smolts would be needed to produce 50,000 returning adults.

1. *Canadian Production* – Expansion of Whitehorse Hatchery production to produce Chinook salmon fry for release in the larger of their Chinook salmon rivers. This approach would involve entering into an agreement with Canada. It's not known what total capacity they currently have, but a fifteen-fold increase over current release levels would be needed.
2. *Alaska Production Mid-river Release* – The most upriver stock that is large enough to support an egg take for large scale enhancement would be one of the Tanana River systems. Fry should be released in the system from which the eggs are collected. The Salcha River is the most likely candidate. Mainstem fishermen from Tanana village downstream would benefit as would fishermen in the Tanana River where some terminal harvest could occur.
3. *Alaska Production Upriver Release* – Release of Chinook salmon fingerlings in the stretch of river near the community of Eagle would benefit all Alaska fishermen. If Chinook salmon were held for a short period of time in Mission River, they would likely imprint well enough to at least return to that river for a short period of time. The adults might even stay in the river, which would increase harvest opportunity and reduce straying. Harvest efforts could be concentrated at the terminal area to provide maximum harvest of the available surplus production. A broodstock source would need to be determined.

Alaska Hatchery Capacity

Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery (the new hatchery in Fairbanks) has some available space for the first couple of years of production. That hatchery should have enough space to produce approximately 700,000 - 12 gram Chinook salmon smolts, but purchase of additional incubators would be necessary to handle the required number of eggs. This number of smolts would produce a return of about 21,000 adults and so it would have to be combined with another project in order to reach the goal of 50,000 adults.

There may also be other Alaska hatcheries on the road system that can provide incubation and rearing space. Reactivation of Clear Hatchery can also be considered since there might be adequate amounts of quality water and the availability of heat from the power plant. However, the site was completely decommissioned (raceways filled with concrete, pipe removed from site, and outbuildings demolished) and would have to be completely rebuilt.

Costs

Embarking on an enhancement program on the Yukon River is likely a multi-million dollar a year venture. Developing a more precise cost estimate would depend on the particular options chosen.

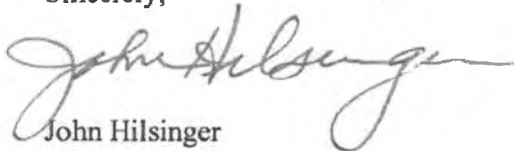
Pros and Cons

Enhancement activities may provide a means of overcoming the poor productivity of Yukon River Chinook salmon stocks. Alaska has substantial experience doing salmon enhancement and has developed the necessary marking and sampling techniques to allow adequate evaluation of enhancement activities. Such activities do, however, carry risks in a mixed stock fishery such as the Yukon River. Enhanced numbers must be kept relatively low to prevent overharvest of wild stocks and presence of hatchery fish will further complicate stock assessment.

The Alaska enhancement program has learned many lessons from enhancement experiences in the Pacific Northwest and tries very hard not to repeat those mistakes. Much of the hatchery production on Columbia River (a mixed stock gauntlet fishery similar to the Yukon River) has been controversial as to benefits and impacts. Placing large scale enhancement efforts on top of wild stocks has not worked well on the Columbia River and has created numerous challenges that are still plaguing managers and agencies. If Alaska does intend to undertake an enhancement effort on the Yukon River, it should be done after careful planning and evaluation and should include stakeholder input as well as a well developed exit strategy.

Hopefully, this assessment helps clarify the scope of the effort and the range of possibilities. Given additional time, we can further refine some of these ideas. Feel free to ask any additional questions if you would like us to go further with this topic.

Sincerely,



John Hilsinger
Director

**APPENDIX B: SPORT FISH DIVISION'S COOK INLET
PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES**

Sport Fish Division's Chinook and Coho Salmon Enhancement Projects and Potential Expansion Opportunities

Detailed Project Narratives

General Comments

Each of the following project narratives assumes that the considered action is independent of other activities. Some combinations of actions are mutually exclusive or may create unmanageable conflicts.

To comply with current genetics guidelines, all smolt stocked into wild systems would have to be marked and tracked to allow for differential harvest and brood collection. In many cases an aggressive culling operation may be required to maintain the integrity of the native stock. If this were found to be the case, projects costs could increase.

All egg-take goals assumed survival from green egg to smolt to be 75%.

Planning and funding structure will need to be highly flexible due to the unpredictable nature of broodstock availability and potential for unforeseen conflicts to arise.

A prioritized mix of projects and objectives that draw from a pool of funds would likely provide the greatest benefit to all fishery participants.

Evaluation

With any project, evaluation is critical to understanding the true costs and benefits. Not discussed below is the potential need to conduct straying studies and size, time and method of imprinting and releasing fish.

Ninilchik River Chinook Salmon Brood Stock/Stocking Increase Discussion

To maximize smolt production from the Ninilchik stock would require monitoring the entire run of Ninilchik River Chinook salmon and operating the weir from mid-May to early August, which would cost approximately \$25K (Table 1). Currently the weir is operating to index escapement and collect broodstock from July 3–31. However, in recent years it has been necessary to extend weir operations into August, the end of the Chinook salmon run, as the July only portion of the run could not support both escapement and broodstock needs. Collecting broodstock from earlier in the run was not practical due to the high mortality associated with long-term holding of Chinook salmon while their gametes ripened.

Realistically, the stock cannot support an increased egg-take goal during years when run sizes are low without sacrificing escapement (Table 2). From 2008–2012 escapements were slightly above or below the sustainable escapement goal and egg-take goals were not reached in 2008 and 2012 (Table 2).

An increased egg-take goal is achievable when run sizes are larger or escapement goals are adjusted; however, it needs to be noted that increased stocking to the Ninilchik River contradicts

the decision that lead to reducing the number of smolt stocked from ~180,000 to ~50,000 beginning in 1995. The Division of Sport Fish made this decision based on the following concerns: 1) the possibility of an unsustainable harvest of wild Chinook salmon from the Ninilchik River; 2) hatchery-reared and wild smolt interaction may be detrimental to the wild population; 3) straying of hatchery fish; and 4) genetic impacts to the wild population.

If stocking levels were increased, culling excess hatchery Chinook salmon at the current weir site may not allow adequate control of hatchery produced fish leading to impacts on the naturally spawning population. The current weir site is located ~4 miles upstream of the mouth and ~2 miles upstream of the area closed to salmon fishing. The division has estimated approximately 35% of the total escapement spawns downstream of the current weir. To census the total escapement and effectively cull hatchery Chinook salmon, an additional weir would need to be installed approximately 2 miles from the mouth and operated throughout the entire run.

Straying rates to nearby streams were not adequately assessed during the high stocking years (1988–1994) because only 9% to 31% of the hatchery fish were code wire tagged. However, escapement sampling in Deep Creek from 1996 to 2004 did detect Ninilchik River strays (n=169). In 1996, 14% of the Chinook salmon examined for missing adipose fins originated from the Ninilchik River (King and Breakfield 1998). From 1997 to 2000, 2% to 4% of the Chinook salmon examined were Ninilchik River strays (King and Breakfield 1999, 2002; Begich 2002; Begich and Evans, 2005). In 2004, during beach seine sampling for coho salmon in Deep Creek from July 27 to September 13, Chinook salmon were also captured and examined for missing adipose fins. Of the 68 Chinook salmon examined, 15 originated from the Ninilchik River.

If a decision is made to increase Ninilchik River stocking, a primary goal should be to develop a weir site that can be used to monitor the total escapement of wild Chinook salmon while effectively culling surplus hatchery fish from the escapement. The new weir site should be operated in conjunction with the existing upstream weir to compare total escapement with escapement index counts. It is also recommended that the straying rate be determined for nearby streams to insure the integrity of those systems.

Appendix Table 1. Cost of operating Ninilchik river weir 1.5 more months.

Line 100 - Personnel	Amount
FWT II-PCN 11-4497 (1.5 mm)	\$9,260
FWT II-PCN 11-NEW(1.5 mm)	\$9,261
Total	\$18,520
Line 300-Contractual	
First Aid CPR for new PCN	\$100
Vehicle (fuel, operating, service)	\$1,000
Freight	\$200
Propane	\$200
Equipment (minor repairs and maintenance)	\$200
Porta potty rental	\$500
Total	\$2,200
Line 400 Commodities	
Groceries and household supplies	\$1,500
Clothing (e.g. waders)	\$500
Non-Food	\$200
Weir materials (contingency and operating cost)	\$1,500
4-Wheeler gas and maintenance	\$200
Other repair and maintenance	\$200
Generator fuel	\$500
Generator oil	\$200
Total	\$4,800
Grand Total	\$25,520

Appendix Table 2. Number and escapement of wild and hatchery-reared Chinook salmon counted at the Ninilchik river weir during SEG index monitoring period, 1999–2012.

Year	Wild Chinook salmon				Hatchery Chinook salmon			
	SEG period ^a			Escapement percentage of run	SEG period ^a			Escapement percentage of run
	Total Run	Weir counts ^b	Escapement counts ^c		Total run	Weir counts ^b	Escapement counts ^c	
1999	1,576	1,351	1,283	81	573	515	447	78
2000	1,553	1,346	1,265	81	685	786	618	90
2001	1,239	1,072	897	72	543	601	471	87
2002	1,340	1,073	897	67	395	403	238	60
2003	1,127	648	517	46	336	293	204	61
2004	1,393	811	679	49	469	409	342	73
2005	2,076	1,424	1,259	61	409	339	286	70
2006	ND	1,114	1,013	-	ND	260	191	-
2007	ND	672	543	-	ND	83	63	-
2008	ND	721	586	-	ND	83	62	-
2009	ND	551	528	-	ND	97	69	-
2010 ^d	ND	605	605	-	ND	34	34	-
2011	ND	759	668	-	ND	51	25	-
2012	ND	573	555	-	ND	76	0	-
Averages								
1999–2005	1,472	1,104	971	65	487	478	372	74
2006–2012		714	643			98	63	

Source: Booz and Kerkvliet *In prep.*

Note: ND=no data, "-"= value cannot be calculated due to limitations of the data.

Note: SEG=Sustainable Escapement Goal. The current SEG was established in 2007. The current SEG is 550-1,300 wild Chinook salmon based on escapement counts from 3-31 July (Otis and Szarzi 2007).

^a SEG period is Chinook salmon counts from 3-31 July.

^b Weir Counts are the number of Chinook salmon that arrive to the weir during the SEG period.

^c Escapement counts are [weir counts - (sacrificed for egg take/CWT recovered)].

^d No egg takes were conducted in 2012; egg take goals were not met in 2008 and 2012.

Crooked Creek Chinook Salmon Broodstock/Stocking Increase Discussion

Task

Evaluate issues/resources needed to double Crooked Creek naturally produced Chinook salmon egg-take goals to produce 210,000 Chinook salmon smolt to be released back into Crooked Creek.

History/Background Information

Prior to 2005 Chinook salmon at Crooked Creek were manually sampled and sorted for broodstock in the existing tail race of the facility. The tail race was large enough to accommodate migrating Chinook salmon on a daily basis, regardless of what time the fish moved into the facility (i.e., midday to early morning). A gate was closed to the upstream passage pond/raceway such that fish became trapped in the tail race. Personnel sampled, passed upstream or collected broodstock the following day. Fish deemed acceptable for broodstock were passed into an adjacent holding pond. Handling fish increased mortality rates, not only in broodstock collection but as well as in fish being passed upstream. Personnel did not work on weekends.

Since 2005 to present day, an underwater camera and fish passage chute equipped with a digital video system (DVR) was installed into the fish passage pond/raceway. This pass thru system greatly reduces fish handling, work load and staff needs because only fish held for sampling or for broodstock are handled. This pass thru system significantly reduced handling mortality. In addition the DVR system was allowed to operate continuously to pass Chinook salmon thru the facility each day, including weekends when fish were not sampled or collected for broodstock.

A structural failure to one of the holding ponds/raceways in 2008 raised safety concerns about the disrepair of the tail race. An engineering report completed in 2009 identified the tail race as a life safety hazard. Personnel are presently prohibited from working within this section of the facility.

To overcome facility disrepair and complete project objectives a separate sampling/trapping structure was fabricated. This structure was placed in the broodstock holding pond/raceway. This has resulted in a significant net loss of about 75% in the total amount of area Chinook salmon can be trapped, sampled and sorted. Since this new sampling/trapping structure is located within the broodstock pond/raceway the total amount of area Chinook salmon can be held for broodstock is significantly reduced by approximately 30%.

Previous (pre-1999) smolt releases were directly into Crooked Creek without imprinting. Since 2000 smolt are held in one holding pond/raceway while the DVR pass thru system is operated in the other pond/raceway for adults and resident fish.

Challenges

Approximately 50% of the area previously available to trap, sample, sort and hold broodstock is no longer available because of facility disrepair. With a smaller area there are environmental concerns (dissolved oxygen and water temp) which may lead to increased mortality rates.

Fish returning to the weir during the early part of the run are typically *green* and do not hold well as broodstock and die before maturity as compared to later in the run when fish are more likely to be *ripe*. Therefore only ripe fish are held because we do not have the capacity to hold green fish to maturity. During the first week of July or later is when we typically begin to hold 100% ripe broodstock ready to spawn.

Fish movement into the facility generally occurs through the evening and into early morning hours. Without an automated pass thru DVR system fish passage, run-time migration will be delayed because the small trap area will necessitate that it be closed each night to prevent overfilling/crowding of Chinook salmon. The fish could be trapped in the tail race but the life safety issue with the falling wall would need to be addressed if we require personnel to work in the tail raceway.

For us to collect additional broodstock and cull surplus hatchery fish, operations at Crooked Creek would be changed substantially.

- The DVR system would be discontinued
- Fish handling and handling mortality would increase because 100% of the run would be trapped, netted, sorted for passage, broodstock, culling and sampling.
- Staffing increase would mean additional technicians would be needed to work evenings and weekends to collect, sort, cull and sample adult Chinook salmon.
- Overtime by existing staff would also need funding.
- Funding will need to be put aside for Department of Transportation costs (truck, fuel and maintenance), cellular phones, personal protective equipment and miscellaneous equipment and supplies. Freezers and totes would also need to be purchased to accommodate culling of hatchery-produced fish. Oxygen tanks would need to be rented as a fail safe to use with existing aerating equipment.

Increasing the number of smolt released will also be challenging. We currently hold smolt one week or longer and to the best of our knowledge are at capacity. Imprinting additional numbers of smolt or holding 50% more means higher densities, higher biomass. We are uncertain if we can do this because of capacity. New gates, damming boards and smolt panels will need to be constructed accruing additional costs. Aerating equipment and oxygen systems should also be purchased in the event there are environmental problems (i.e., water flow into the facility).

Egg-take procedures and personnel costs for egg takes should remain similar for Soldotna staff although repeated or several egg-take events are likely to occur (i.e., 3 egg takes instead of 1). Otolith collection of naturally produced fish is slated to be discontinued after 2013 alleviating an extra task. CWT tag recoveries will continue to be collected until 2015 when returning hatchery-produced fish should not be tagged. CWT recoveries of culled surplus hatchery-produced fish will require funding for shipment to the tag lab and will be an additional task at Crooked Creek.

Budget Increase

Base Project Total: \$108,400 (includes 9 mos. of FB I (64.1k))

PCN	Title	(range)	Step	MO	MH	OT	HAZ	GR	SW	SB	Salary
11-4125	FB I	14	F/G			110					\$5,829
11-4149	FWT II	9	C/C			30					\$1,007
11-4214	FWT II	9	A/A			30					\$950
NEW	FWT II	9	A/A	1.5	2.0	20			150		\$8,889
NEW	FWT II	9	A/A	1.5	2.0	20			150		\$8,889
NEW	FWT II	9	A/A	1.5	2.0	20			150		\$8,889
Total:											\$34,453

Note: Salary calculations are based on the FY14 RQ Salary Calculator in TAZ.

Account Code	Description	Comments	Amount
73226	Freight	CWT shipping	\$750
73404	Cellular phones	Telecommunications (cellular phones)	\$200
73421	SEF Fuel A87	DOT vehicle expenses	\$1,200
73424	SEF SVC/PRT A87 Maintenance	DOT maintenance	\$500
73428	SEF F/C A87	DOT lease accrual	\$1,000
74482	Clothing and protective gear	Waders/boots/rain jackets/gloves	\$2,200
74525	Non lab supplies	Freezer/totes/aerating system/sunshade	\$3,500
74691	Building materials	Aluminum gates/smolt screens/dam boards	\$1,200
74753	Bottled gas	Bottled oxygen/bottle rentals	\$4,000
Total			\$14,550

Additional staff and overtime as well as estimated equipment needs increase costs as follows: Estimated Project Increase Total: \$49,003 (no contingency).

Management Recommendations

In order to achieve the sustainable escapement goal of 650 to 1,700 naturally produced Chinook salmon, and to achieve the increased collection of naturally produced broodstock spawning pairs as well as hatchery-produced spawning pairs for egg-take increases, changes to current regulations will be needed. Standard regulations include the use of bait and multiple hooks starting May 16 through the course of the early run. Standard regulations provide opportunity to harvest naturally produced Chinook salmon on only Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The daily bag limit during these days is one naturally produced Chinook salmon per day. The daily bag limit of hatchery-produced Chinook salmon throughout the season is two fish per day.

Harvest of Chinook salmon has averaged 1,726 fish from 2008 to 2011. The average number of naturally produced to hatchery-produced Chinook salmon as measured in the Kasilof River creel survey from 2008 to 2010 was 333. Savings of naturally produced Chinook salmon to the weir would be approximately 560 fish (Table 3). Escapements have been at or below the lower end of the goal of 650 fish, 3 of the last 4 years. To achieve the escapement goal and to increase the egg takes from mature/spawning Chinook salmon, we recommend eliminating harvest opportunity of naturally produced Chinook salmon for 2013. A reduction in the standard daily bag limit of hatchery-produced Chinook salmon from two a day to one a day is also recommended. This would increase the likelihood of doubling the run of Chinook salmon to the

Crooked Creek facility in 2013 and avoid a scenario similar to 2012 when no naturally produced Chinook salmon were obtained for egg takes, and only a few hatchery-produced Chinook salmon were available due to a low run to the weir of each type (633 naturally produced fish and 163 hatchery produced fish). These escapements occurred in a year when the sport fishery was restricted to achieve escapement.

Appendix Table 3. Historical summary of early-run Kasilof River/Crooked Creek Chinook salmon stocks, 1996–2012.

Year	Harvest ^a			Run to Weir ^b			Total Run			Spawning Escapement ^b		
	Total	Naturally Produced	Hatchery-Produced	Total	Naturally Produced	Hatchery-Produced	Total	Naturally Produced	Hatchery-Produced	Total	Naturally Produced	Hatchery-Produced
1996	5,295	ND	ND	2,224	ND	ND	7,519	ND	ND	764	ND	ND
1997 ^c	5,627	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1998 ^c	4,202	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1999	7,597	ND	ND	1,791	1,559	232	9,388	ND	ND	1,397	ND	ND
2000	8,815	ND	ND	1,416	1,224	192	10,231	ND	ND	1,077	ND	ND
2001	7,488	ND	ND	2,586	2,122	464	10,074	ND	ND	2,315	ND	ND
2002 ^d	4,791	ND	ND	3,326	2,526	800	8,117	2,526	800	2,708	ND	ND
2003 ^d	3,090	0	3,090	4,127	2,923	1,204	7,217	2,923	4,294	3,597	ND	ND
2004 ^d	2,407	0	2,407	4,873	2,641	2,232	7,280	2,641	4,639	4,356	2,196	2,160
2005 ^e	2,665	572	2,093	3,168	2,108	1,060	5,833	2,680	3,153	2,936	1,909	1,027
2006 ^e	2,489	1,057	1,432	2,646	1,589	1,057	5,135	2,646	2,489	2,569	1,516	1,053
2007 ^e	2,654	1,107	1,547	1,527	1,038	489	4,181	2,145	2,036	1,452	965	487
2008 ^e	1,984	832	1,129	1,414	1,018	396	3,398	1,850	1,525	1,181	879	302
2009 ^e	1,532	576	956	929	674	255	2,461	1,250	1,211	734	617	117
2010 ^{e,f}	1,333	273	1,060	1,352	1,090	262	2,685	1,363	1,322	1,348	1,088	260
2011 ^{e,g}	2,054	ND	ND	933	677	256	2,987	ND	ND	782	654	128
2012 ^h	NA	ND	ND	796	633	163	NA	ND	ND	731	631	100
Mean (2008–2012)	1,726	560	1,048	1,085	818	266	2,883	1,488	1,353	955	774	181

Source: Cope 2011, 2012; Howe et al. 2001a-d, Walker et al. 2003; Jennings et al. 2004, 2006a-b, 2007, 2009a-b, 2010a-b; G. B. Jennings, Sport Fish Program Coordinator, ADF&G, Anchorage, personal communication.

Note: ND = no data collected.

^a 1996–2003 data from Statewide Harvest Survey; 2004–2010 data from inseason creel survey. Data does not include harvest from Kasilof River personal use fishery. 2011 data will not be available until Fall 2012 SWHS estimates are completed.

^b Excludes age-0.1 fish 1999–2012; Return includes broodstock, facility mortalities, and escapement.

^c Weir not operational.

^d Retention of naturally produced Chinook salmon prohibited by EO for part of the 2002 season. The hatchery contribution to the harvest was not estimated for 2002 due to nonrepresentative sampling and an unmarked fraction of fish, and for 2003 because the creel sampling design did not allow for harvest estimates to be generated. Prior to 2004, hatchery returns were not marked at a rate of 100%.

^e Retention of naturally produced Chinook salmon limited to Tuesdays and Saturdays in 2005, then changed by EO in 2006–2007 to include Thursdays; in 2008 regulations were changed to allow retention of naturally produced Chinook salmon on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only, with a limit of 2 Chinook salmon per day of which only one may be naturally produced ~ annual limits apply.

^f Retention of naturally produced Chinook salmon prohibited by EO from 6/5/10–6/17/10.

^g Creel survey discontinued in 2011.

^h Retention of naturally produced Chinook salmon prohibited by EO from 6/15/12–6/30/12. Bait and multiple hooks prohibited by EO from 6/22/12 to 6/30/12.

Eklutna Tail Race (Terminal Harvest Site) Stocking Increase Discussion (Chinook and coho salmon)

Existing fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 16,000 angler days in the last 10 years split between fishing for Chinook and coho salmon. The average catch and harvest of Chinook salmon over this period was 950 and 500, respectively. Catch and harvest for coho salmon was 5,700 and 4,300, respectively. The fishery is prosecuted nearly entirely from the shore. A recently upgraded parking area complete with dumpsters and latrines is the primary access site for bank anglers. The fishery is prosecuted almost completely from shore.

Existing release:

Chinook salmon: During the last 5 years ADF&G has released an average of 125,000 10 g Chinook salmon smolt with a presumed smolt to adult survival of 1%. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. Assuming a low survival rate, tripling the number released would afford the best potential for achieving the existing return goal of 4,000 Chinook salmon. This terminal Chinook salmon fishery poses little threat to wild stock fish as the nearest wild stocks are a considerable distance away and located in different watersheds.

Coho salmon: During the last 5 years ADF&G has released an average of 90,000 20 g coho salmon smolt with a presumed smolt to adult survival of 4%. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery and it appears that this fishery has the capacity to support double the current harvest level and an increase in angler days of effort without compromising the local wild stocks that are proximate to this location.

Broodstock:

Chinook salmon: We have taken an average of 1.1 million Chinook salmon eggs over the last 5 years with a permitted capacity of 2.15 million from Ship Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear an additional 335,000 Chinook salmon eggs for the Eklutna project. With these additional eggs the Eklutna release could be increased from 150,000 to about 400,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 4,000 angler days and harvest of 3,500 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would occur in July 2013 with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Coho: We have taken an average of 1.1 million coho salmon eggs over the last 5 years with a permitted capacity to take 11.5 million. If broodstock were available we could take and rear an additional 267,000 coho salmon eggs specifically for the Eklutna project to accomplish a release of about 200,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 4,000 angler days and harvest of 3,500 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would occur in July 2013 with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost:

Chinook salmon: Currently we spend approximately \$100,000 on the Chinook salmon program, which is all related to hatchery brood collection and rearing expenses. An additional \$250,000 in hatchery expenses plus \$14,000 for costs associated with imprinting Chinook salmon smolt at the

Tailrace (added to Palmer Area office egg-take budget) would be needed to accommodate increased releases at this site. Total annual costs would be \$265,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Coho: Currently we spend approximately \$100,000 on this coho salmon program, which is all related to hatchery brood collection and rearing expenses. An additional \$50,000 in hatchery expenses would be needed to accommodate increased releases at this site. Total annual costs would be \$100,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez or Eklutna Hatchery if the latter was upgraded via capital investment to get the hatchery back in operation.

Willow\Deception Creek Stocking Increase Discussion (Chinook salmon)

Existing fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 22,000 angler days in the last 10 years. The average catch and harvest of Chinook salmon over this period was 7,500 and 2,000, respectively. Approximately 40% of the annual harvest is hatchery fish. The fishery is prosecuted nearly entirely from shore. A large parking area maintained by DNR Parks and complete with dumpsters and latrines is the primary access site for bank anglers. This access is designed for high volume day use and camping.

Existing release: During the last 5 years we have released 134,000 11g Chinook salmon smolt with a presumed smolt to adult survival of 1%. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. Assuming a low survival rate, tripling the number released would afford the best potential for achieving the existing return goal of 4,000 Chinook salmon without compromising the local wild stocks that are proximate to this location.

Broodstock: We have taken an average of 346,000 Chinook salmon eggs over the last 5 years with a permitted capacity to take 1,570,000 from Deception Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear an additional 335,000 Chinook salmon eggs for the Deception Creek release and increase that release to about 400,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 4,000 angler days and harvest of 3,500 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would occur in July 2013 with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost: Currently we spend approximately \$100,000 on the Chinook salmon program related to hatchery rearing expenses plus \$12,500 to operate a brood collection weir on Deception Creek. An additional \$250,000 in hatchery expenses plus an additional \$18,500 for increased cost of operating the brood collection weir would be needed to accommodate increased releases at this site. Total annual costs would be \$268,500 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Potential for New Stocking Projects

Several new stocking locations have been considered: Goose Creek, Sheep Creek, Montana Creek, King River, Little Susitna River, Fox River, Stiriski Creek, Resurrection River, Kenai River, and Deep Creek. Most if not all of these locations would present regulatory and logistical challenges due to the presence of wild Chinook salmon stocks. This would also increase the number of individual stocks being reared beyond the isolation capacity of the WJHSFH. To support production and release of additional Chinook salmon stocks and greater numbers of fish, the Eklutna Hatchery (owned by CIAA) or the Fort Richardson Hatchery would need to be returned to full operational capacity, upgraded to provide temperature control and additional staff would be required to care for the fish and new weirs and field crews would need to be mobilized to collect eggs and segregate returning adults. To complete structural improvements etc. would take at 1 full year and the ability to enact a fast track construction contract. It is estimated that cost for this capital work could range between \$1 and \$3 million depending on long term expectations for these programs. (CIAA has completed some preliminary engineering for the Eklutna Hatchery.)

Detailed Project Narrative

Little Susitna River Discussion

Existing fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 30,000 angler days in the last 10 years, about half of which is associated with Chinook salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of Chinook salmon over this period was 4,500 and 2,300, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system. Boat and bank angling is accommodated by two major access sites, one of which is the Little Susitna Public Use Facility. The facility, owned by the department and operated by DNR Parks, is the primary access site and is designed for high volume day use and camping and includes a concrete hardened boat launch.

Existing release: None. Chinook salmon have never been stocked into the Little Susitna River.

Broodstock: Initially, broodstock would be collected at the weir currently being operated on the lower river for Chinook and coho salmon. Later, brood would be collected via weir operated on a tributary of the upper Little Susitna River, such as Government Creek or Nancy Lake Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear 400,000 Chinook salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 300,000 smolt annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 10,000 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 1%, harvest could increase by 3,000 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would occur in July 2013 with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost: A small broodstock weir would cost about \$10,000 to build and \$30,000 to operate (\$40,000 first year, \$30,000 subsequent years) during the month of July and early August annually (cost based off projected expenses of a similar program at Deception Creek). Hatchery expenses would approximate \$300,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be ~\$330,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Montana Creek Discussion

Existing fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 17,000 angler days in the last 10 years, about two thirds of which is associated with Chinook salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of Chinook salmon over this period was 3,700 and 1,100, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system. A large parking area maintained by DNR Parks and complete with dumpsters and latrines is the primary access site for bank anglers. This access is designed for high volume day use and camping.

Existing release: None. Chinook salmon have never been stocked into Montana Creek.

Broodstock: Broodstock would be collected initially (2013 and 2014) via weir planned to be operated on the lower mainstem as part of a separate project funded by the Alaska Energy Authority to assess Chinook and coho salmon abundance on the Susitna River. Smolt could potentially be stocked into Sawyer Creek, a small tributary to lower Montana Creek where Chinook salmon likely do not currently exist. Subsequent years' brood, beginning in 2016 could be collected via weir within Sawyer Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear 400,000 Chinook salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 300,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 10,000 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 1%, harvest could increase by 3,000 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would occur in July 2013 with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost: A broodstock weir would cost about \$10,000 to build and \$30,000 to operate (\$40,000 first year, \$30,000 subsequent years) during the month of July and early August annually (cost based off projected expenses of a similar program at Deception Creek). Hatchery expenses would approximate \$300,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be \$330,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Sunshine Creek Discussion

Existing fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 3,000 angler days in the last 10 years, about half of which is associated with Chinook salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of Chinook salmon over this period was 210 and 120, respectively. No Chinook salmon are known to spawn in this system. Presently, Chinook salmon caught near the mouth area are destined for upstream fisheries. No hatchery fish currently return to this system. A small parking area owned by the Borough is the only access to this site. All fishing is from the bank along a small section of the stream.

Existing release: None. Chinook salmon have never been stocked into Sunshine Creek.

Broodstock: If broodstock were available we could take and rear 70,000 Chinook salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 50,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 1,500 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 1%, harvest could increase by 500 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would

occur in July 2013 on an adjacent system such as Montana Creek with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost: Likely no weir would be needed if brood could be collected from an adjacent system the first year and from upper tributaries to Sunshine Creek in subsequent years. Brood could not come from adjacent systems with established escapement goals, if those goals are not being made. Cost for Palmer staff time and gear for brood collection would approximate \$15,000. Hatchery expenses would approximate \$50,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be \$65,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Caswell Creek Discussion

Existing Fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 1,900 angler days in the last 10 years, about half of which is associated with Chinook salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of Chinook salmon over this period was 500 and 100, respectively. No Chinook salmon are known to spawn in this system. Presently, Chinook salmon caught near the mouth area are destined for upstream fisheries. No hatchery fish currently return to this system. Access is off the Parks Highway to a parking and campsite area maintained by the department. Amenities include campsites, vault latrine, and trail access to the creek. All fishing is from the bank along a small section of the stream.

Existing release: None. Chinook salmon have never been stocked into Caswell Creek.

Broodstock: If broodstock were available we could take and rear 70,000 Chinook salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 50,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 1,500 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 1%, harvest could increase by 500 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would occur in July 2013 on an adjacent system such as Deception Creek with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost: Likely no weir would be needed if brood could be collected from an adjacent system with an established stocking program such as Willow Creek. Brood could not come from adjacent systems with established escapement goals if those goals are not being achieved. Cost for Palmer staff time and gear for brood collection would be negligible if brood were collected from Deception Creek. Hatchery expenses would approximate \$50,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be \$50,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

King River Discussion

Existing Fishery: No fishery currently exists. An unknown, but likely small number of Chinook salmon are produced by this system which drains into the Matanuska. No hatchery fish currently return to this system. Access is off the Glenn Highway to a parking and campsite area which is owned by the Borough and not maintained. Fishing would be entirely shore based, likely near the mouth. This would be an experimental fishery in the sense that it is unknown whether fish would hold near the mouth long enough to be susceptible to the fishery; an unknown number

could easily escape the fishery to spawn upstream if fish did not stage in the Matanuska prior to ascending King River.

Existing release: None. Chinook salmon have never been stocked into King River.

Broodstock: If broodstock were available from Ship Creek we could take and rear 135,000 Chinook salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 100,000 annually. Potential angler opportunity could be about 2,000 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 1%, harvest could increase by 1,000 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish would be harvested within the fresh water fishery. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An egg take would occur in July 2013 with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost: Likely no weir would be needed if brood could be collected from Ship Creek. Hatchery expenses would approximate \$100,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be \$100,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Coho Salmon Stocking Sites in Upper Cook Inlet

Little Susitna River Discussion

Existing Fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 30,000 angler days in the last 10 years, about half of which is associated with coho salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of coho salmon over this period was 17,300 and 11,700, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system. Boat and bank angling is accommodated by two major access sites, one of which is the Little Susitna Public Use Facility. The facility, owned by the department and operated by State Parks, is the primary access site and is designed for high volume day use and camping and includes a concrete hardened boat launch.

Existing release: None. Coho salmon have been stocked into the Little Susitna River in the past. Smolt were initially (1985) released into Nancy Lake which drains by Nancy Lake Creek into the Little Susitna. This project would require beaver dam removal and annual pike suppression in Nancy Lake if Nancy Lake and its tributaries (Lilly Creek) were to be used for releases or brood collection as was done in the past. Wild stock coho salmon exist in the Little Susitna; however, none were thought to return to Lilly Creek prior to past stocking efforts.

Broodstock: Broodstock would be collected via a tributary of the Little Susitna River, such as Nancy Lake Creek or Lilly Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear 200,000 coho salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 150,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 6,000 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 4%, harvest could increase by 6,000 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. An egg take would occur in September 2013 with smolt release occurring in June 2015. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2015 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT if required.

Additional cost: Broodstock collection would cost about \$15,000 to fund two people for one month in September. Hatchery expenses would approximate \$150,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be \$165,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Sunshine Creek Discussion

Existing Fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 3,000 angler days in the last 10 years, about half of which is associated with coho salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of coho salmon over this period was 3,500 and 2,100, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system that does produce a relatively small return of coho salmon. The fishery is prosecuted nearly entirely from shore. Public can access this fishery off the Parks Highway at mile 102.5 with borough maintained access. There is a small gravel parking area with a foot trail to Sunshine Creek.

Existing release: None. Coho salmon have never been stocked into Sunshine Creek. This project would require beaver dam removal.

Broodstock: If broodstock were available we could take and rear 100,000 coho salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 75,000 smolt annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 1,500 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 4%, harvest could increase by 3,000 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. An egg take would occur in September 2013 with smolt release occurring in June 2015. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2015 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT if required.

Additional cost: We would spend approximately \$15,000 for the cost of brood collection plus \$75,000 for hatchery rearing expenses. Total annual costs would be \$90,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Willow Creek (coho salmon) Discussion

Existing Fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 22,000 angler days in the last 10 years, about half of which associated with coho salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of coho salmon over this period was 6,600 and 3,600, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system that does produce a relatively small return of coho salmon. The fishery is prosecuted nearly entirely from shore. A large parking area maintained by State Parks and complete with dumpsters and latrines is the primary access site for bank anglers. This access is designed for high volume day use and camping.

Existing release: None. Willow Creek has never been stocked with coho salmon.

Broodstock: The weir currently used for the Chinook salmon program could be used to collect coho brood from the existing wild stock in Deception Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear 160,000 coho salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 120,000 annually into Deception Creek. Presuming a smolt to adult survival of 4%, harvest could increase by 4,800 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2014 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. An

egg take would occur in July 2013 with smolt release occurring in May 2014. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT.

Additional cost: A broodstock weir would cost about \$30,000 to operate August through September. Hatchery expenses would approximate \$120,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be \$150,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Montana Creek Discussion

Existing Fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 17,400 angler days in the last 10 years, about half of which is associated with coho salmon fishing. The average catch and harvest of coho salmon over this period was 5,500 and 3,200, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system that does produce a return of coho salmon. The fishery is prosecuted nearly entirely from shore. Public can access this fishery off the Parks Highway at various campgrounds, including one state facility with dumpsters, latrines, and trails; and foot access off Yoder Road.

Existing release: None. Coho salmon have never been stocked into Montana Creek

Broodstock: Broodstock would be collected initially (2013 and 2014) via weir planned to be operated on the lower mainstem as part of a separate project funded by the Alaska Energy Authority to assess Chinook and coho salmon abundance on the Susitna River. Smolt could potentially be stocked into Sawyer Creek, a small tributary to lower Montana Creek. Wild stock coho likely utilize Sawyer Creek for spawning. Subsequent years' brood, beginning in 2016 could be collected via weir within Sawyer Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear 150,000 coho eggs to accomplish a release of about 120,000 annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 4,000 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 4%, harvest could increase by 4,800 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. An egg take would occur in September 2013 with smolt release occurring in June 2015. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2015 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT if required.

Additional cost: A broodstock weir would cost about \$10,000 to build and \$30,000 to operate (\$40,000 first year, \$30,000 subsequent years) August through September. Hatchery expenses would approximate \$120,000 for this program. Total annual costs would be \$150,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.

Caswell Creek Discussion

Existing Fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 1,900 angler days in the last 10 years. The average catch and harvest of coho salmon over this period was 900 and 530, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system that does produce a relatively small return of coho salmon. The fishery is prosecuted nearly entirely from shore. Public can access this fishery off the Parks Highway at mile 84.9 via state maintained facility complete with temporary latrines and parking.

Existing release: None. Coho salmon have not been stocked into Caswell Creek.

Broodstock: Broodstock would be collected from Caswell Creek. If broodstock were available we could take and rear 135,000 coho salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 100,000 smolt annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 1,500 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 4%, harvest could increase by 4,000 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. An egg take would occur in September 2013 with smolt release occurring in June 2015. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2015 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT if required.

Additional cost: We would spend approximately \$100,000 on the coho salmon program related to hatchery rearing expenses plus \$15 for brood collection. Total additional costs would be \$115,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery

Cottonwood Creek Discussion

Existing Fishery: The existing sport fishery has averaged about 2,500 angler days in the last 10 years. The average catch and harvest of coho salmon over this period was 1,000 and 700, respectively. No hatchery fish currently return to this system that does produce a relatively small return of coho salmon. The fishery is prosecuted nearly entirely from shore, canoe, and with limited off-road vehicle access. Public can access this fishery off the Hayfield Road at the southwest end of Fairview Loop Road.

Existing release: None. Coho salmon have been stocked in the past (1977–1991) with broodstock coming primarily from Big Lake (Fish Creek system) and secondarily from Cottonwood Lake.

Broodstock: Broodstock would be collected from Cottonwood Lake. If broodstock were available we could take and rear 135,000 coho salmon eggs to accomplish a release of about 100,000 smolt annually. Potential additional angler opportunity could be an additional 1,500 angler days and presuming a smolt to adult survival of 4%, harvest could increase by 4,000 fish annually with a program that persists for the next 5 years. The bulk of these fish are harvested within the fresh water fishery. An egg take would occur in September 2013 with smolt release occurring in June 2015. If smolts were released from this program in spring 2015 the first adult returns would be available to this fishery in 2016. Marking would be via otolith banding or CWT if required.

Additional cost: We would spend approximately \$15,000 for the cost of brood collection plus \$100,000 for hatchery rearing expenses. Total annual costs would be \$115,000 to allow for this increase in opportunity.

Rearing location: William Jack Hernandez Hatchery or Eklutna Hatchery.



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**

GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

**Department of Labor and
Workforce Development**

Office of the Commissioner

Post Office Box 111149

Juneau, Alaska 99811

Main: 907.465.2700

Fax: 907.465.2784

February 13, 2013

The Honorable Kevin Meyer, Co-Chair Senate Finance
The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair Senate Finance
The Honorable Anna Fairclough, Vice-Chair Senate Finance
State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senators Meyer, Kelly, and Fairclough,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide your committee with an overview of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development's FY2014 Capital budget requests. Provided below are responses to inquiries raised during the hearing.

Question: Confirm the age of the AVTEC Heavy Equipment Shop.

Answer: The building was constructed in 1975.

Question: Please provide the useful life of the software used for the Maritime Simulator upgrade, and the anticipated number of students served.

Answer: The useful life of the Maritime Simulator upgrade is a minimum of 10-12 years. The Alaska Vocational Technical Center (AVTEC) anticipates training roughly 475 individuals per year on the upgraded system.

Question: Please provide the useful life of the software used for the Mobile Mine Machine Simulator, and the anticipated number of students served.

Answer: The useful life of the Mobile Mine Machine Simulator is a minimum of 10-15 years. The University of Alaska Mining and Petroleum Training Service (MAPTS) program anticipates training roughly 400 individuals per year, without additional instructional staff, on the simulator.

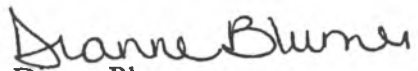
Question: Does the university have the resources available to operate this simulator in their existing budget?

Answer: MAPTS has existing instructional staff that will be able to utilize this simulator to train roughly 400 students per year primarily in the Fairbanks area. With additional resources MAPTS could train more students on this simulator in more locations. There is obviously an operating cost associated with moving even a mobile simulator, especially to off road locations.

The Honorable Kevin Meyer
The Honorable Pete Kelly
The Honorable Anna Fairclough
February 13, 2013
Page 2

Please let me know if you have any questions. I welcome the opportunity to speak with you further on these or any other topics related to the department.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dianne Blumer".

Dianne Blumer
Commissioner

CITY OF SEWARD

P.O. Box 167
410 Adams Street
Seward, Alaska 99664-0167



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April 1, 2013

Honorable members of the 28th Alaska Legislature State Finance Committee,

The Alaska Vocational and Technical Center (AVTEC) has had a long and productive history in Seward, and we are proud of their record of training work-ready graduates from every region of the state and in just about every field of expertise.

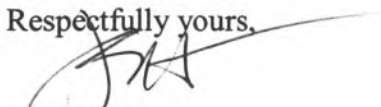
Of particular statewide significance right now is AVTEC's focus on filling workforce needs in emerging and expanding industries in Alaska. As oil and gas exploration in the Bering and Chukchi Seas enters a renewed period of activity and overall commercial vessel traffic in the arctic regions continues to increase, travel and certified bridge crews will be necessary. AVTEC is one of a very few maritime training facilities in the US and as the lead facility in the nation's only arctic state, should be where the new workforce is attending to get new certifications being required by the world's maritime regulatory agencies. Upgrades to AVTEC's bridge simulator, as described on their CAPSIS request, are needed to realize this goal.

As a state we all need more production from our onshore oil facilities, and that depends on people and machinery to get oil to market. AVTEC has an unequalled record of job placement for heavy machinery mechanics and pipe welders. The current equipment shop and training site is outgrown, deficient in code compliance and in great need of relocation into a safer and bigger facility. AVTEC has provided detailed back up for this in their CAPSIS request.

Finally, AVTEC operates and maintains sixteen state owned buildings in Seward that face operational obsolescence due to deferred maintenance; Items ranging from heaters to fire alarms. The requested \$968,000 appropriation will address the most critical needs.

AVTEC, as a state organization, continues to train Alaskans for jobs in the State's industries. The City of Seward supports their request and your favorable consideration.

Respectfully yours,



Jim Hunt,
City Manager

KODIAK LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kodiak_LIO@akleg.gov
907-486-8116/ phone, 907-486-5264/fax

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME: Anjuli Grantham
 REPRESENTING: Alaska Historical Society
 BILL#/ SUBJECT: SB 18
 COMMITTEE & HEARING DATE: SENATE FINANCE
4-1-2013

I am writing in support of the Governor's inclusion of \$20 million dollars for the State Library, Archives + Museum building project. This year we had the site ground breaking, and now we are seeking the final \$50 million to complete this project. The SLAM facility not only holds our state's historic treasures, it provides critical support to museums + historical societies across the state. Please continue in supporting the SLAM project.



Alaska SeaLife Center
w i n d o w s t o t h e s e a

April 1, 2013

Alaska State Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senate Finance Committee Members:

Thank you for arranging for today's Statewide Public Testimony Session regarding the FY2014 State Capital Budget. The Alaska SeaLife Center has submitted several requests for consideration in this budget. I would like to take this opportunity to draw special attention to our top two priorities, which will provide funding for projects and equipment that are vital to our organization's long-term sustainability.

- 1) Veterinary and emergency oil spill response equipment
- 2) Critical building and equipment repairs, upgrades and replacements

Components included in our request for veterinary and emergency oil spill response equipment are vital to the Center's ability to meet regulatory and permit requirements. An equally important benefit to upgrading this equipment is that it will enable us to maintain and build our capacity to respond to events involving oiled wildlife or endangered ice seal species. Ensuring that adequate veterinary care equipment and infrastructure is in place before it is needed will become increasingly important over the coming years.

Critical building and equipment repairs, upgrades and replacements included in our second priority request collectively represent a singular facility improvement. The Center is in its 15th year of operation, and much of the equipment and infrastructure installed with the building are nearing the end of their useful lives. Elements in this funding request will safeguard the reliable function of this infrastructure, which is paramount to the safety of Alaska SeaLife Center staff, animals and visitors.

We are grateful for the legislature's support of our organization in the past and hope you will continue to be champions for our great state's only public aquarium. I urge you to support these requests, which are an investment in Alaska's oceans and the people who depend on them.

Sincerely,

Tara Riemer Jones, Ph.D.
President and CEO



CITY & BOROUGH of YAKUTAT

P.O. Box 160
Yakutat, Alaska 99689
Phone (907) 784-3323
Fax (907) 784-3281

April 1, 2013

Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99689

Dear Members of Senate Finance:

Just like some private sector businesses, all of your Alaska municipalities are major employers of Alaskans. And, like the private sector, our production in the area of public services such as road maintenance, utilities, police and fire protection, transportation infrastructure maintenance and education has been reduced by escalating costs.

The dollars you give us through capital project and municipal revenue sharing are used to put Alaskans to work building and maintaining our State's base economic strength. We hire Alaskan workers, Alaskan lawyers, Alaskan engineers, Alaskan planners and, whenever possible, the money is spent in Alaska to purchase Alaska products. The dollars you give Alaskan municipalities feed the economic multipliers of our State to the maximum degree possible.

Like all municipal governments, the City and Borough of Yakutat performs absolutely necessary functions that support private entrepreneurs. We keep their power system going and maintain roads so their customers can access their businesses. We maintain our harbors so charter and commercial fishermen can access the resources that underpin our local economy. We operate our schools so that businesses have a new generation of intelligent and capable young people for the local and statewide workforce. Municipalities really need your continued help in dealing with escalating operating costs just so we can continue these vital core functions. Municipal revenue sharing and capital projects deserve priority consideration and I respectfully request you give it same.

I sincerely thank you for your consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frank L. Ryman'.

Frank L. "Skip" Ryman, Manager
City and Borough of Yakutat

Wilbur R. Hootch, Mayor of Second Class City of Emmonak

Alaska State finance Committee- SB18

April 1, 2013

Honorable Kevin Myers, Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chairs and members of the Alaska State Finance Committee,

I would like to emphasize SB21 and SB 23 which will include SB18 on Capital Projects.

I would like to address what some oil companies said about after adjustments were made to SB21. Oil Companies executive said that the fresh proposal does not provide enough tax breaks and said they would not promise big investments to Alaska.

SB23 explains, the interior delegation(Fairbanks region) is interested in strengthening ties between the interior and Yukon Kuskokwim region. The election districts of our region of Senators and representatives that combines Western Alaska are focused on building relations. On development of infrastructures linking communities reasonable close together in proximity such that each of the communities and residents benefit from shared connectivity's, i.e.: Roads, airports, electrical interties, economic development and education.

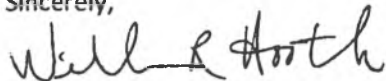
Our region has long been in disaster since the 1980's when our fall chums were cut off by State of Alaska, Alaska Department of Fish and Game and now our Yukon River Chinook is in disaster since the years 2000 to date.

Another issue I like to emphasize is our Port and Dock is ready to accommodate the steadily increasing vessels traffic at the Yukon River system.

A safe and efficient transshipment port and dock facility is essential. The City of Emmonak has completed design and engineering studies for such a port and dock facility. This project has been permitted and job ready.

As the legislature please consider energy to provide LNG to interior Alaska, I suggest that the legislatures consider "completing projects already undertaken" We respectfully urge members to consider funding this particular port and dock project hereby accomplishing fiscal control, energy distribution through enhanced transportation infrastructure and focusing limited funding on "job ready" projects.

Sincerely,



Wilbur R. Hootch

Mayor of Second Class

City of Emmonak

Martin B. Moore Sr. testimony

Alaska State Finance Committee-SB18

April 01, 2013

Honorable Kevin Meyers, Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chairs and members of Alaska State Finance Committee,

Good afternoon and thank you for this opportunity to testify to SB18, The Fiscal Year 2014 Capital Budget.

My Name is Martin B. Moore Sr., City Manager of Emmonak, located on the Lower Yukon River Delta. Emmonak is a transportation hub community with approximately 800 residents. My area is better known as Wade Hampton Census District. Communities have greater than 8,500 residents. I served in the State House of Representatives in this area 1971-1972.

The Yukon River is our life blood; both for fishing and for transportation.

The Port of Emmonak currently consists a river bank. This presents very unsafe loading and offloading conditions for industry.

Recognizing the unsafe conditions and dealing with increased traffic at the barge landing, the City of Emmonak developed professional engineering documents for the construction of a modern efficient port project that would serve commerce in the region. The design envisions a \$16 million project: Phase I is \$10 million for Phase I funding of the Port of Emmonak in the original version of HB286 in the 27th Legislature. Unfortunately, the final version of the bill had reduced the request to \$3.0 million.

On behalf of the City of Emmonak and the residents of the Wade Hampton Census District and in recognition of the many businesses on the Yukon River, I urge Senate Finance Committee members to consider funding the remaining \$7.0 million to complete Phase I of the port project.

on March 04, 05, 2013 Calista, YDFDA, Newtok and City of Emmonak visited Governor's specialist John Moller, 8 Senators, 8 Representatives, State agencies and U.S. Senator Mark Begich. We appreciate this opportunity and we thank you.

Senator Bishop and Senator Kelly, welcome both to the SFIN Committee. As "upriver" Senators, I ask you to consider assisting Senator Hoffman in his efforts on his new district which includes our region. Ask businesses in Fairbanks about our current facility, they will tell you our need is genuine and our approach is measured. Emmonak Corporation purchased thousands of gallons of propane from Jack Cochill at Nenana for downriver communities. We want to be a part of the Fairbanks LNG and Propane distribution concept. The Yukon River is the highway to get product from the interior to the coastline or returning empty containers from the coastal region back for re-supply.

Our project is job ready, it's permitted and our very impoverished region could use the jobs. Our in-region commercial fishery businesses desperately need modern safe loading facilities.

Senator Meyers, You spoke of focusing the committee's attention on "partially funded" projects; Senator, we qualify under that threshold.

Please support the region, support the Governor in his early efforts and let's get a functioning port at the mouth of our state's largest river system.

Thank you.

Information for Senator Hoffman
for of Emmonak

CITY OF EMMONAK, ALASKA ORDINANCE NO. 08-06

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EMMONAK, ALASKA,
ENACTING EMMONAK CITY CODE CHAPTER 18.08, PORT FACILITIES.

BE IT ORDAINED By The City Council of the City of Emmonak, Alaska, that:

Section 1. Chapter 18.08 of the Emmonak City Code is enacted to read as follows:

Chapter 18.08

CITY PORT

18.08.010. City port. The city port consists of the city dock, the adjacent waters located within the city limits, and adjacent city-owned land that the city council designates from time to time by resolution for port uses.

18.08.020. Administration of city port. (a) There shall be a port administrator, who shall be the city manager or a city employee designated by the city manager from time to time,

(b) The port administrator shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and shall be vested with all powers of a peace officer of the city necessary to such enforcement duties.

(c) The port administrator shall classify areas within the port for various uses, shall mark mooring spaces to be assigned, and shall post such signs, numbers, markings or other informational devices as will notify and inform interested parties of authorized and prohibited uses of the city port facilities. The port administrator may post informational signs specifying areas where designated conduct is prohibited, but posting of signs shall not be necessary to the enforcement of any provision of this chapter, unless otherwise required in this chapter.

(d) The port administrator shall allocate and assign all mooring spaces.

18.08.030. Regulations.

All operations within the city port, if not provided for specifically by ordinance, shall be conducted in accordance with regulations established by the council by resolution.

18.08.040. Fees and charges. (a) The council by resolution shall establish the fees and charges for the use of all city port facilities.

(b) Fees and charges for the use of city port facilities that the city requires to be paid in advance shall be paid at the port administrator's office prior to utilization of any facility or equipment, or receipt of any service.

(c) Fees and charges for the use of city port facilities that the city does not require to be paid in advance shall be paid within thirty (30) days after billing. Billings that are not paid within thirty (30) days shall accrue interest at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per year from the due date.

(d) The owner of a vessel is liable for fees and charges for moorage, equipment, and services that the city provides to the vessel under this chapter, notwithstanding the fact that the moorage, equipment or services were provided at the request of an operator or other agent. In addition to any suits for collection against the vessel owner or other available remedies, the city

may assert a lien under admiralty law for fees or charges for moorage, equipment or services provided or rendered to the vessel that are not paid when due and may initiate appropriate proceedings for the seizure of the vessel and foreclosure of the lien.

(e) The city finance department shall maintain a separate account titled "Emmonak Port fund". All dockage, wharfage and other fees arising out of the operation of the port facilities by the city shall be deposited to this fund and used exclusively for such costs of operation, maintenance and supervision of the port facilities as the city council may from time to time authorize; except, that when advances are made to such fund by the city general fund, the port fund may reimburse such general fund by approval of the city council.

18.08.050 Denial of facilities, equipment, or services. (a) The port administrator may refuse moorage to any vessel which is or may become or create a fire hazard or otherwise become a menace to the safety or welfare of other boats or their occupants.

(b) As a condition to permitting a vessel access to mooring facilities, the port administrator may require satisfactory evidence of seaworthiness of the vessel or evidence of adequate insurance coverage.

(c) The port administrator may refuse moorage facilities or other services or equipment to any person or vessel in violation of the provisions of this chapter or delinquent in the payment of any authorized fee or charge.

(d) An owner or operator of a vessel may not fail or refuse to remove the vessel from the city port and any city port facilities and may not cause or permit the vessel to be moored, tied, affixed, or located adjacent to any city port facilities after the port administrator has notified the owner or operator of the vessel that moorage or mooring facilities are refused, terminated or withdrawn.

(1) Notice of refusal, withdrawal, or termination of facilities or other services or equipment to a vessel that is not registered may be given verbally by the harbormaster and shall be effective immediately.

(2) Notice of refusal, withdrawal, or termination of moorage facilities to a registered vessel may be given by the port administrator orally or in writing. Oral notice relating to services and equipment shall be effective immediately, Oral or written notice personally delivered to the owner or operator relating to the refusal, withdrawal, or termination of mooring facilities shall be effective twenty-four (24) hours after the time of delivery unless a later effective date is specified in writing.

(3) Written notice of refusal, withdrawal, or termination of mooring facilities for a registered vessel may be mailed to the address designated on the registration information or may be posted in a conspicuous place on the vessel. A written notice that is posted or mailed shall be effective at four-thirty p.m. on the fifth day following posting or mailing of such notice.

18.08.060. Storage areas. (a) Areas designated by the port administrator shall be available for lease for the storage of cargo received at the city port and awaiting further transportation. A person desiring to utilize a storage area shall first register with the port administrator and provide the requested information regarding the description and quantity of items to be stored, as well as the anticipated period for storage.

(b) The lessee of storage space at the city port shall be responsible for the security of all stored items. The city provides storage space as a lessor and shall not act as bailee of any stored items.

(c) Rent shall be charged for storage area space used to store items for a period longer than

any initial free period the council may establish.

(d) The port administrator may impound and remove any items stored at the city port outside of a designated storage area, or for which the required rent has not been paid, and dispose of the items, using the procedure for the impoundment of vessels in Section 18.08.070.

18.08.070 Impoundment sale or disposal of vessels and other property. (a) The port administrator may impound a vessel in the city port that the port administrator determines to be (1) derelict; (2) in violation of a provision of this chapter, or (3) delinquent in the payment of 11100rage or other charges for services rendered to the vessel by the City. The harbor master may impound a vessel by immobilizing the vessel or by hauling the vessel out of the water and storing it, with all expenses and risks of haul-out and storage to be borne by the owner of the vessel.

(b) Except in the circumstances described in subsection (c) of this section, the port administrator shall not haul-out or otherwise impound a vessel without first providing notice and an opportunity for a hearing on the impoundment under this subsection.

(1) At least 15 days before impounding the vessel, the port administrator shall (i) post notice of the impoundment on the vessel, in the port administrator's office, at the City offices, and at the United States Post Office; and (ii) mail the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last-known address of the registered owner, lienholder, operator, master or agent of the vessel as identified on the Vessel Mooring Agreement or application for certificate number filed with the Department of Motor Vehicles.

(2) The notice of proposed impoundment shall contain (i) the name and number of the vessel; (ii) the name and address, if known, of the registered owner, lienholder, operator, master or agent of the vessel; (iii) the location of the vessel; (iv) the reasons for impoundment and, if the vessel was impounded pursuant to subsection (c), the date of impoundment; (v) a statement that unless a hearing is requested, the port administrator will impound the vessel under this section within 15 days after the date of the notice; (vi) a statement that the right to a hearing will be waived if not timely requested and the port administrator may proceed with impoundment and disposition of the vessel by sale, destruction or other disposition authorized by law; (vii) a statement that if the vessel is impounded and not redeemed within 30 days after impoundment, title to the vessel and its contents shall vest in the City and the vessel and its contents will be sold or otherwise disposed of as provided in this title; and (viii) the name, address and telephone number of the port administrator or other City representative to be contacted concerning the impoundment,

(3) A person claiming an interest in the vessel may obtain a hearing on the impoundment of the vessel by requesting the hearing in writing at the office of the port administrator not more than 15 days after the date of the notice of impoundment.

(c) If the port administrator determines that the derelict condition of a vessel constitutes a fire or safety hazard to harbor facilities or other vessels, or a pollution hazard to the waters and marine life of the city port, and that damage from such fire, safety or pollutant hazard will more likely than not occur within the notice period required under subsection (b) of this section, the port administrator may take reasonable steps to prevent damage from the fire, safety or pollutant hazard without prior notice or hearing, including without limitation impounding the vessel by immobilizing the vessel or by hauling the vessel out of the water and storing it. Promptly after impounding a vessel under this subsection, the port administrator shall give notice of the impoundment in accordance with subsection (b)(1) of this section. A person claiming an interest in the vessel may obtain a hearing on the impoundment of the vessel by requesting the hearing in writing at the office of the port administrator not more than 15 days after the date of the notice of

impoundment.

(d) Upon written request by the owner, master, or agent of the vessel, a hearing officer as designated by the city manager shall conduct a hearing on the impoundment of the vessel within seven (7) days after the request for hearing. The sole issue before the hearing officer shall be whether there is probable cause to impound the vessel. Probable cause to impound shall mean a state of facts that would lead a person of ordinary care and prudence to believe that one or more of the grounds stated in subsection (a) of this section for impounding the vessel has occurred and is continuing. The hearing officer shall conduct the hearing in an informal manner and shall not be bound by the technical rules of evidence. Any person claiming an interest in the vessel may appear, present evidence, and cross-examine witnesses. The hearing shall be recorded. Within seven (7) days after the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall prepare a written decision whether to impound the vessel, or, in the case of a post-impoundment hearing, whether to release the vessel from impoundment, stating the reasons for the decision. The hearing officer shall provide a copy of the decision to each person who appeared at the hearing and claimed an interest in the vessel. The hearing officer's decision has no effect on any criminal proceeding for the violation of this chapter, which will be resolved by the court regardless of the impoundment decision.

(e) Any person aggrieved by the port administrator's decision under subsection (d) of this section to impound a vessel or not to release a vessel from impoundment may appeal the decision to the superior court within 30 days after the date the decision was mailed or delivered to the parties. Unless the court orders otherwise, the port administrator may impound a vessel under this section immediately after issuing a decision approving the impoundment, but may not sell or otherwise dispose of the vessel until either the court affirms the decision, or the time for appeal expires without an appeal having been filed.

(f) An impounded vessel, and its registered owner, master or agent shall be jointly and severally liable for the costs of hauling out, storing, securing, and selling or otherwise disposing of the vessel, as well as the costs of abating any fire, safety or pollution hazard that is caused by the vessel.

(g) A vessel that is impounded under this section shall be held by the city for a period of not less than 30 days. After impounding a vessel, the port administrator shall determine whether to sell or to otherwise dispose of the vessel. The port administrator shall sell the vessel unless the port administrator determines that the market value of the vessel does not exceed the amount owed from the vessel to the city plus the costs of the sale, or that the vessel is a derelict and unlikely to be returned to a safe and seaworthy condition. If the amount owed from the vessel plus the costs of sale do not exceed \$10,000 the port administrator may estimate the market value of the vessel to make this determination. Otherwise, the port administrator shall make the determination after obtaining an independent appraisal of the market value of the vessel from a qualified appraiser. If the vessel need not be sold, the port administrator may destroy or otherwise dispose of the vessel. The owner of the vessel shall be liable for the costs of destroying or otherwise disposing of the vessel.

(h) The port administrator shall give notice of the city's intent to sell or dispose of an impounded vessel in the manner provided in subsection (b) of this section at least 10 days before the date of sale or disposal. The notice shall state the name and number of the vessel, the name and address, if known, of the registered owner, master or agent of the vessel, the lienholder, if known, the location of the vessel, that the port administrator has impounded the vessel under this section, that the port administrator intends to sell or dispose of the vessel on a day and at a place and time

certain, as the case may be, and the requirements for a person claiming an interest in the vessel to reclaim the vessel. If the vessel is to be sold, the notice shall describe the vessel to be sold, state any required terms of the sale and any required minimum sale price, and the date, time and place where bids will be received. This notice shall also be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city once at least 10 days prior to the date of the sale or disposal of the vessel.

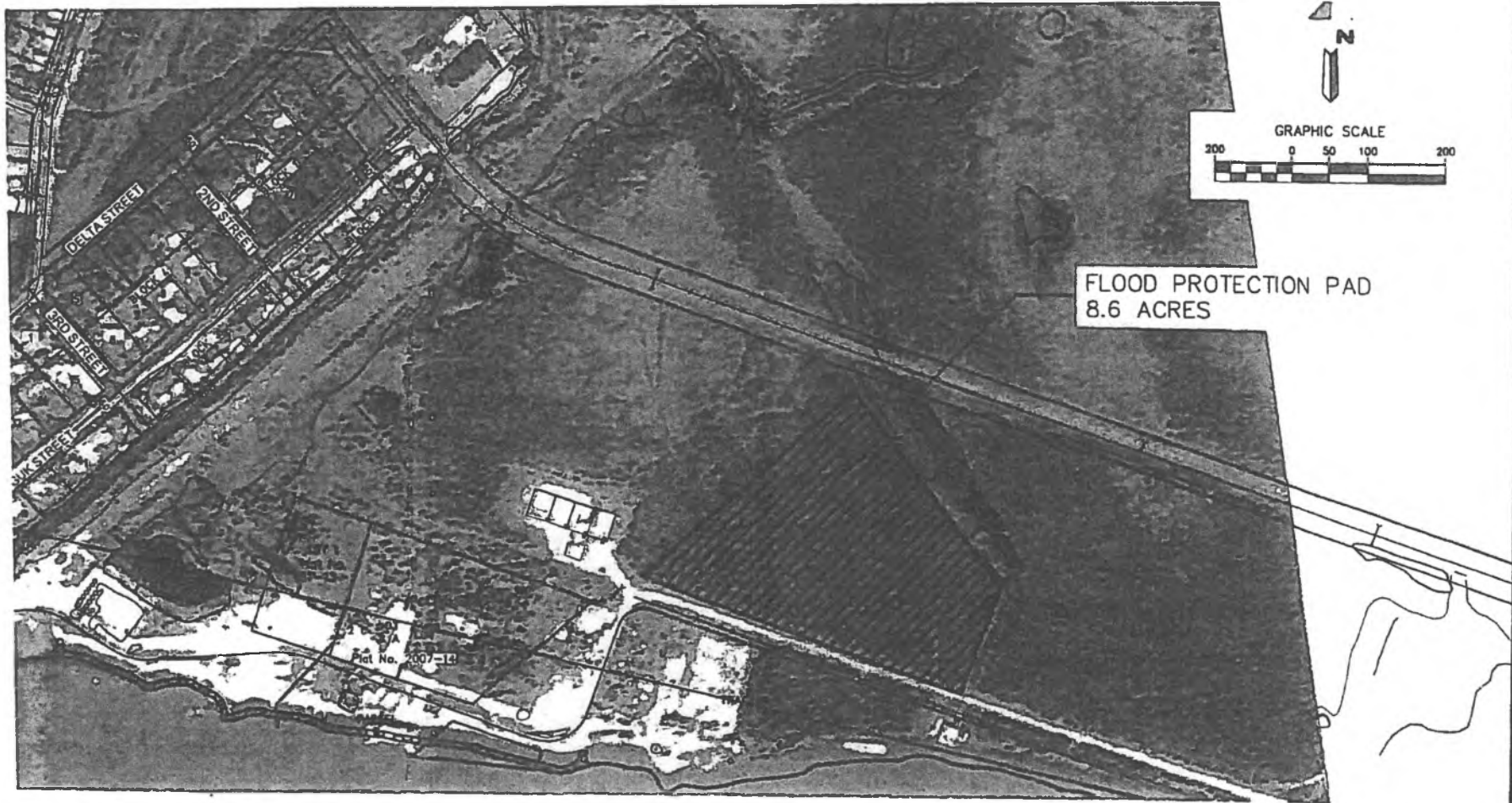
(i) At any time prior to the sale or disposal of the vessel, a person claiming an interest in an impounded vessel may reclaim possession by paying to the city all charges against the vessel to the date possession is reclaimed; provided that, if the port administrator determines that an impounded vessel is a derelict and unlikely to be returned to a safe and seaworthy condition, the port administrator may refuse further moorage of the vessel, and condition the return of possession of the vessel on the claimant making satisfactory arrangements to remove the vessel from the city port, and providing the city with security acceptable to the port administrator for the vessel's proper and timely removal,

(j) The city may offer an impounded vessel for sale at public auction or by sealed competitive bid. Continued moorage of the vessel in the city port after sale shall be at the discretion of the port administrator. If the city intends to refuse further moorage of the vessel, the notice of sale shall so state, and the sale shall be conditioned upon the purchaser making satisfactory arrangements to remove the vessel from the harbor, and providing the city with security acceptable to the port administrator for the vessel's proper and timely removal, The sale by the city of an impounded vessel shall be without warranty as to title or otherwise, If the city receives no acceptable bids for the vessel, the port administrator may destroy or otherwise dispose of the vessel.

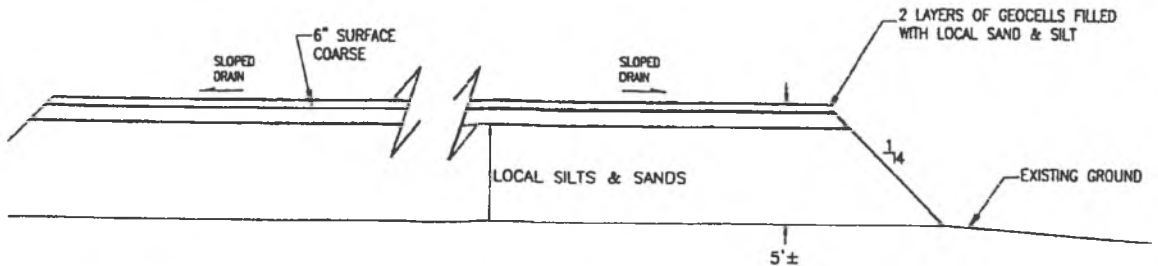
(k) The proceeds of the sale of an impounded vessel shall be applied first to any fees or charges owed to the City on account of the vessel, including reimbursement for all costs of impoundment and sale. Any part of the proceeds remaining thereafter shall be made available to the owner of the vessel if claimed within 30 days from the date of sale, and if not so claimed shall become the property of the city.

Section 2. This ordinance shall become effective upon passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Emmonak, Alaska, this 9 day of December 2008.



FLOOD PROTECTION PAD
8.6 ACRES



NOTES:

1. PAD SURFACE WILL BE 2-FT ABOVE 100 YEARS FLOOD AS DETERMINED BY ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS'S FLOOD HAZARD DATA EMMONAK.
2. THE 100 YEARS FLOOD ELEVATION EQUALS ELEVATION 11.5 ON THIS MAP.

9.5 Acers of land have been made available by the City Council w/
appraised value of \$750,000.00. Info. For Senator Hoffman

DATE	BY	REV	DATE
Son, Steve			
William, Steve			
Center, John			
Johnson, William			
Black, Jr, Bob			
Cobb, IV, Bob			
Coramille, James			


DOWL HKM
4041 "B" Street Anchorage Alaska 99501

**CONCEPT
FLOOD PROTECTION PAD
EMMONAK, AK**

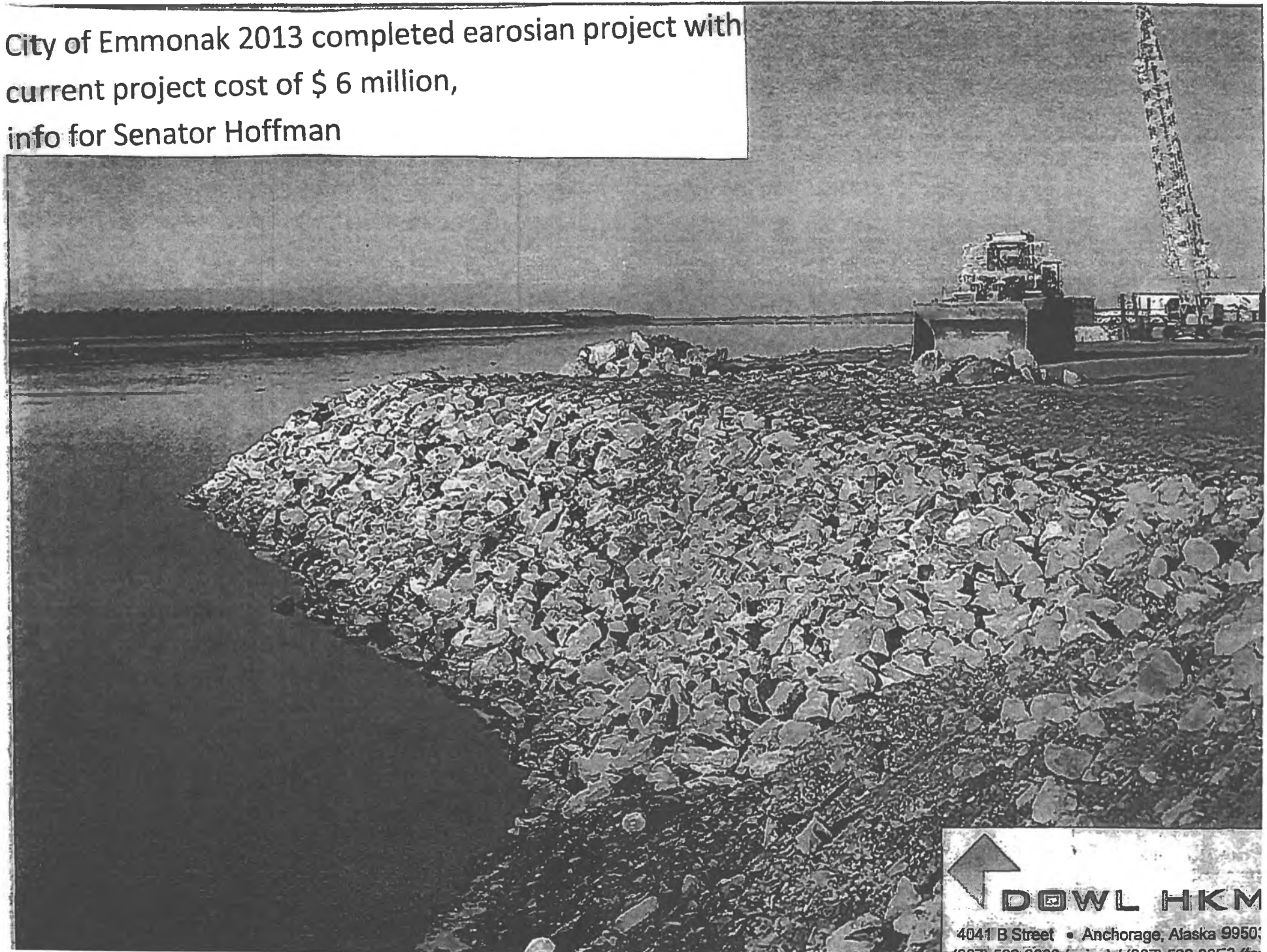
CHECKED BY	
DESIGNED BY	
DRAWN BY	
DATE	10/22
W.O. NO.	60
F.B. NO.	
REF. DWG	

City of Emmonak 2013 completed earosian project with
current project cost of \$ 6 million,
info for Senator Hoffman



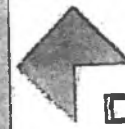
 **DOWL HKM**
4041-B Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

City of Emmonak 2013 completed earosian project with
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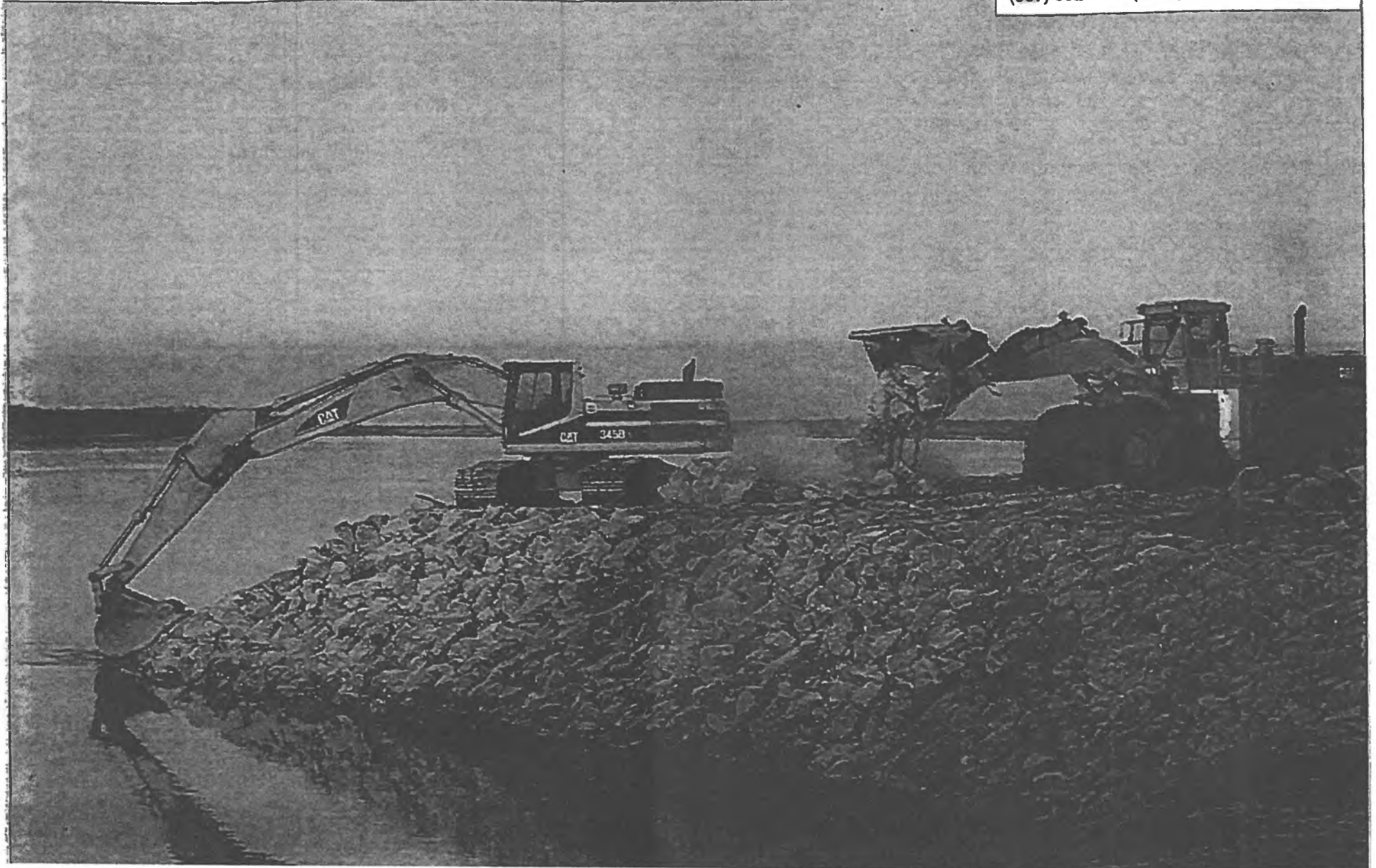
 **DOWL HKM**
4041 B Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 562-2000 (voice) / (907) 563-3953 (fax)

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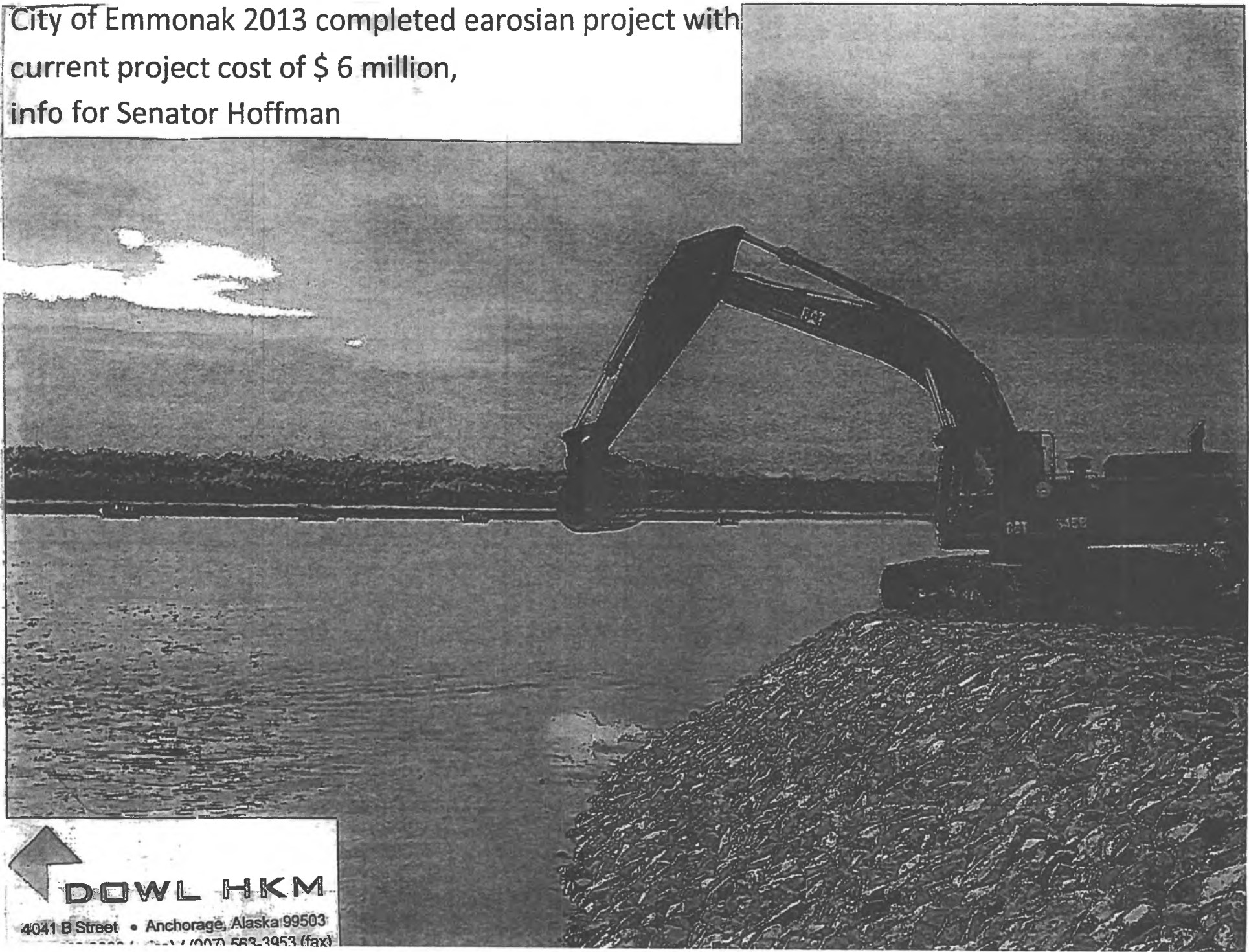



DOWL HKM

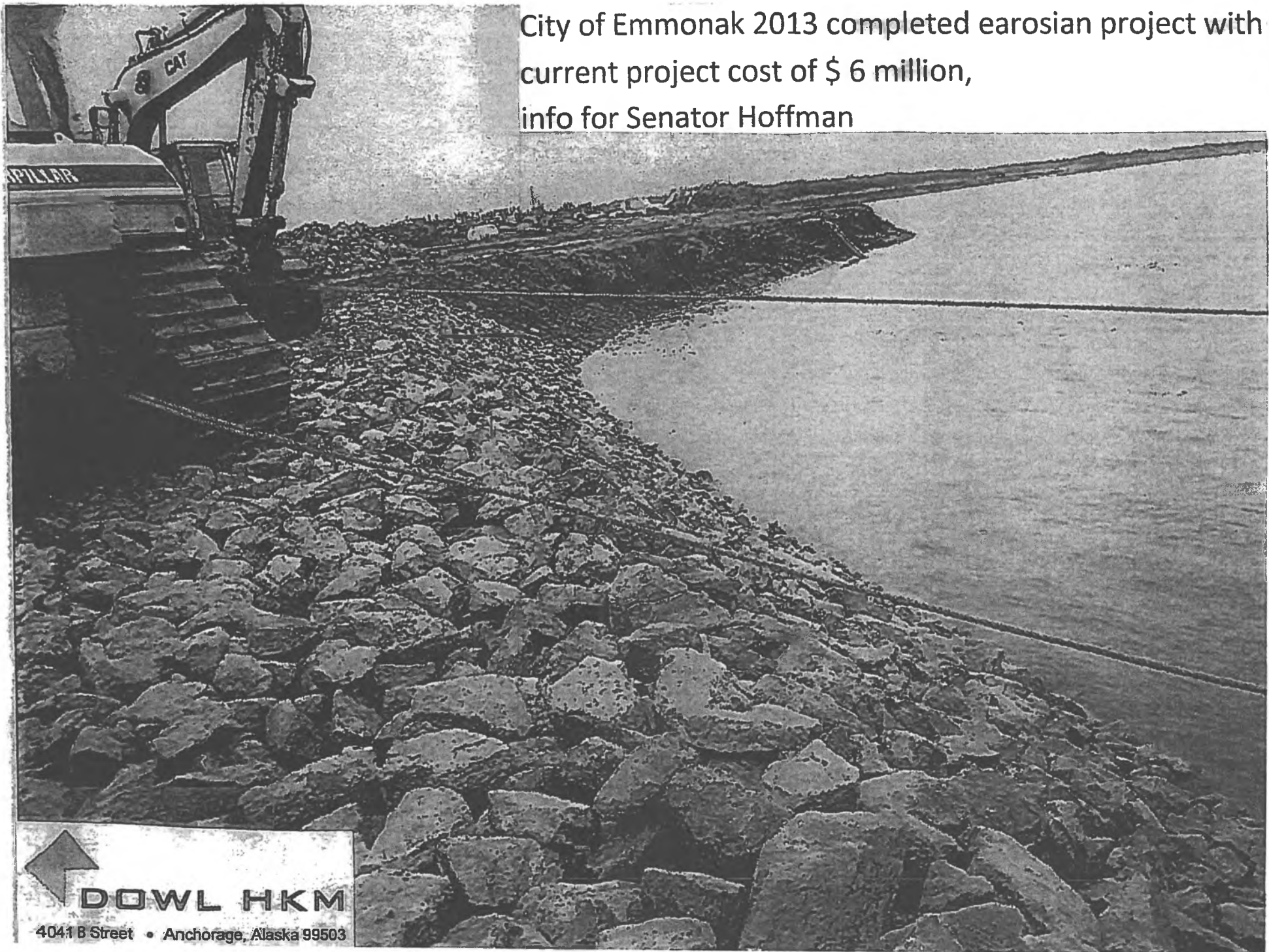
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1 (907) 562-3953 (fax)



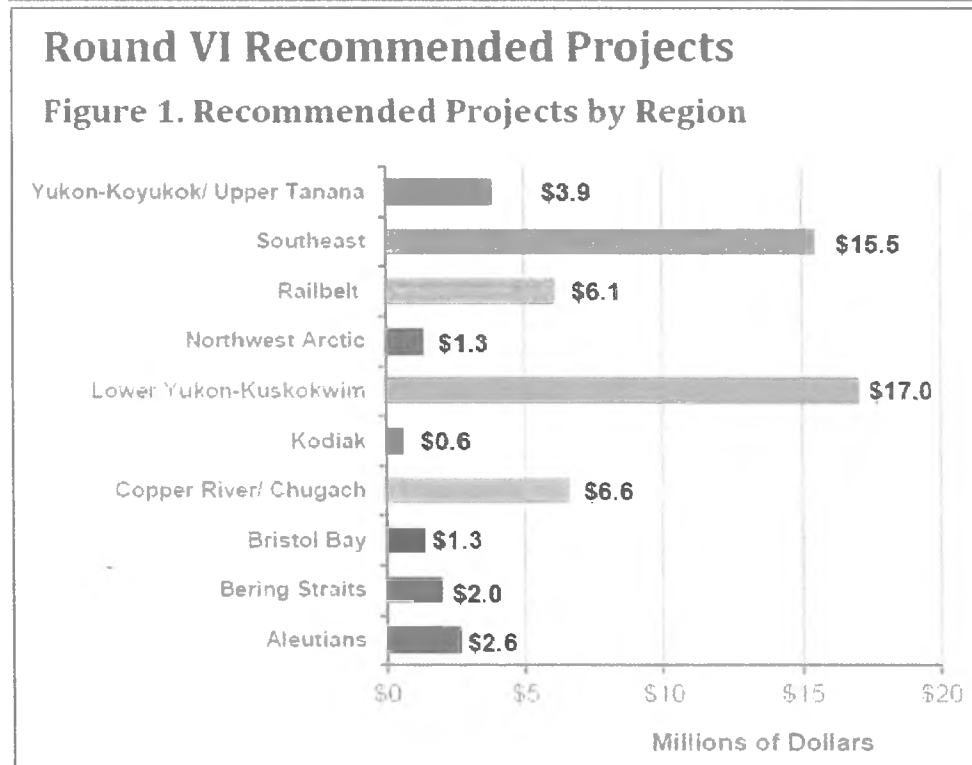
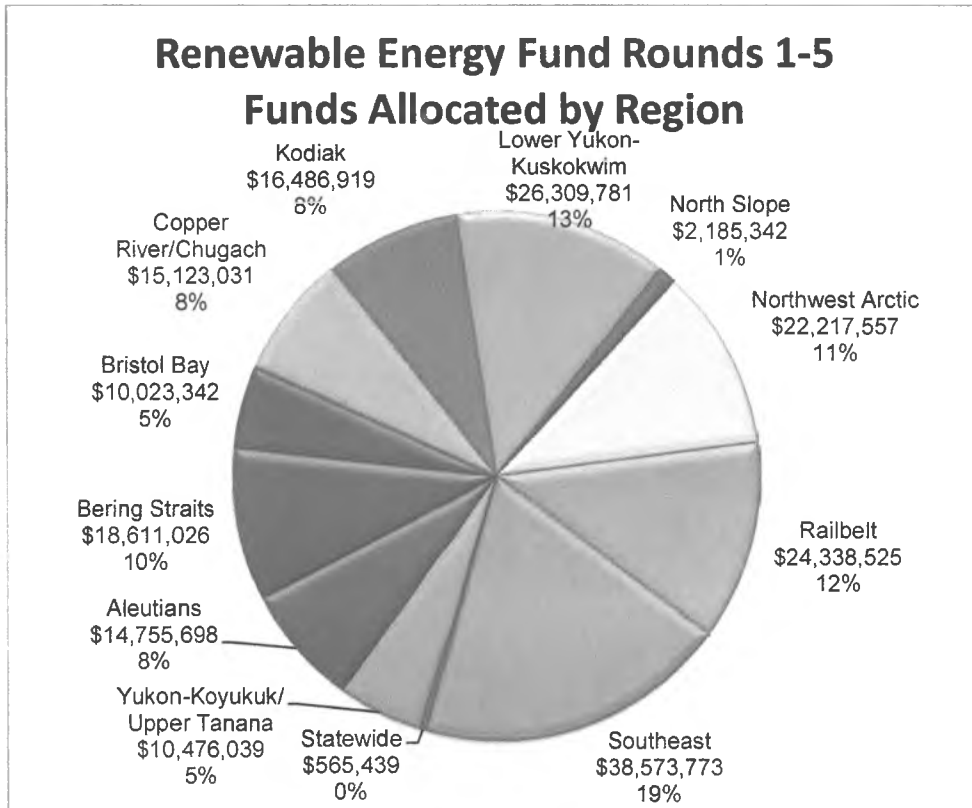
City of Emmonak 2013 completed earosian project with
current project cost of \$ 6 million,
info for Senator Hoffman



DOWL HKM

4041 B Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

**Alaska Renewable Energy Fund Regional Allocations:
Years 1 through 5, and Recommended Projects for Year 6**



The Round VI Recommended Projects includes all \$56M of projects recommended by AEA.

Renewable Energy Grant Funds by Energy Region
As of 2/21/2013

Grant Title	Grantee Name	Region	Round No.	RE Funds Budgeted
Sand Point Wind Construction	Aleutian Wind Energy	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$639,494.85
Aleutians East Borough Feasibility Study	Aleutians East Borough	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$25,000.00
Loud Creek Hydro Feasibility Analysis/Conce Design	City of Akutan	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$237,772.00
Town Creek Hydro System - Design for Repairs/Upgrade	City of Akutan	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$162,000.00
Hot Springs Bay Valley Geothermal Reconnaissance	City of Akutan	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$2,595,000.00
Akutan Hydroelectric System Repair and Upgrade	City of Akutan	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$1,391,000.00
Akutan Geothermal Development Project	City of Akutan	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$173,792.00
Akutan Geothermal Development Project	City of Akutan	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$2,695,000.00
Chuniisax Creek Hydroelectric Construction	City of Atka	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$996,000.00
Atka Hydro Dispatched Excess Electrical Power	City of Atka	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$80,000.00
False Pass Wind Energy Project	City of False Pass Electric Utility	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$69,075.00
Waterfall Creek Hydroelectric Project	City of King Cove	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$200,000.00
Saint Paul Fuel Economy Upgrade	City of Saint Paul Electric Utility	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$98,149.00
St. George Wind Farm Construction	City of St. George	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,500,000.00
Unalaska Heat Recovery Construction	City of Unalaska	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$1,300,000.00
Cold Bay Wind Energy Project	G & K Electric Utility	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$99,075.00
Nelson Lagoon Wind Energy Project	Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$99,075.00
Nikolski Wind Integration Construction	Nikolski IRA Council	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$409,430.00
Adak Diesel Hybrid	TDX Adak Generating, LLC	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$85,835.00
St. Paul Wind Diesel Project	TDX Corporation	Aleutians Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$1,900,000.00
Subtotal Aleutians Energy Region				\$14,755,697.85
Shaktoolik Wind Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$2,465,664.00
Teller Wind Analysis	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$117,610.00
Stebbins Wind Feasibility Study	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$137,750.00
Koyuk Wind Feasibility	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$142,500.00
Elim Wind Feasibility Study	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$142,500.00
Surplus Wind Energy Recovery for Gambell Water System Heat	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$240,260.00
Shaktoolik Surplus Wind Energy Recovery for Water System Heat	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$240,260.00
Nome Renewable Energy Expansion Project	City of Nome dba Nome Joint Utility System	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$4,069,000.00
Shishmaref Heat Recovery Project	City of Shishmaref	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$310,841.00
Newton Peak Wind Farm	Nome Joint Utilities	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$4,000,000.00
Nome Banner Peak Wind Farm Transmission Construction	Nome Joint Utility Systems	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$801,000.00
Pilgrim Hot Springs Geothermal Resource Assessment	UAF-Alaska Center for Energy and Power	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$613,174.00
Unalakleet Wind Farm Construction	Unalakleet Valley Electric Co	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$4,000,000.00
Pilgrim Hot Springs Geothermal Resource Assessment	University of Alaska Fairbanks	Bering Straits Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$1,330,467.00
Subtotal Bering Straits Energy Region				\$18,611,026.00
New Stuyahok Wind	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$142,500.00
Chignik Lagoon Hydroelectric Final Design	Chignik Lagoon Power Utility	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$150,000.00
Packer's Creek Hydroelectric Project	Chignik Lagoon Village Council	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$1,993,496.00
Indian Creek Hydro Feasibility Study	City of Chignik	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$207,500.00
Pilot Point Wind Power & Heat	City of Pilot Point	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$1,421,240.00
Togiak Waste Heat Recovery Project	City of Togiak	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$443,030.00
Kvichak River RISEC Feasibility and Conceptual Des	Igiugig Village Council	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$718,175.00
Lake Pen Borough Wind Feasibility Study	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$184,000.00
Lake Peninsula Borough Wood Heating Final Design	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$77,000.00
Chignik Lake Area Wind-Hydro Final Design	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$74,850.60
Lake and Peninsula Wood Boilers	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$250,000.00
Port Heiden Wind Turbine Project	Lake And Peninsula Borough	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$250,000.00
New Koliganek Wind Heat Recovery Project	New Koliganek Village Council	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$105,050.00
Nushagak Area Hydropower Project	Nushagak Electric and Telephone Cooperative	Bristol Bay Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$4,006,500.00

Grant Title	Grantee Name	Region	Round No.	RE Funds Budgeted
Subtotal Bristol Bay Energy Region				\$10,023,341.60
Carlson Creek Hydroelectric	Alaska Power Company	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$8,811.26
Chistochina Central Wood Heating Construction	Cheesh'na Tribal Council	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$500,000.00
Chenega Bay Hydro Design and Permitting	Chenega IRA Council	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$252,000.00
Fivemile Creek Hydroelectric Project	Chitina Electric, Inc.	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$277,000.00
Fivemile Creek Feasibility/Conceptual Design	Chitna Electric, Inc.	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$303,000.00
Kenny Lake School Wood Boiler-Planning & Design	Copper River School District	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$120,000.00
Kenny Lake School Wood Fired Boiler	Copper River School District	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$565,485.00
Allison Lake Hydro Feasibility Study	Copper Valley Electric Association	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,288,000.00
Humpback Creek Hydroelectric Construction	Cordova Electric Cooperative	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$4,000,000.00
Cordova Heat Recovery Construction	Cordova Electric Cooperative	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,780,000.00
Humpback Creek Hydroelectric Project Rehabilitation	Cordova Electric Cooperative	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$4,000,000.00
Gulkana Central Wood Heating Construction	Gulkana Village Council	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$500,000.00
Cordova Wood Processing Plant-Purchase and setup	Native Village of Eyak	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$136,760.00
Cordova Community Biomass Feasibility	Native Village of Eyak	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$75,000.00
Tatitlek Wind/Hydro Feasibility Assessment	Tatitlek Village IRA Council	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$51,974.47
Tatitlek Heat Recovery Project	Tatitlek Village IRA Council	Copper River/Chugach Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$265,000.00
Subtotal Copper River/Chugach Energy Region				\$15,123,030.73
Old Harbor Hydroelectric Final Design	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Kodiak Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$225,000.00
Old Harbor Hydroelectric Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Kodiak Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$237,500.00
Pillar Mountain Wind Project - Construction	Kodiak Electric Association	Kodiak Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$4,000,000.00
Terror Lake Capacity - Feasibility/Conceptual Design	Kodiak Electric Association	Kodiak Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$224,418.68
Terror Lake Unit 3 Hydroelectric Project	Kodiak Electric Association	Kodiak Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$248,160.00
Terror Lake Unit 3 Hydroelectric Project	Kodiak Electric Association	Kodiak Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$3,751,840.00
Pillar Mountain High Penetration Wind Project	Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.	Kodiak Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$7,800,000.00
Subtotal Kodiak Energy Region				\$16,486,918.68
Akiachak Wind Feasibility & Conceptual Design	Akiachak Native Community/Akiachak Ltd.	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$110,000.00
Quinhagak Wind Farm Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$3,437,322.00
Mekoryuk Wind Farm Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$3,155,765.00
Toksook Wind Farm Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,037,750.00
Emmonak/Alakanuk Wind Design and Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$8,000,000.00
St. Mary's/ Pitka's Point Wind Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$275,554.00
Eek Wind Feasibility	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$142,500.00
Marshall Wind Feasibility	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$111,150.00
Scammon Bay Wind Feasibility	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$142,500.00
Surplus Wind Energy Recovery for Mekoryuk Water System Heat	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$264,459.00
Surplus Wind Energy Recovery for Chevak Water System Heat	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$240,260.00
Kiseralik/Chikuminuk Hydro	Association of Village Council Presidents	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$229,952.00
Atmautluak Wind Renewable Energy	Atmautluak Traditional Council	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$100,000.00
Bethel Wind Farm	City of Bethel	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,598,320.00
Chefornak Wind Feasibility Study	City of Chefornak	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$136,750.00
Hooper Bay Wind Farm Feasibility	City of Hooper Bay	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$60,179.25
Napaskiak Wind, Heat and Heat Recovery Project	City of Napaskiak	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$61,225.00
Russian Mission Heat Recovery System	City of Russian Mission	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$555,000.00
Scammon Bay Hydro Design & Engineering	City of Scammon Bay	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$80,723.00
Kwigillingok High Penetration Wind-Diesel Smart Grid	Kwigillingok Power Company	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,600,000.00
Lime Village Photovoltaic Retrofit	Lime Village Traditional Council	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$25,000.00
Kwethluk Wind Feasibility Study	Organized Village of Kwethluk	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$145,000.00
Kongiganak High Penetration Wind-Diesel Smart Grid	Puvurna Power Company	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,700,000.00
Sleetmute Heat Recovery - Power Plant to Water Plant	Sleetmute Traditional Council	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$126,682.00
Bethel Renewable Energy Project	TDX Power, Inc.	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$213,690.00
Tuntutuliak High Penetration Wind-Diesel Smart Grid	Tuntutuliak Comm Svcs Assoc	Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$1,760,000.00
Subtotal Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Energy Region				\$26,309,781.25

Grant Title	Grantee Name	Region	Round No.	RE Funds Budgeted
Barrow to Atkasuk Transmission Feasibility Study	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$157,429.67
Point Lay Heat Recovery Construction	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$395,912.00
Wainwright Heat Recovery	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$0.00
Point Hope Wind Diesel Generation Project	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$132,000.00
Wainwright Wind Diesel Generation Project	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$132,000.00
Point Lay Wind Diesel Generation Project	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$132,000.00
Atkasuk Transmission Line	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$210,000.00
Kaktovik Wind Diesel Feasibility Study	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$132,000.00
Point Hope Wind turbine Design	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$298,000.00
Point Lay Wind Generation Design	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$298,000.00
Wainwright Wind Turbine	North Slope Borough	Northslope Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$298,000.00
Subtotal Northslope Energy Region				\$2,185,341.67
Ambler Solar PV Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$20,122.00
Cosmos Hills Hydroelectric Feasibility Study	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,025,000.00
Kivalina Wind-Intertie Feasibility Analysis & Conceptual Design	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$183,350.00
Selawik Hybrid Wind Diesel System Turbine Upgrade	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$85,000.00
Ambler Heat Recovery Construction	City of Ambler	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$435,000.00
Kobuk Biomass Design & Construction Project	City of Kobuk	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$356,424.00
Kotzebue Paper and Wood Waste to Energy Project	City of Kotzebue	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$85,000.00
Kotzebue Wind Farm Expansion Construction	Kotzebue Electric Association	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$4,000,000.00
Kotzebue Electric Heat Recovery Construction	Kotzebue Electric Association	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$915,627.00
High Penetration Wind-Battery-Diesel Hybrid	Kotzebue Electric Association	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$4,000,000.00
Buckland, Deering, Noorvik Wind Farm Construction	Northwest Arctic Borough	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$10,630,428.00
Upper Kobuk River Biomass	Northwest Arctic Borough	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$250,000.00
Kobuk River Valley Woody Biomass Feasibility	Northwest Inupiat Housing Authority	Northwest Arctic Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$231,606.00
Subtotal Northwest Arctic Energy Region				\$22,217,557.00
Battle Creek Diversion Project	Alaska Energy Authority	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$500,000.00
Delta Area Wind Turbines-Construction	Alaska Environmental Power	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,000,000.00
California Creek Hydroelectric Feasibility	Alaska Green Energy	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$27,300.00
AVTEC Hydro Training Facility	Alaska Vocational Technical Center	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$67,500.00
Delta Junction Wind Assessment & Avian Study	Alaska Wind Power, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$65,412.09
Eska Creek Hydroelectric Project	Bering Pacific Engineering	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$37,000.00
Biomass-fired Organic Rankine Cycle System	Chena Power, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,000,000.00
Stetson Creek Diversion/Cooper Lake Dam Facilities Project	Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$576,080.00
CEA Transmission Line to Renewable Energy Resources	Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$600,000.00
Alaska Sealife Center Ph II Seawater Heat Pump Project	City of Seward	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$286,580.00
Whittier Creek Hydroelectric Reconnaissance	City of Whittier	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$39,471.00
Delta Junction Wood Chip Heating	Delta/Greely School District	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,000,000.00
Hunter Creek Hydroelectric Project	Eklutna, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$84,000.00
North Pole Heat Recovery Construction	Golden Valley Electric Association	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$817,291.63
McKinley Village Solar Thermal Construction	Golden Valley Electric Association	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$190,000.00
Eva Creek Wind Farm Feasibility	Golden Valley Electric Association	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,000,000.00
GVEA Eva Creek Wind Turbine Purchase	Golden Valley Electric Association	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$1,463,200.00
Falls Creek Low-Impact Hydro Assess Pre-Construction	Homer Electric Association, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1 & AES	\$50,000.00
Grant Lk/Crk Low-Impact Hydro Assess Pre-Construction	Homer Electric Association, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1 & AES	\$50,000.00
Crescent Lk/Crk Low-Impact Hydro Assess Pre-Construction	Homer Electric Association, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1 & AES	\$23,273.04
Ptarmigan Lk/Crk Low-Impact Hydro Assess Pre-Construction	Homer Electric Association, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1 & AES	\$4,684.35
Fourth of July Creek Hydroelectric Reconnaissance	Independence Power, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$20,000.00
Fourth of July Creek Hydroelectric Project	Independence Power, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$136,500.00
Grant Lake/Falls Creek Hydro Feasibility Study	Kenai Hydro, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$816,000.00
Grant Lake Hydroelectric Facility	Kenai Hydro, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$1,184,000.00
Nikiski Wind Farm Construction	Kenai Winds, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1 & 2	\$2,102.87
Nikiski Wind Farm Construction	Kenai Winds, LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$0.00

Grant Title	Grantee Name	Region	Round No.	RE Funds Budgeted
Susitna Valley High School Wood Heat	Matanuska Susitna Borough	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$750,000.00
Anchorage Landfill Gas Electricity Construction	Municipality of Anchorage	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,000,000.00
Jack River Hydroelectric Feasibility Study	Native Village of Cantwell	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$30,000.00
Cook Inlet TidGen Project	Ocean Renewable Power Company	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$2,000,000.00
Mount Spurr Geothermal Project	Ormat Nevada, Inc.	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$1,999,972.00
Mount Spurr Geothermal Project	ORNI 46 LLC	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$1,993,158.00
Port Graham Biomass Waste Heat Demo Project	Port Graham Village Council	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$75,000.00
Nenana Hydrokinetic Construction	University of Alaska Fairbanks	Railbelt Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$450,000.00
Subtotal Railbelt Energy Region				\$24,338,524.98
Snettisham Transmission Line Avalanche Mitigation	Alaska Electric Light & Power Company	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$2,000,000.00
North Prince of Wales Island Intertie Project	Alaska Power and Telephone	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$3,752,181.00
Neck Lake Feasibility Study & Conceptual Design	Alaska Power and Telephone	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$22,474.73
Connelly Lake Hydroelectric Project Feasibility Study	Alaska Power Company	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$468,000.00
Schubee Lake Hydroelectric Project Feasibility Study	Alaska Power Company	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$80,000.00
Reynolds Creek Hydro Electric Project Transmission Line	Alaska Power Company	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$2,000,000.00
Burro Creek Hydro Feasibility Study	Burro Creek Holdings, LLC	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$48,000.00
Haines Central Wood Heating Construction	Chilkoot Indian Association	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$188,620.00
Juneau Airport Ground Source Heat Pump	City and Borough of Juneau	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$513,000.00
Juneau Ground Source Heat Pump Constr	City and Borough of Juneau	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,450,000.00
Takatz Lake Hydroelectric Feasibility	City and Borough of Sitka	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,000,000.00
Japonski Island Boathouse Heat Pump	City and Borough of Sitka	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$125,000.00
Sitka Renewable Energy Feasibility for Centennial Hall & Library	City and Borough of Sitka	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$30,000.00
Sitka Renewable Energy Feasibility Study for Wastewater Treatment Plant	City and Borough of Sitka	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$20,000.00
Wrangell Hydro Based Electric Boilers Construction	City and Borough of Wrangell	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,862,387.13
Wrangell Electric Vehicle Feasibility Study	City and Borough of Wrangell	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$25,000.00
Biomass Fuel Dryer Project	City of Craig	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$350,000.00
Whitman Lake Hydroelectric Project	City of Ketchikan	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$700,000.00
Pelican Hydroelectric Upgrade Project	City of Pelican	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$1,896,836.00
Ruth Lake Hydro Reconnaissance	City of Petersburg d.b.a	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$155,702.27
Indian River Hydroelectric Project	City of Tenakee Springs Electric Department	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$203,000.00
Elfin Cove Hydroelectric Project	Community of Elfin Cove Utility Commission	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$347,000.00
Falls Creek Hydroelectric Construction	Gustavus Electric Company	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$750,000.00
Reynolds Creek Hydroelectric Construction	Haida Energy, Inc.	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,000,000.00
Haines Central Wood Heating Feasibility Study	Haines Borough	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$120,500.00
Excursion Inlet Hydro Project Phases I & II	Haines Borough	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$93,593.00
Hoonah-IPEC Hydro Project	Inside Passage Electric Cooperative	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$850,000.00
Hoonah Heat Recovery Project	Inside Passage Electric Cooperative	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$475,000.00
Reconnaissance Study of Tenakee Inlet Geothermal Resource	Inside Passage Electric Cooperative	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$599,200.00
Whitman Lake Hydro Construction (reconnaissance)	Ketchikan Public Utility	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$1,170,000.00
Thayer Lake Hydropower Development Transmission Project	Kootznoowoo Incorporated	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$7,000,000.00
Thayer Lake Hydropower Project	Kootznoowoo, Inc.	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$1,060,500.00
Kake-Petersburg Intertie Final Design	Kwaan Electric Transmission Intertie Cooperative	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$2,990,000.00
Metlakatla-Ketchikan Intertie Design and Permitting	Metlakatla Indian Community	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$820,000.00
Metlakatla-Ketchikan Intertie	Metlakatla Indian Community	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$1,180,000.00
Triangle Lake Hydroelectric Project Feasibility	Metlakatla Indian Community	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$500,000.00
Thorne Bay Wood Boiler	Southeast Island School District	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$178,179.00
Thorne Bay School Wood Fired Boiler Project	Southeast Island School District	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$300,000.00
Yakutat Biomass Feasibility	Yakutat Power	Southeast Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$249,600.00
Subtotal Southeast Energy Region				\$38,573,773.13
Tok Wood Heating Construction	Alaska Gateway School District	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$3,245,349.00
Tok Wind Resource Assessment	Alaska Power and Telephone	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$52,232.28
Upper Tanana Biomass CHP Project	Alaska Power and Telephone	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$380,000.00
Yerrick Creek Hydroelectric Project	Alaska Power Company	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$0.00

Grant Title	Grantee Name	Region	Round No.	RE Funds Budgeted
Kaltag Solar Construction	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$90,000.00
Chalkyitsik Biomass Central Heating Conceptual Design	Chalkyitsik Village Council	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$32,500.00
City-Tribe Biomass Energy Conservation	City of Tanana	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$412,642.00
Fort Yukon Central Wood Heating Design	Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$210,000.00
District Wood Heating in Fort Yukon	Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 3	\$2,318,255.00
Huslia Water System & Clinic Wood Boiler Project	Huslia Traditional Council	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$50,000.00
Feasibility Assessments for Wood Heating in Interior Alaska Communities	Interior Regional Housing Authority	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$154,477.00
Design & Construction of Wood Heating Projects in Interior Alaska Communities	Interior Regional Housing Authority	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$1,215,224.00
Renewable Energy Feasibility Study	Louden Tribal Council	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$100,000.00
McGrath Central Wood Heating Proj Dev Ph III	McGrath Light & Power Company	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$322,000.00
McGrath Heat Recovery Construction	McGrath Light & Power Company	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$712,415.00
McGrath Biomass Feasibility	McGrath Traditional Council	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$25,736.49
Tanacross Woody Biomass Community Facility Space Heating Project	Native Village of Tanacross dba Tanacross Village	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 5	\$420,000.00
Manley Hot Springs Geothermal Plant	TDX Power, inc.	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$27,876.00
Organic Rankine Cycle Field Testing	University of Fairbanks	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 4	\$472,787.00
Venetie District Heating Conceptual Design	Venetie Village Council	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$32,500.00
Ruby Hydrokinetic	Yukon River Inter-Tribal	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 1	\$189,335.06
Biomass Hydronic Heating	Yukon-Koyukuk School District	Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region	RE Round 2	\$12,710.00
		Subtotal Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region		\$10,476,038.83
Statewide Hydrokinetic Feasibility Study	University of Alaska-Anch	Statewide	RE Round 1	\$565,439.00
		Subtotal Statewide		\$565,439.00
		Total: All Regions		\$199,666,470.72

The "RE Funds Budgeted" numbers vary slightly from total RE Fund appropriations due to grants coming in under budget and grant cancellations.



February 21, 2013

The Honorable Kevin Meyer
Co-Chair, Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol, Room 518
Juneau, AK 99801-3100

The Honorable Pete Kelly
Co-Chair, Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol, Room 516
Juneau, AK 99801-3100

RE: Senate Finance Capital Budget overview

Dear Senator Meyer and Senator Kelly:

During Monday's capital budget overview presentation to the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Olson asked for information related to the allocation of Renewable Energy Fund (RE Fund) grants to rural communities.

Please find attached the RE Fund grant allocation by region for the first five years of the program. Rural Alaska has received approximately 68 percent of funding, while the Southeast and Railbelt regions have received 20 percent and 12 percent respectively.

Also attached is Alaska Energy Authority's Round 6 submission of the RE Fund applications. The report includes metrics of past projects and this year's recommendation lists. Additional in-depth information regarding all funded RE Fund projects and analysis of this year's applicants is available on the Alaska Energy Authority's web site www.akenergyauthority.org/RE_Fund_Applications-6.html.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

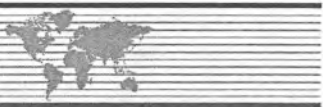
Sincerely,

ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY


Sara Fisher-Goad
Executive Director

Attachments

akenergyauthority.org



REPORT

QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION – GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Quinhagak, AK

Submitted To: Mr. Dale Smythe, AIA
USKH, Inc.
2515 A St.
Anchorage, AK 99503

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Anchorage, AK 99507

Distribution:
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July 13, 2012

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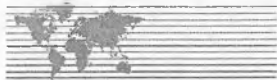
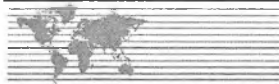


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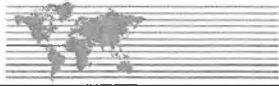
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results and geotechnical engineering recommendations of the Golder Associates Inc. (Golder) exploration for the proposed expansion and infrastructure improvements for Kuinerrarmuit School in Quinhagak, Alaska. Our exploration and the findings and recommendations presented in this report were conducted in general accordance with our proposal to USKH Inc. (USKH) on October 4, 2011.

The scope of work for this project consisted of reviewing the existing geotechnical data available in the Quinhagak area, drilling and sampling geotechnical boreholes at the proposed school site, performing laboratory testing and providing geotechnical and foundation recommendations for the proposed school addition and ancillary structures.

The original school was approximately 10,000 square feet (sq-ft) with construction completed in 1981. In 1986, a 10,500 sq-ft addition to the original school was completed. The 1986 addition was connected to the original school along a common wall. We understand the proposed expansion will add an additional 20,000 sq-ft to the existing structure. The proposed addition is located to the east and south of the existing school. The ancillary support structures, at the time of our report, includes a teacher housing structure northeast of the proposed development area, a boiler building, water storage tank and a bulk fuel storage facility. We understand that a roadway for fire access is also planned around the school expansion.

Recommendations presented within this report include the school expansion and boiler building. Geotechnical recommendations for the proposed teacher housing structure are presented on a separate technical memorandum. Foundation recommendations for the proposed water storage tank and bulk fuel storage facility will be presented as an addendum to this report once civil and structural engineering designs are finalized.



2.0 FIELD EXPLORATION

The field exploration was conducted on February 9 through 16, 2012 at the planned Kuinerrarmuit School addition site in Quinhagak, Alaska. Sixteen boreholes were advanced within the proposed addition footprint to depths ranging between 20 and 49 feet below ground surface (bgs). The proposed building footprint was provided to Golder by USKH in a scaled drawing dated February 8, 2012. Borehole locations were determined in the field by measuring from fixed locations (existing building corners) with a cloth tape. Borehole locations were selected with input from USKH to develop our geotechnical understanding of the proposed addition site. Site access at the time of our fieldwork was limited in some areas due to the presence of 1 to 6 feet of snow across site decreasing toward the south. Borehole locations were cleared using a Caterpillar D6 owned and operated by the Native Village of Kwinhagak (NVK).

2.1 Existing School Observations

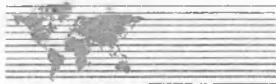
The foundation of the existing school consists of drilled and slurried adfreeze timber piles. During our site visit, the school seemed to be performing as expected for a foundation system approaching its design life.

Following our field exploration, we understand representatives from USKH returned to the site and noted ground surface and pile settlements on the southwestern corner of the original 1981 school. Several feet of surficial settlement of fill was reported by USKH around the piles in this area. USKH also noted at least one of the timber piles in this area appeared to have settled and may not be connected to the beam supporting the base of the existing school. Differential movements of the adfreeze piles have not been measured.

Based on previous geotechnical reports for the school foundation, we understand that 1.5 to 2-inch diameter steel access conduits were placed adjacent to the timber piles during construction. The access conduits were placed for the future addition of passive cooling if required. To prevent infiltration of water into the access conduits due to freezing of the infiltration water, conduits were often filled with diesel fuel for buildings constructed in the 1980's. Ground temperatures were not collected at the existing school site during our initial site investigation due to diesel fuel within the conduits.

2.2 Geotechnical Exploration

The boreholes were advanced with a GeoProbe 6610T direct push machine, owned and operated by Discovery Drilling of Anchorage, Alaska. The GeoProbe was equipped with Macrocore direct push sampling equipment. The GeoProbe is a direct push hydraulic machine that utilizes static weight and percussion hammering to advance a smooth-walled rod with a leading sample barrel. The sample barrel used for the project consisted of a barrel with 2.25 inches outer diameter and 1.5 inches inner diameter. Disturbed but representative samples were collected from the boreholes with a clear PVC liner inserted in the sampler barrel. The recovered soil samples were visually classified by Golder's on-site representative



following, ASTM D2487-00 "Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System, USCS)." Visible ice was characterized and logged using ASTM D 4083-89 "Standard Practice for Description of Frozen Soils." Representative portions of recovered samples were retained in double sealed polyethylene bags to preserve their natural moisture contents.

Closed-end 1-inch diameter, schedule 80 PVC was installed in 13 of the boreholes for future ground temperature measurements. Open-end, hand-slotted PVC pipe was installed in borehole KWN-02 for future ground water level measurements. All boreholes were backfilled with soil cuttings except boreholes KWN-12 and KWN-15. Borehole KWN-15 was observed to be frozen to depth and was backfilled with potable water. Due to a hydraulic leak on the drill-rig at borehole KWN-12, the borehole was not backfilled; however, it was marked and flagged for future monitoring and observation.

Geographic coordinates of the borehole locations were recorded in the field with a handheld GPS instrument and are provided on the borehole logs. Swing ties, measured using a cloth tape from existing structures, were also used to determine borehole locations relative to nearby structures. A site plan showing approximate borehole locations is provided in Figure 1. Borehole logs are presented in Appendix A.

2.3 In-situ Ground Temperature Collection

A Golder representative returned to Quinhagak on March 13, 2012 to measure ground temperatures in all accessible boreholes. Ground temperatures were collected approximately one month after drilling to allow for the dissipation of drilling inducted heat. Stable ground temperatures were measured using ice-bath calibrated thermistors. Thermistors were placed within the PVC conduit of the boreholes and allowed to thermally attenuate to the in-situ ground temperatures for at least 1 hour. Readings were then recorded using a switchbox and multimeter. Measured resistances were converted to degrees Fahrenheit with ice-bath calibrations applied to the field measured data.

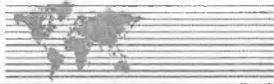


3.0 LABORATORY TESTING

The representative soil samples retained during our site work were re-examined in our Anchorage laboratory to confirm the visual field classifications. Select soil samples were tested for natural moisture content, pore water salinity, grain size distribution, fines content (percent passing the U.S. number 200 sieve size), plasticity (Atterberg Limits) and organic content by ignition. Laboratory testing was conducted in accordance with ASTM standards except for pore water salinity.

Pore water salinity was measured by diluting the pore water with a measured amount of water. The salinity in the pore water was dispersed throughout the added water. The electrical conductivity of the water within the sample was measured and correlated to the salt concentration within the diluted sample water. The calculated salinity of the diluted sample is subtracted and the remaining saline concentration adjusted to the natural moisture content of the representative sample. Based on our testing, this method matches the ASTM standard for measurement of pore water salinity.

The soil and frozen soil classification legends are presented in Appendix A, Figures A-1 and A-2, respectively. The borehole logs are presented in Figures A-3 through A-18. Selected laboratory results are summarized on the borehole logs. A tabular summary of laboratory test results is presented in Appendix B Table B-1. Grain size distribution plots are shown in Figures B-1 and B-2. Plots of soil plasticity are presented in Figure B-3. The laboratory data presented in Appendix B should be reviewed to augment the summary laboratory data presented on the borehole logs.



4.0 REGIONAL SETTING AND CLIMATE INFORMATION

4.1 Regional Setting

Quinhagak is located on the east shore of Kuskokwim Bay, near the mouth of the Kanektok River. Gently undulating tundra terrain extends from the Kanektok River floodplain eastward to the Kilbuk Mountains and southward towards the Arolik River floodplain. The dominant landform in the area is the tundra plain that is treeless, poorly drained and typically wet during the warm season. The terrain is dotted with numerous thaw lakes and remnants of older, drained lakes are common. The natural soil deposits in the upland tundra consist of re-transported fluvial deposits of sand and gravel. Fine-grained lacustrine deposits of silt and clay are associated with tundra lakes. Along the coast, to the south and west of Quinhagak, are marine beach and tidal deposits. Tundra grasses, sedges and mosses blanket most of the natural terrain.

The Quinhagak area has been mapped within the sporadic permafrost zone (Jorgenson et al., 2008). Permafrost is typically absent beneath larger water bodies, such as beneath the Kanektok River and thaw lakebeds. Permafrost underlies much of the tundra terrain. Lakes, streams and drained thaw lakebeds may be underlain by unfrozen ground and degrading permafrost conditions may be present beneath snowdrifts or drainage areas.

4.2 Regional Climate Information

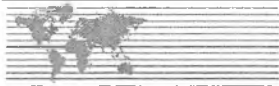
Design climate data including thawing and freezing indices for the Quinhagak area are presented in Table 1. The indices are calculated from data developed by the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) Scenarios for Network for Alaska Planning (SNAP). Design indices are based on the average of the three coldest winters (freezing index) and the three warmest summers (thawing index) observed during the analysis period. Included in the table are projected climate data for years 2012 to 2042, based on the UAF SNAP data.

Table 1: Engineering Climate Indices for Quinhagak, Alaska

	1948 – 1978	1979 – 2009	2012 – 2042 (estimated) ¹
Average Air Temperature	30.9 °F	32.8 °F	35.3 °F
Average Freezing Index	2830 °F-days	2380 °F-days	1770 °F-days
Average Thawing Index	2440 °F-days	2680 °F-days	2960 °F-days
Design Freezing Index	3640 °F-days	3160 °F-days	2820 °F-days
Design Thawing Index	2780 °F-days	3090 °F-days	3760 °F-days

Note: 1) Projected by UAF SNAP, Global Climate Model ECHAM5, Emission Scenario A1B.

SNAP data were prepared by Rupp et al. (2009) and are distributed as two separate products. Historical records were calculated using the PRISM model by combining climate data from multiple meteorological



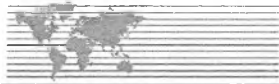
records across the State of Alaska from 1901 to 2009, and modeled across the state in a manner that accounts for "variation in slope, aspect, elevation and coastal proximity" (PRISM Climate Group, 2004). Forward-looking projections were prepared from 2012 to 2042 utilizing the ECHAM5 global climate model, which was found by the SNAP group to have the highest accuracy for Alaska. We have assumed a mid-range (A1B) carbon emission scenario for the forward looking-projections.



5.0 EXISTING GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

The following geotechnical exploration reports were reviewed to provide a general understanding of subsurface conditions near the proposed school expansion. Foundation as-built construction records were not provided to us for review, thus final plans and specifications, for construction projects, may vary from our review of historic geotechnical reports.

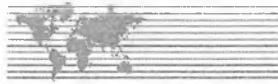
- **Kuierarmuit School** – In January 1979, R&M Consultants drilled three boreholes to depths ranging between 19.5 and 29.5 feet bgs at the site of the proposed school in Quinhagak. The subsurface conditions observed during the exploration consisted of about 1-foot of surface organics overlying 16-feet of brown silt, which was underlain by sand with trace to some gravel and silt. All boreholes were frozen throughout their exploration depths. Ground temperatures measured in one borehole had an average ground temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The school was built on a foundation consisting of 12-inch diameter drilled and slurried timber adfreeze piles. A 3-foot clear space was recommended between the base of the structure and the granular fill pad constructed at the site.
- **Kuinerrarmuit School Addition** – In December 1985, Harding Lawson Associates drilled five boreholes as part of the geotechnical investigation for a 10,500 sq-ft addition of the existing school. The boreholes ranged from 21 to 40.5 feet bgs. The subsurface conditions consisted of a gravel pad underlain by ice-rich organic soils to a depth of 14 feet with silty sand and gravel to the depths explored. Surface frost was observed 1 to 3 feet bgs. An unfrozen zone was observed underlying the surface frost, 4 to 5 feet bgs. Below this unfrozen zone, well-bonded frozen conditions were observed to the depths explored with ground temperatures ranging from 30.5 to 31.0°F. During this investigation, ground temperatures were measured at the existing school. Ground temperatures near the external piles ranged from 29.8 to 30.4°F, while internal piles measured about 31.0°F. The foundation consisted of drilled and slurried timber adfreeze piles with a minimum embedment of 30 feet bgs with tip diameters of 10 to 14 inches. A 2-inch diameter steel pipe was attached to each pile for the future installation of passive cooling.
- **Washeteria and Tank Foundation** – In April 1995, Duane Miller Associates (DMA, now Golder) drilled five boreholes as part of a foundation investigation for the proposed relocation of the water plant building and water tank. The proposed location was northwest of the existing school, across the street. Three of the boreholes were within 500 feet of the existing school. The subsurface conditions consisted of peat from 3 to 4 feet bgs, with ice-rich silt to 12 feet bgs. Underlying the silt is silty sand, sandy silt and gravelly sand to the depths explored (30 feet bgs). The boreholes were frozen with ground temperatures of 31.0°F. The recommended foundation consisted of an at-grade passively cooled insulated pad. The recommended pad consisted of 4 feet of granular fill with an 8-inch layer of insulation. Three-inch diameter thermosyphons placed on 10-foot centers were recommended.
- **Quinhagak Youth Center** – In November 2002, DMA advanced four test pits as part of a foundation investigation for the proposed youth center. The youth center was located near the northwest corner of the existing school. The subsurface soils consisted of peat underlain by organic soils to depths of 1.5 to 2.5 feet bgs with gray silt observed to the depths explored in the test pits (6 feet). Bonded frozen soil was observed at depths ranging from 3 to 5.5 feet bgs. A passively cooled insulated post and pad foundation was recommended to found the youth center. The recommended pad section consisted of geotextile fabric over the existing tundra surface and a granular fill section placed to match the existing roadway grade. Four inches of insulation were recommended in the fill section with at least 12 inches of granular fill cover. Three-inch diameter



thermosyphons were recommended within the granular fill section below the insulation on 12-foot centers.

- **Qanirtuuq, Inc. Store** – In March 2010, Golder drilled five boreholes as part of a foundation investigation for the proposed new store building. The Qanirtuuq site is about 1500 feet northwest of the existing school adjacent to a drained lakebed. The boreholes were advanced between 15 and 24 feet bgs, and grab samples collected from the auger cuttings. The subsurface conditions at the site consisted of a 3.5 to 5-foot granular pad underlain by a 1 to 3-foot thick layer of peat with gray organic silt to 8 to 10 feet bgs. Poorly graded gravel was observed underlying the silt to the depths explored. Unfrozen soil was observed beneath the seasonal frost in all boreholes to the exploration depths. The recommended foundation consisted of open-end 12-inch diameter driven pipes piles installed to a depth of 35 feet bgs.

In general, subsurface conditions in undeveloped areas within Quinhagak consist of a surficial organic soil mat (peat and organic silt) ranging in depth from 1 to 14 feet bgs. Underlying the organics is mineral silt to depths ranging from 8 to 16 feet bgs. Where frozen, the mineral silts are often noted as ice-rich. Granular sands and gravels with varying fines (silt) content underlie the mineral silts to the depths explored in the previous soil investigations. Depending on the surface conditions, the soils in the Quinhagak area may be well bonded frozen, or unfrozen with a degrading permafrost condition.



6.0 SITE CONDITIONS

6.1 Surface Conditions

The proposed Quinhagak School addition consists of a 120- by 300-foot addition to the east and south of the existing school, generally extending in the north-south direction. The addition footprint covers terrain that appears to transition from relatively higher tundra surface along the northern portion of the investigation area to the margins of wetter ground on the southern portion of the investigation area. A small drainage is located within the school addition footprint entering the site at its northeast corner extending south through the center of the site and exiting near the southwest corner. The drainage area is shown in Figure 1.

6.2 Subsurface Conditions

The subsurface soil conditions underlying the school site are varied with different soil layers occurring in 2 to 5 foot sections. However, generally three distinct soil layers were encountered within each borehole. Organic soils (Pt, OL) are present near surface with underlying fine-grained soils (CL-ML, ML, SM) and granular soils at depth (SP, SW, SP-SM, SW-SM). A summary of depths and general soil conditions are presented in Table 2 for the boreholes. North to south inferred geologic cross sections of the proposed addition site are noted on the Site Map (Figure 1) and are presented in Figure 3. Each cross section shows the permafrost surface and general soil conditions.

6.2.1 Organic Surficial Soils

The surficial peat ranged in thickness from 0.5 to 2 feet bgs in boreholes KWN-01 through -03 and KWN-07 through -14. Peat was observed underlying the fill to 2 feet bgs. Peat and ice (greater than 50 percent visible ice) were observed in KWN-04 through -07 to 2 to 4 feet bgs. Borehole KWN-15 was advanced in an area with a 0.9-foot granular silty sand (SM) fill pad.

Underlying the peat and ice in KWN-05, a 2-foot layer of peat was observed to 4 feet bgs. Mineral silt (ML) was observed underlying the surficial peat in borehole KWN-02 from 1 to 1.8 feet bgs. Organic silt (OL) was observed to depths ranging from 1.8 to 5 feet bgs in boreholes KWN-01 through -04, and KWN-07 through -15. No organic silt was observed in boreholes KWN-05 and -06. A layer of mixed mineral (ML) and organic silt (OL) was observed in borehole KWN-11 from 2.8 to 7.5 feet bgs.

6.2.2 Fine-grained Mineral Soils

Mineral silt layers were observed in boreholes KWN-01 through -14 and ranged in thickness from 3 to 10.5 feet and depths that ranged from 7 to 15 feet bgs. Clayey silt (CL-ML) was observed in boreholes KWN-11 and -15 to depths from 10.5 to 14.5 feet bgs and 5 to 12.5 feet bgs, respectively. Underlying the clayey silt in KWN-15 is an organic silt (OL) layer from 12.5 to 15.5 feet bgs. Organic silt was observed underlying the mineral silt in boreholes KWN-09, -10 and -12 to a depth of 7.8, 10 and 9 feet bgs,



respectively. In boreholes KWN-09, -10 and -12, mineral silt was observed underlying the organic silt from 7.8 to 10 feet bgs, 9 to 10 feet bgs and 10 to 13.5 feet bgs, respectively.

A sand (SM, SP-SM) interbed was observed from 10 to 12.5 feet bgs in boreholes KWN-01, 8.5 to 13 feet bgs in KWN-03, 10 to 11 feet bgs in KWN-06 and 10 to 11 feet bgs in KWN-10. In boreholes KWN-01, -03 and -06, the mineral silt layer continues below the sand interbed to depths ranging from 13 to 20 feet bgs. Organic silt (OL) was observed below the sand interbed in KWN-10 to a depth of 13 feet bgs.

6.2.3 Granular Soils

In general, the granular soils consisted of a mixture of silty sand (SM) and poorly and well graded sand (SP, SW), or poorly graded gravel (GP) with interbeds of mineral silt (ML). Granular soils were observed to the depths explored, without silt interbeds, in boreholes KWN-02, KWN-09 through -12, and KWN-14 through -16. Well or poorly graded sand (SW, SP), well or poorly graded sand with silt (SW-SM, SP-SM) or silty sand (SM) with mineral silt (ML) interbeds were observed in KWN-01 and KWN-03 through -08.

Mineral silt interbeds ranged in thickness from 0.7 to 2.7 feet in thickness in KWN-01 and KWN-03 through -08. An organic silt interbed was observed in borehole KWN-06 from 21.4 to 22.3 feet bgs.

A mineral silt layer (ML) was observed from 26 to 31 feet bgs and 24 to 29.5 feet bgs in boreholes KWN-04 and -13, respectively. A poorly graded gravel (GP) layer was observed from 16.5 to 20.5 feet bgs in borehole KWN-04.

6.3 Subsurface Thermal Conditions

The subsurface thermal conditions varied widely within the site, ranging from boreholes with fully frozen soil profiles to areas where up to 19 feet of unfrozen soil were observed. Ground temperature profiles are presented in Appendix C. In general, the site can be divided into two sections: permafrost and degrading permafrost.

Conditions beneath the northern portions of the proposed addition footprint are probably typical of the Quinhagak region: permafrost is present near the surface but is slightly degrading in areas of snow drifting, surface drainages and surface disturbance. A surficial drainage is present across the site and is presented in Figure 1. The southern portion of the site, in contrast, has already thermally degraded. The southern section of the site may be situated on the margins of an old, drained lakebed. It appears that a thaw bulb had formed beneath the water body and now that the lake has drained and a surficial peat layer has developed, permafrost is again building from the surface downward.

The subsurface thermal conditions discussed below are based on our field observations and ground temperature measurements. The thermal state of the soils will change throughout the year and over time.



6.3.1 Permafrost

Boreholes KWN-14 and -15 were fully frozen through their profiles with ground temperatures of 31°F and 31.5°F, respectively.

6.3.2 Degrading Permafrost

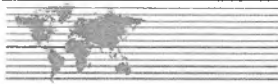
Surficial frost was observed in the majority of boreholes. The surficial frost may be a mixture of seasonal frost (active layer) and permafrost. Permafrost is defined as soil with a temperature below 32°F for two or more winters and the intervening summers. Perennially unfrozen soil layers (taliks) were observed across the site and may be open or closed. A closed talik is a zone of unfrozen soil surrounded by permafrost, above and below. An open talik only has permafrost present below the unfrozen soil zone.

Boreholes KWN-01 and -02 were terminated within unfrozen soils to the depths explored. Frozen soils were observed from ground surface to 12.5 feet bgs in KWN-01 and from ground surface to 5 feet bgs and 6 to 17 feet bgs in KWN-02 with small section of unfrozen soil was observed in KWN-02 from 5 to 6 feet bgs. Borehole KWN-16 was advanced to determine the deepest extent of the talik observed in boreholes KWN-01 and -02. The talik on the southernmost section of the site (borehole KWN-16) extended from 14 to 33 feet bgs. The unfrozen soils may extend deeper in boreholes KWN-01 and -02; however, we have inferred that the talik extends to a depth of 33 feet based on borehole KWN-16.

Boreholes KWN-03 through -04 were advanced on the southern half of the addition site adjacent a surface drainage area. A closed talik was observed in boreholes KWN-03 and -04 extending from 12.5 to 21.5 feet bgs and from 7 to 22 feet bgs, respectively.

An open talik was inferred in the remaining boreholes advanced on site (KWN-05 through -13). The thickness of the open taliks ranged from 3.5 to 8.5 feet. The observed frost depths ranged from 1 to 3.5 feet bgs and are inferred to be seasonal frost. The depth to permafrost in these boreholes ranged from 6 to 10.5 feet bgs. The deepest talik was observed in borehole KWN-05 and extended from 3.5 to 21.5 feet bgs.

Table 2 presents a summary of the depths of the general soil layers, the borehole termination depths and the depth to the base of the taliks observed in the boreholes.

**Table 2: General Soil Conditions by Depth**

Borehole Number	Profile Depth			Borehole Termination Depth	Depth to Deepest Frozen Soil Layer
	Surficial Organic Soils	Fine-Grained Soils	Granular Soils		
KWN-01	0 - 3 ft	3 - 20 ft	20 ft to TD	30 ft	Not Encountered
KWN-02	0 - 3.8 ft	3.8 - 10.5 ft	10.5 ft to TD	25 ft	Not Encountered
KWN-03	0 - 5 ft	5 - 18 ft	18 ft to TD	25 ft	21.5 ft
KWN-04	0 - 4.5 ft	4.5 - 15 ft	15 ft to TD	34 ft	22 ft
KWN-05	0 - 4 ft	4 - 10.5 ft	10.5 ft to TD	31.5 ft	21.5 ft
KWN-06	0 - 4 ft	4 - 13 ft	13 ft to TD	30 ft	6.5 ft
KWN-07	0 - 3 ft	3 - 7.5 ft	7.5 ft to TD	29.2 ft	9 ft
KWN-08	0 - 3.5 ft	3.5 - 7.5 ft	7.5 ft to TD	25 ft	6 ft
KWN-09	0 - 3 ft	3 - 10 ft	10 ft to TD	20 ft	7.8 ft
KWN-10	0 - 2.8 ft	2.8 - 13 ft	13 ft to TD	20 ft	6.5 ft
KWN-11	0 - 7.5 ft	7.5 - 14.5 ft	14.5 ft to TD	20 ft	10.5 ft
KWN-12	0 - 4 ft	4 - 13.5 ft	13.5 ft to TD	20 ft	8 ft
KWN-13	0 - 1.8 ft	1.8 - 10 ft	10 ft to TD	49 ft	8.5 ft
KWN-14	0 - 4.5 ft	4.5 - 14.8 ft	14.8 ft to TD	20 ft	Frozen
KWN-15	0.9 - 5 ft	5 - 15.5 ft	15.5 ft to TD	25 ft	Frozen
KWN-16*	N/A	N/A	N/A	41 ft	33 ft

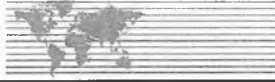
Note: 1) * = Borehole was not sampled above 30 feet, layer divisions were not determined.
2) TD = Termination Depth of Borehole

A contour map of the inferred permafrost surface, based on our February 2012 field observations, is presented in Figure 2. The permafrost surface drops dramatically on the southern section of the site. The depth to permafrost presented in this figure may change throughout the year and over time. This figure is presented in order to aid in interpretation of the site thermal conditions and should not be used to predict foundation constructability.

6.4 Laboratory Test Results

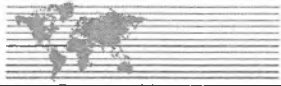
Soil moisture content was measured in all recovered soil samples. Average soil moisture content, as a percentage of dry weight, was approximately 300 percent for the peat and organic silt (Pt, OL) samples, 38 percent for recovered silt (ML) samples, 22 percent for silty sand (SM) samples and 19 percent for the sand samples (SP, SW, SP-SM, SW-SM).

Atterberg Limits testing was conducted on eight fine-grained samples that were representative of samples with observed plasticity. Seven of the samples were selected from the fine-grained soil layer in each borehole and one sample was selected from a silt interbed at 27 feet bgs in borehole KWN-05. Atterberg Limits testing of mineral samples indicated the samples ranged from silty clay to silt (CL-ML, ML) with one non-plastic sample. The plasticity index of the tested samples ranged from 1 to 6. The liquid limit of the



samples ranged from 20 to 34 percent moisture. Two samples had natural moisture contents within the plastic zone (KWN-12 at 4.5 feet bgs and KWN-15 at 6 feet bgs). However, the remaining samples were frozen in-situ with natural moisture contents greater than the liquid limit of these samples.

Pore water salinity tests were conducted on a representative selection of recovered samples. A salinity profiles was obtained for borehole KWN-01 and selected samples tested from boreholes KWN-13 through -15. Measured salinity values from the recovered samples were ranged between 0 to 1.7 parts per thousand (ppt) and are considered negligible for geotechnical engineering purposes. The pore water salinity in a soil may contribute to a freezing point depression. As a point of reference, a pore water salinity of 10 ppt would reduce the freezing point by approximately 1°F.



7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Existing School Foundation

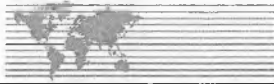
The existing school foundation, both the original school and the 1986 addition, are founded on drilled and slurried timber piles relaying on adfreeze bond for axial capacity. In our opinion, the foundation of the existing school is approaching its intended design life. However, the design life of the foundation may not represent the structure's service life.

The adfreeze piles at the site were designed to resist either frost uplift forces or creep settlement. When structural pile loads are relatively light, frost uplift force generally controls the required pile embedment. When structural loads are greater than the frost uplift force, creep settlement may control the pile embedment depth.

Frost uplift force acts on piles due to the expansion of pore water within the active layer soils during the winter months. The active layer is the zone of seasonal thermal change at the ground surface, freezing in winter and thawing in summer. The frost uplift force is a shorter-term load resisted by the adfreeze bond of the pile embedded below the active layer. The adfreeze bond is the bond between the pile surface and frozen soil surrounding the pile. The adfreeze bond capacity increases with decreased ground temperature, but the actual adfreeze bond is subject to numerous variables.

Creep settlement is a phenomenon in icy frozen soils in which the material adjacent to the pile deflects when placed under a constant stress. The adfreeze bond capacity and pile embedment in a creep analysis are based on the allowable settlement of the structure throughout its intended design life. The design life is the period of time the structure is expected to stay within its original design parameters. In terms of an adfreeze foundation, the design life is the length of time, following construction, in which the foundation settlement does not exceed the allowable foundation settlement. In general, a design life of 20 to 25 years is commonly used for schools and other village infrastructure developments. Creep is dependent on load duration; usually increased sustained loads decrease the allowable creep adfreeze bond strengths to resist creep deformations. Creep settlement generally occurs at a constant rate throughout the design life of the structure. However, creep failure of adfreeze foundations occurs when the creep settlement rate accelerates over time.

Over time and with warming climate conditions in western Alaska, two factors may increase the likelihood of foundation differential movements: increased summer thaw depths and increased ground temperatures. Increased thaw depths during summer months may accelerate permafrost degradation, particularly along southern and western facing areas of the structures. The increased ground temperatures will decrease the forces resisting frost. Since the structural loading of the piles is assumed



constant and the increased ground temperatures affect the creep capacity of the adfreeze piles, downward differential foundation movements may be due to creep settlement.

Based on our site observations, significant differential movements of the foundation were not observed by our on-site representative. However, as discussed previously, subsequent site observations by USKH indicate some pile movements along the southwestern portion of the original school. Differential movements of the existing school foundation may occur in the future and a close inspection is warranted prior to freeze up, 2012.

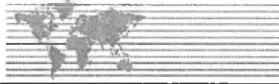
It is our opinion that some activities be completed at the existing school site to monitor the existing foundation's performance.

- Visual inspection of the existing school foundation during summer/early fall 2012.
- Structural engineer should evaluate of the pile loads at the existing school.
- A pile cap survey of the existing school foundation tied to an external benchmark for use as a baseline if future differential foundation movements are noted.
- Cleanout the diesel and sleeve some of the existing access conduits adjacent to the foundation piles with PVC or HDPE for ground temperature measurement.
- Thermistors should be placed in the lined conduits for ground temperature measurement. The bead (sensor points) spacing on the thermistors should be between 2 and 3 feet from ground surface to the base of the piles. Thermistors should be located within the center of the existing structure, along the westernmost external wall, and at the building corners.
- The connectors for each of the thermistors should be well marked and all wired to a central location, and detailed as-built records maintained during thermistor installation.

If a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system is planned for other areas of the school, it may be beneficial to connect the ground temperature monitoring system into this system. If a SCADA system is not planned, ground temperatures should be recorded on a regular basis, monthly measurements are recommended. Ground temperatures should be measured in the fall of each year to determine the warmest ground temperatures.

7.2 Proposed School Addition Foundation

The majority of the proposed school addition site is located in an area of warming and degrading permafrost. Warming and degrading permafrost conditions occur in areas where additional heat transferred into the subsurface due to summer temperatures is not offset by the heat removed during the winter months. A layer of unfrozen soil may form between the surficial winter freeze and the underlying permafrost in these areas. Depending on the temperatures of the following winter and other conditions, the unfrozen zone may freezeback. However, if the ensuing winter conditions do not provide adequate cooling, an open talik forms. If the heat balance reverses and the heat removed is greater than the summer heat transfer, frozen ground will begin to develop at the base of the active layer with an unfrozen



zone of soil below; a closed talik. Both open and closed taliks were observed in the majority of boreholes advanced at the site.

The possible foundation types for the proposed school addition consist of adfreeze drilled and slurried piling with passive cooling, passively cooled Thermo-helix piles, and driven piles with and without passive cooling. Due to the varied settlement behavior of the different foundation types, a single foundation type should be considered for the proposed school addition. The subsurface soil and thermal conditions pose two major risks to the foundation types considered for this project, differential movement and constructability.

7.2.1 Differential Movement

As discussed in the existing school foundation section, differential movements of foundations in permafrost soils are related to the imposed loads, frost forces and creep settlements. Additionally, potential for foundation differential movement exists due to degrading permafrost conditions: thaw consolidation and down-drag loads.

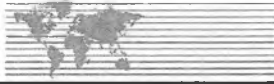
Thaw consolidation occurs due to the volume decrease of a soil system as it changes from a frozen to unfrozen state. The amount of expected thaw consolidation can be inferred based on moisture content and soil type. If thaw consolidation occurs at the base of a foundation, the foundation may experience thaw consolidation in two forms: the volume change due to thawing and additional settlement due to compression of the soil structure from the foundation load.

If thaw consolidation occurs along the length of the pile, the vertical movement of the soil will create a frictional load above the location of the thaw. The friction will act in a compressive direction and "downwardly drag" the pile into the subsurface. The down-drag load is in addition to the compressive structural loads on the piles and may be a significant load depending on subsurface conditions. The additional compressive load will be resisted by the capacity of the pile below the depth of thaw.

7.2.2 Constructability

Constructability methods for the different foundation systems considered feasible for this development may present varying installation costs and installation risks. Some of the installation methods may require significant expense, such as temporary casing. While others methods may require installation monitoring to verify the foundation was installed without damage.

The taliks observed on site pose risks for driven or drilled and slurried installation methods. The frozen granular soils can be very dense and stiff, relative to unfrozen or unbonded soil and may cause damage to driven piles during installation. While, frozen soils will generally maintain an open borehole annulus when a drilled and slurried pile is installed the unbonded material may slough. If significant sloughing or



water infiltration occurs within the borehole annulus, temporary steel casing may be needed to ensure bonding between the pile and the frozen soil below the talik.

7.2.3 Adfreeze Drilled and Slurried Foundation Types

Adfreeze drilled and slurried timber piles form the foundation for the existing school. Steel or timber adfreeze piles are often used within the Quinhagak area. At the proposed school addition site, the warm ground temperatures, approximately 31.8°F at depth, would provide some adfreeze capacity. However, the degrading permafrost condition is expected to continue increasing the ground temperatures and increasing the thickness of the taliks. The degrading permafrost will cause decrease adfreeze bond strengths, thaw settlement and down-drag loads on the pile.

A thermosyphon may be added to decrease the potential for continued degradation of the permafrost around the pile. However, the thermosyphon would need to extend into the existing permafrost surface and “re-grow” the frozen soils in mounds adjacent of the piles. Thermosyphons this length may be very costly.

During installation of drilled and slurried piles, the annulus of the installation borehole should remain open and free of caving or sloughing soils in order to ensure bonding between the pile and the slurry. Casing the borehole would likely be required for the majority of piles at the school addition site. While casing installation methods could be used to install a drilled and slurried foundation system, the construction would be costly.

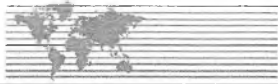
7.2.4 Thermo-helix Piles

Thermo-helix piles, designed and manufactured by Arctic Foundations, Inc. (AFI) of Anchorage, Alaska, are a foundation option. Thermo-helix piles are a carbon dioxide (CO₂) pressurized vessel that passively cools the soil surrounding the pile. The helices are generally a 2-inch wide steel band installed in a spiral on the circumference of the pile increasing the effective diameter of the pile for the adfreeze capacity, as the failure plane is extended to the edge of the helices.

These piles are installed using drilled and slurried installation methods. The Thermo-helix piles would need to be designed to remove sufficient heat to prevent further permafrost degradation. However, the constructability issues discussed in the previous section also apply to this foundation type. Casing would still be required for the majority of foundation piles.

7.2.5 Driven Piles

Driven piles consist of a steel section driven into the subsurface using vibratory or diesel impact hammer installation methods. The compressive capacity of a driven pile system is comprised of two parts. The



sidewall capacity consists of the friction between the pile and the surrounding unfrozen soil. The end bearing capacity is due to the compression or bearing capacity of the soils at the tip of the pile.

Degrading permafrost conditions may cause thaw consolidation settlement and down-drag loads without the addition of passive cooling to prevent further permafrost degradation. Thus, passive cooling is recommended to retard permafrost degradation with this option. Greater heat should be removed by passive cooling than heat transferred into the subsurface during the summer months. Passive cooling should be placed adjacent to the piles.

The frozen granular soils underlying the site pose a concern during installation due to the potential for pile damage during installation at the measured ground temperatures. However, potential pile damage concerns can be reduced by using a driven H-pile instead of an open-end pipe pile. H-piles generally have increased resistance to damage during driving unless larger wall thickness pipe pile sections are used.

Passive cooling should be installed adjacent to the H-piles. An open annulus can be created by welding angle iron or steel conduit to the web and web flange connection, respectively. Two angle iron or conduit sections should be attached to each pile; one for passive cooling, the other for ground temperature monitoring. Ground temperature monitoring may be needed if foundation movement is observed in the future.

Based on our field investigation, driven H-piles with passive cooling are recommended to found the proposed school addition. Geotechnical engineering recommendations are presented in the following section.

7.3 Addition Connection to Existing School

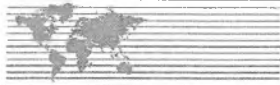
There are potential risks associated with mating the proposed school addition and the existing school along a common wall. The proximity of the proposed school may adversely affect the existing school's foundation. Differential movements between the different foundation systems may cause distress in and between the structures.

The location of the proposed school addition may cause snow drifting, roof shedding, and site drainage which may affect the thermal regime of the existing school. Differential movements or increased creep rates may occur with changes to the ground temperatures underlying the existing school. The proposed school addition and the existing school should be separated with a corridor and the area soils thermally protected. Thermal protection at the connection between the existing school and the addition should consist of passive cooling and insulation. The separation between the proposed addition and the existing school should be sufficient to allow differential movements between the two foundation systems.



7.4 Ancillary Structures – Boiler Building

We recommend that ancillary structures with loads similar to the school expansion pile loads, such as the boiler building, be constructed using the same foundation system as the proposed school addition. We should coordinate with the structural engineer regarding pile geometry and embedment depth(s) as final axial and lateral design loads for the ancillary structures are developed.



8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section discusses our geotechnical recommendations for the proposed addition. The following geotechnical recommendations should also be used to found the boiler building and other ancillary structures. Foundation recommendations for the bulk fuel facility and water tank will be presented as an addendum to this report when civil and structural engineering loads are determined. Recommendations for the proposed teacher housing were provided as a previous submittal and are presented in Appendix D.

8.1 Proposed Addition

The following discussion presents the foundation recommendations for the proposed school addition. As discussed in the previous section, we recommend the school addition be founded on driven H-piles with passive subgrade cooling.

8.1.1 Foundation Loads

Foundation loads per pile for the proposed school additions were not available at the time of our submittal. However, we have assumed loading conditions based on previous work completed for a school of similar size. The loads presented consist of total and sustained loading conditions. Total loading conditions consist of load combinations that include wind and seismic loading conditions. For geotechnical purposes, the sustained load consists of the dead load plus one-half the live load. The total and sustained structural loads assumed in our design are 50 and 30 kips, respectively. For lateral loading calculations, we have assumed a sustained lateral load of 5 kips applied 5 feet from ground surface.

The following foundation recommendations should be refined once detailed structural load information becomes available. Specifically, the pile embedment depths and internal pile stresses due to lateral loads should be confirmed.

8.1.2 Frost Uplift Forces

We have estimated the active layer to extend 4 feet bgs. The frost uplift force is calculated by multiplying the frost uplift pressure by the area of the pile within the active layer. The design frost uplift pressure used in our analysis is 30 pounds per square inch (psi). The area of the pile within the active layer is the circumscribed area (4 times the pile width) of the pile within the thickness of the active layer. The piles will need to resist the unfactored frost uplift forces presented by pile size in Table 3.

Table 3: Frost Uplift Forces

Pile Type	Frost Uplift Force
HP 12x74	70 kips
HP 14x89	82 kips



8.1.3 Design Soil Profile

Soil conditions are generally consistent among the boreholes advanced at the site. The following idealized soil profile was used as a basis for the design of the proposed addition foundation. Soil strength properties used in our axial analyses are summarized in Table 4. Moisture contents are averages of laboratory testing results. Dry unit weights were calculated from moisture content and an assumed saturated state. Friction angle and cohesion values were based on typical values for similar soils and our engineering judgment. For the purposes of our analysis, groundwater was assumed at the ground surface.

Table 4: Design Soil Profile

Depth of Layer	Soil Type	Thermal State	Moisture Content	Dry Unit Weight	Effective Unit Weight	Friction Angle	Cohesion
0 – 4 ft	Pt/OL	Active Layer	120%	40 pcf	26 pcf	-	70 psf
4 – 15 ft	ML	Mixed	40%	80 pcf	50 pcf	22°	-
15 – 50 ft	SP-SM	Mixed, frozen below 33 ft	20%	100 pcf	58 pcf	35°	-

Notes: 1) Active layer extends to 4 feet.
 2) pcf = pounds per cubic foot
 3) psf = pounds per square foot

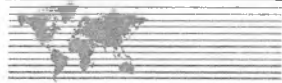
The idealized soil profile has varied thermal states throughout the site. In boreholes where a talik was observed, the depth to permafrost ranged from 6 to 33 feet bgs. For the purposes of our analysis, we have assumed that the soils at the site below a depth of 33 feet are permanently frozen.

8.1.4 Axial Capacity

Due to the mixed thermal state across the site, we have modeled the axial capacity of the driven piles assuming unfrozen soil conditions. The skin friction of the soils below the active layer will provide uplift resistance against frost forces. Where frozen soil exists along the pile length, the adfreeze bond along pile sidewall may be present; however, the adfreeze bond will be larger than the frictional capacity. Assuming an unfrozen soil profile is considered conservative provided existing frozen layers remain frozen.

We calculated the pile capacity using the computer program A-Pile (Ensoft, 2007) and capacities are based on Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) calculation methods. The capacities were verified using Naval Facilities Engineering Command Design Manual 7 (NAVFAC DM7) methods. A factor of safety of 1.5 was used to calculate the frost uplift resistance. A factor of safety of 2 and 3 were used for total and sustained loading conditions, respectively.

Based on these analyses, we determined the required minimum pile embedment based on pile size, presented in Table 5. We have assumed a single pile acting without group interaction effects. If pile



groups are required, we should be contacted to review our axial capacity calculations. At a minimum, the piles should be spaced at a distance equal to or greater than 3 times the maximum width of the pile.

Table 5: Minimum Pile Embedment

Pile Type	Minimum Embedment
HP 12x74	55 ft
HP 14x89	50 ft

8.1.5 Lateral Pile Resistance

Due to the mixed thermal state of the site and the potential for lateral creep with sustained lateral loads in permafrost soils, frozen and unfrozen soil conditions were used. For the frozen soil condition, an active layer thickness of 4 feet bgs was used with underlying permafrost temperatures at a constant 31.8°F. Both analyses were completed for end-of-summer thermal conditions. Frozen and unfrozen lateral design soil profiles are presented in Table 6.1 and 6.2, respectively.

Table 6.1: Frozen Lateral Design Soil Profile

Depth of Layer	Soil Type	Thermal State	Moisture Content	Dry Unit Weight	Effective Unit Weight	Friction Angle	Cohesion	K ¹	E ₅₀ ²
0 – 4 ft	Pt/OL	Unfrozen	120%	40 pcf	26 pcf	-	70 psf		0.01
4 – 15 ft	ML	Frozen	40%	80 pcf	112 pcf	22°		1000 pci	
15 – 50 ft	SP-SM	Frozen	20%	100 pcf	120 pcf	35°	-	1000 pci	

- Notes: 1) K = Modulus of subgrade reaction
 2) E₅₀ = Strain at 50% of maximum stress
 3) pci = psi per inch

Table 6.2: Unfrozen Lateral Design Soil Profile

Depth of Layer	Soil Type	Thermal State	Moisture Content	Dry Unit Weight	Effective Unit Weight	Friction Angle	Cohesion	K ¹	E ₅₀ ²
0 – 4 ft	Pt/OL	Unfrozen	120%	40 pcf	26 pcf	-	70 psf		0.01
4 – 15 ft	ML	Unfrozen	40%	80 pcf	50 pcf	22°	-	30 pci	
15 – 33 ft	SP-SM	Unfrozen	20%	100 pcf	58 pcf	35°	-	90 pci	
33 – 50 ft	SP-SM	Frozen	20%	100 pcf	120 pcf	35°		1000 pci	

- Notes: 1) K = Modulus of subgrade reaction
 2) E₅₀ = Strain at 50% of maximum stress
 3) pci = psi per inch



Modulus of subgrade reaction (K) and strain at 50 percent of maximum stress (E_{50}) were based on engineering judgment and published values for similar soil types. A very stiff value of K (1000 psi per inch) was used for the permafrost soils in our analyses. Some additional lateral deformation will occur due to creep of the frozen soils, if sustained lateral loads are applied to the foundation piles embedded in near surface permafrost.

The lateral resistance of the piles was calculated using the software LPILE (Ensoft, 2010), as a beam on an elastic foundation. In our analysis, we have assumed that a sustained lateral load of 5 kips is applied to the head of the pile at approximately 5 feet from ground surface. Free pile head conditions are assumed. Bending of the H-pile is presented for both the strong and weak axis. The estimated deflections are at the pile cap under sustained loading conditions. Since lateral loads will most likely be transient in nature, actual deflection will be less than those estimated by sustained loads. However, internal stresses can be developed during short-term transient loading conditions.

The internal stresses in the steel, due to the applied lateral load, for different pile geometries and frozen and unfrozen soil profiles are presented in Tables 7.1 and 7.2, respectively.

Table 7.1: Frozen Lateral Loading Stresses

Pile Type	Bending Axis	Section Area	Area Moment of Inertia	Free Head Condition		
				Deflection	Shear	Moment
HP 12x74	Weak	21.8 in ²	186 in ⁴	2.0 in	8.1 kips	50.3 kip-ft
HP 14x89	Weak	26.1 in ²	326 in ⁴	1.3 in	7.9 kips	51.9 kip-ft
HP 12x74	Strong	21.8 in ²	570 in ⁴	0.9 in	7.6 kips	53.6 kip-ft
HP 14x89	Strong	26.1 in ²	904 in ⁴	0.6 in	7.6 kips	55.0 kip-ft

Note: 1) The pile deflection discussed above is located at the pile head for a 5 kip sustained load applied 5 feet above ground surface.

Table 7.2: Unfrozen Lateral Loading Stresses

Pile Type	Bending Axis	Section Area	Area Moment of Inertia	Free Head Condition		
				Deflection	Shear	Moment
HP 12x74	Weak	21.8 in ²	186 in ⁴	2.4 in	7.1 kips	50.9 kip-ft
HP 14x89	Weak	26.1 in ²	326 in ⁴	1.6 in	6.9 kips	52.2 kip-ft
HP 12x74	Strong	21.8 in ²	570 in ⁴	1.0 in	6.5 kips	54.2 kip-ft
HP 14x89	Strong	26.1 in ²	904 in ⁴	0.8 in	6.5 kips	56.0 kip-ft

Note: 1) The pile deflection discussed above is located at the pile head for a 5 kip sustained load applied 5 feet above ground surface.

The deflections and internal pile stresses presented above were based on specific loading conditions. If loading geometry or applied load differs from the assumed conditions, pile stresses and deflections may differ from those presented.



If lateral bracing is required, it should be designed by the project structural engineer and should be located at least 6 inches from finish grade, to allow for frost related ground movement. Golder should be contacted if lateral bracing is to be attached to the pile below this level.

8.1.6 Passive Cooling

As discussed previously, passive cooling is recommended to prevent additional thaw of the permafrost soils to reduce the thaw settlements and development of down-drag loads on the piles. The amount of heat removed by the thermosyphons each winter should be greater than the heat transferred into the ground during the summer months.

The thermosyphons should be AFI thermosyphons embedded 23 feet bgs. The condenser fins of the thermosyphons should be exposed to ambient air temperatures or wind during the winter months for efficient cooling of the subsurface. Thus, the thermosyphons condensers should be placed and angled on the pile in a manner that allows the condensers to be mounted to the underside of the structure and exposed to the air and wind within the clear space. The condensers should not be located in a region of the structure where beams or other structural members will block the wind from cooling the condensers.

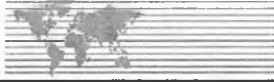
The thermosyphons should be installed along each pile or within 2 feet of each pile if pile groups are planned. They can be installed either in a void created by attaching angle iron to each pile or similar carrier system, or within a predrilled borehole adjacent to each pile. The diameter of the thermosyphon, the condenser size and installation procedure should be as recommended by AFI. We should be notified if our recommendations conflict with those recommended by the manufacturer to adjust our recommendations or discuss the variations.

In order to maintain the thermal state of the soils underlying the site, a minimum 3-foot clear space should be maintained between the ground surface and base of structural supports. The blow through space should be at a similar elevation to that of the existing school and designed to avoid snow drifting. If a 3-foot clear space cannot be achieved, we should be notified to verify or modify our recommendations.

Installation methods for the thermosyphons are discussed in the following section.

8.1.7 Ground Temperature Monitoring

To permit future ground temperature measurements, a closed-end 1-inch diameter Schedule 40 HDPE conduit should be installed along the length of the thermosyphon embedment and extend to two feet above finish grade. HDPE requires a thermal weld to securely close the tip. The conduit should be capped to prevent water infiltration. The temperatures along the piling can be monitored after construction using thermistors placed in the conduit.



Ground temperature monitoring of the foundation piles of the proposed addition should be used to determine a baseline for the addition following construction. If foundation movements are observed in the future, a ground temperature baseline is helpful in determining the cause of the movements.

Thermistors should be installed on the piles corner, a pile at the nominal building center, and along a pile underlying the structural separation between the existing school and the proposed addition. Thermal monitoring of the foundation piles at the proposed addition should be tied into a central location.

We can refine the ground temperature monitoring program as details of the project develop.

8.2 Addition Connection to Existing School

The thermal transition zone between the existing school and the proposed addition should be protected from warming thermal influence of the proposed addition. Passive cooling and insulation should be placed along the eastern wall of the existing school in this transition zone.

The horizontal spacing between the existing school and the proposed addition should be at least 10 feet to allow for differential movement and the transitional zone.

An AFI Flat Loop passive cooling system should be placed in a circumscribed loop around the piles on the eastern external wall of the existing school, the transitional zone between the proposed addition and the existing school. The Flat Loop system should be embedded 3 feet bgs and be placed approximately 1-foot from the outer edge of the piles. The condensers of approximately 170 sq-ft or as recommended by AFI should be installed such that the condenser is located within the prevailing wind, generally from the north in Quinhagak.

The Flat Loop system should be placed on one to three inches of a leveling course of saturated sand or sand slurry. The sand may be placed dry, the flat loop system installed and backfilled with sand slurry. Flat loop systems should be installed as recommended by AFI with the required specific quality control measures and construction procedures. If the systems are not properly installed, significant differential movements along the Flat Loop section may affect passive cooling efficiency.

Insulation should be placed in the fill above the flat loop system. Insulation should be placed above the Flat Loop system and extend 6 feet from the outer edge of the Flat Loop system on either side for a total of approximately 15 feet of insulation. After leveling the area, the 4 inches of insulation should be placed and covered with 12 inches of fill. The existing clear space between the base of the structure and the ground surface should be maintained. Insulation should have a compressive strength of 40 psi measured at 5 percent strain. Insulation should be placed such that the joints are staggered to reduce heat transfer along the insulation edges.

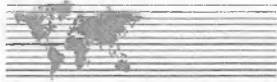


The project civil engineer should determine the side slope and transitional dimensions of the existing granular fill pad to the finish grade of the proposed school addition. However, for geotechnical purposes, we recommend compact granular fill final side slopes be 3H:1V (horizontal:vertical), or flatter. The site plan should prevent water and snow melt from collecting within this region and final grades should direct surface water away from the foundations. Roof drainages should also be armored at the pad grade to reduce erosion.

8.3 Seismic Design Criteria

This area is considered a relatively low seismic risk hazard. Based on site conditions observed and using historical geotechnical data, the area is considered to meet seismic site class "D" criteria as defined in the International Building Code 2009 (IBC) and US Geological Survey (USGS) databases. Seismic site class "D" is defined as "stiff soil profile" with an average Standard Penetration Test (SPT) "N" value between 15 and 50 in the upper 100 feet. The SPT data was not collected during our investigation; however, the subsurface soil and permafrost conditions meet the criteria for a stiff soil profile based on our engineering judgment.

The criteria are based on mapped spectral response acceleration for short periods (S_s) of 0.13g (Site Class "B") and mapped spectral response accelerations for a 1-second period (S_1) of 0.07g (Site Class "B"). Site coefficient factors F_a and F_v of 1.6 and 2.4, respectively, are considered appropriate to determine seismic characteristics for Site Class "D." Based on these values, the design spectral response acceleration parameters for short period and 1-second period for Site Class "D" are 0.13g and 0.11g, respectively.



9.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

The following section discusses the constructability concerns for a driven pile with passive cooling foundation at the proposed addition site.

9.1 Site Preparation and Structural Fill

We understand that a granular fill roadway is planned for fire access around the proposed addition footprint. The roadway should be designed by the project civil engineer. Based on our geotechnical findings, the surface and surface soils within the zone of seasonal thaw should be considered compressible materials with varying amount of organics. Thus, a geotextile separation fabric should be placed between the existing tundra surface and the proposed granular fill prism. The geotextile should consist of a woven or non-woven geotextile separation fabric similar to Mirafi 500x.

Roadway fill may consist of locally obtained granular soils screened to a 3-inch minus gradation. The roadway fill should be placed in a non-frozen state in nominal 12-inch lifts, if heavy vibratory compaction equipment is used. The structural fill should be compacted to 95 percent maximum dry density as determined by the modified Proctor test (ASTM D-1557). Nominal 6-inch lifts are recommended if hand operated vibratory compaction equipment is used.

The roadway around the site should be designed to prevent the buildup of standing water in the area underlying the proposed addition footprint. Culverts should include armoring at the discharges. Culverts can impact the subsurface thermal regime thus rigid insulation should be considered under the culvert sections. We recommend coordinating with the project civil engineer on drainage culvert design once the culvert geometry and locations are determined.

Care should also be taken during construction the prevent damage to the minimize damage to the existing tundra surface. To protect the existing tundra, we have assumed construction activities will occur when the ground surface is frozen, mid to later winter. However, summer roadway fill placement may be conducted provided construction practices do not damage the tundra surface.

The surface and near surface organics will consolidate as the fill is placed. Based on our geotechnical findings, organic soils should be expected to 3 to 5 feet below grade. We do not recommended removal of the organic soil prior to fill placement. However, depending on organic content, consolidation of up to 50-percent of the initial organic thickness should be expected. The organics will typically experience about one-half their total settlement during the initial summer thaw period after fill placement, but continued settlement should be expected, often differentially. The Owner should consider an annual maintenance program to re-grade the roadway fill prism to account for settlement.



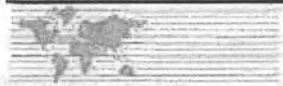
9.2 Driven Pile Installation

Piles should be driven and plumb to within 1/8-inch per foot, unless specified otherwise by the structural engineer. Piles should be within 3 inches of the design locations. Other issues to consider are discussed below.

- **Driving Shoe:** A driving shoe may be used to strengthen and protect the H-pile section during installation.
- **Hammer/Pile System Acceptance and Driving Criteria:** The installation hammer selected should be sized to achieve the minimum embedment without damaging the pile. Compressive driving stresses should not exceed 90 percent of the steel yield strength. A maximum blow count for the particular pile and hammer sizes should be determined prior to starting work. We can provide further guidance and driving criteria once a pile size and an installation hammer have been selected by the design team and contractor, respectively.
- **Frozen Soil Conditions:** The contractor should be aware that frozen soils from seasonal frost and permafrost will be encountered on site. Pile driving equipment should be capable of pile installation through frost or surface and deep permafrost and provisions for pre-drilling or spudding should be included.
- **Pile Installation Inspection:** We recommend that a qualified technician or engineer be present during production driving and that complete driving logs be maintained. Complete logs should include installation blows per foot, hammer type and size, date and time of installation, hammer stroke and hammer setting. In addition, we recommend that we be given the opportunity to review the plans and specifications, prior to bidding to verify that they are in accordance with our recommendations, and the as-built records, to validate that the piles were installed in a manner consistent with our recommendations.
- **Pile Integrity Determination:** Pile Dynamic Analyzer (PDA) testing can be used to conduct real-time analyses, during installation activities, to determine if the piles were installed without damage. If PDA testing is used on the first few piles installed, the PDA testing results can be used to calibrate and verify pile installation criteria.
- **Construction Schedule:** Pile driving equipment will be utilized on this project. Consideration should be given to construction nuisances such as noise and vibrations, which may disturb the school environment.

9.3 Thermosyphon and Ground Temperature Monitoring Conduit Installation

If driven H-Pile are used, we recommend that the thermosyphons and ground temperature monitoring conduit be inserted into the voids created by welding two angle iron or steel conduit sections on either side of the web of the H-Pile section. The angle iron should be 3-inch-by-3-inch or larger and welded to the flange of the H-pile or as recommended by the project structural engineer. The steel conduit should be 1.5 to 2-inch diameter, depending on the size needed for the thermosyphons and welded to the web-flange connection of the H-pile or as recommended by the project structural engineer. The angle iron or conduit should be attached to the pile in a manner designed by the project structural engineer to resist forces during pile installation. The annulus of the angle iron or conduit should be backfilled with grout to provide a thermal connection between the thermosyphon and the ground surface.



10.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

This report has been prepared exclusively for the use of USKH for use in design of the proposed school addition in Quinhagak, Alaska. If there are significant changes in the nature, design, or location of the facilities, we should be notified so that we may review our conclusions and recommendations in light of the proposed changes and provide a written modification or verification of the changes.

There are possible variations in subsurface conditions between explorations and also with time. Therefore, inspection and testing by a qualified geotechnical engineer should be included during construction to provide corrective recommendations adapted to the conditions revealed during the work. In addition, a contingency for unanticipated conditions should be included in the construction budget and schedule.

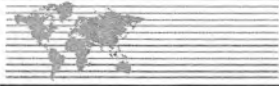
The work program followed the standard of care expected of professionals undertaking similar work in the State of Alaska under similar conditions. No warranty expressed or implied is made.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

Heather M. Brooks, PE
Project Engineer

Richard A. Mitchell, PE
Associate and Senior Geotechnical Engineer

HMB/RAM/mlp



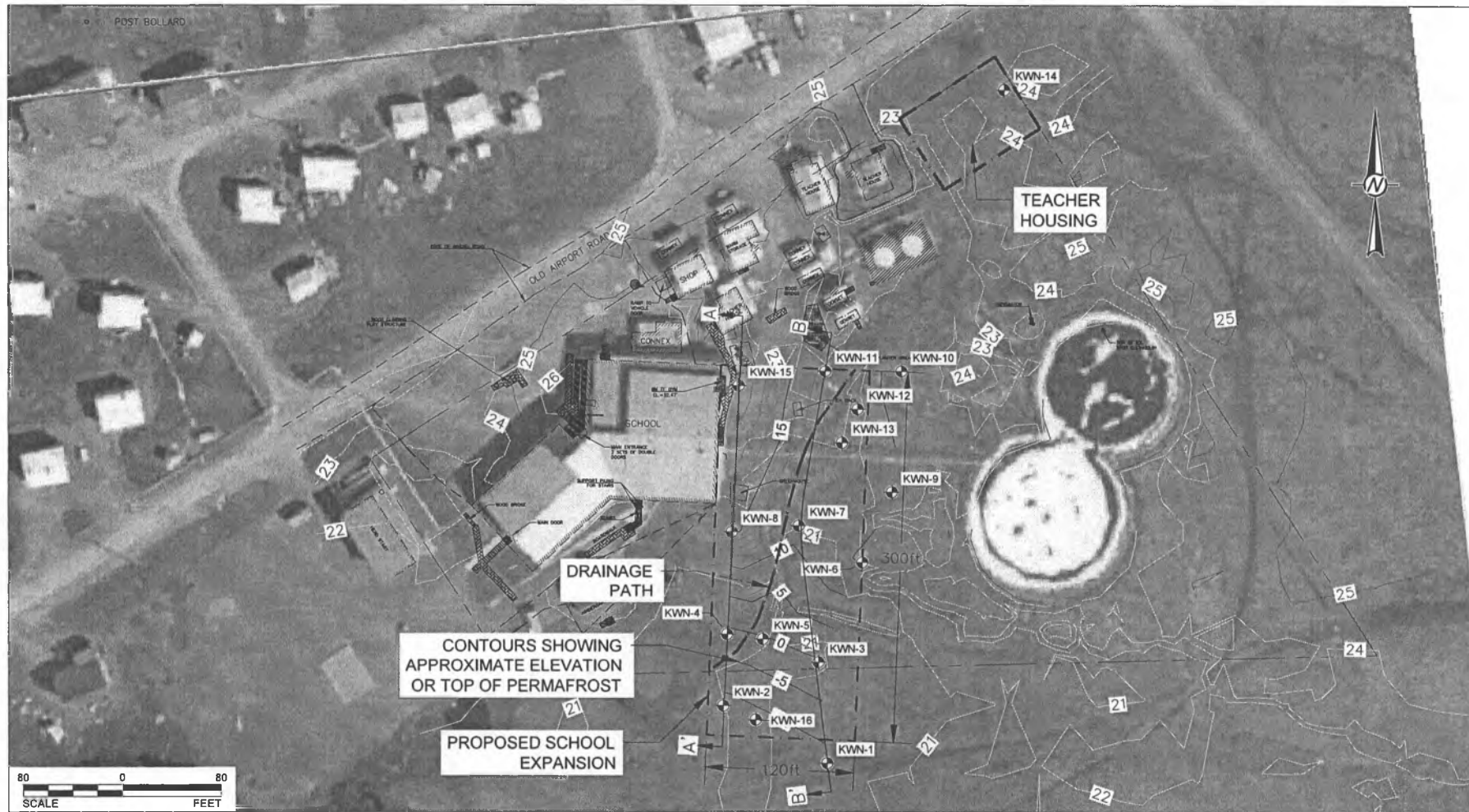
11.0 REFERENCES

Jorgenson, et al. (2008). Permafrost Characteristics of Alaska. Proceedings of the Ninth International Permafrost Conference, Fairbanks, Alaska. In Press.

PRISM Climate Group (2004). Oregon State University, <http://prism.oregonstate.edu/>. February 2004.

Rupp, S., Duffy, P., Olson, M., Springsteen, A., Schmidt, J., and Fresco, N. (2009). Scenarios Network for Alaska Planning. University of Alaska Fairbanks. <http://snap.uaf.edu/>. Accessed May 2011.

FIGURES



LEGEND

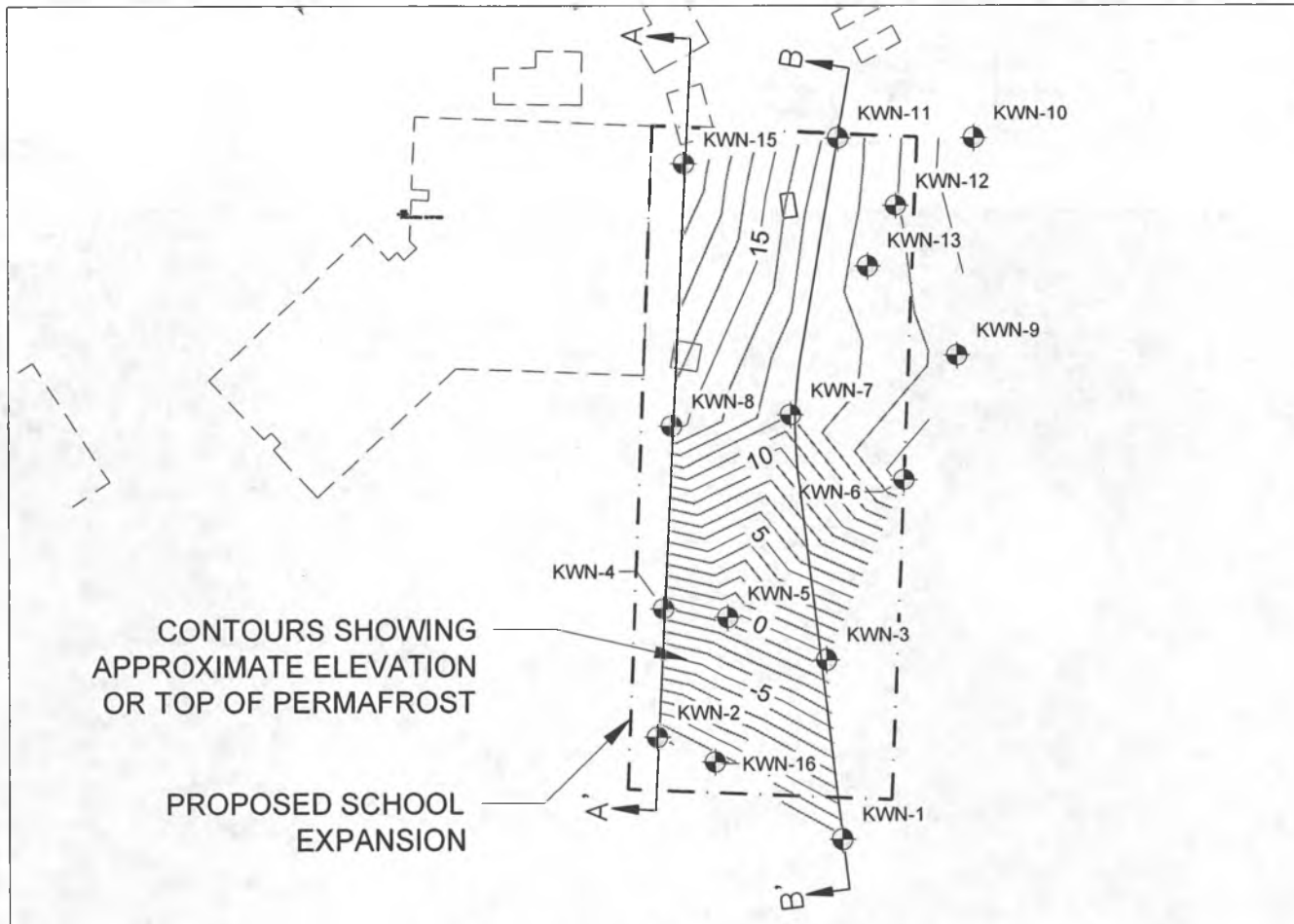
BH-1 GOLDER BOREHOLE NAME AND APPROXIMATE LOCATION

REFERENCES

- 1.) BASEMAP DRAWING PROVIDED BY USKH ON 2/6/2012. PROJECT NAME: QUINHAGAK SCHOOL SURVEY PERFORMED BY USKH 11/2011 THROUGH 12/2011. GROUND SURFACE ELEVATIONS FROM USKH TIN.
- 2.) AERIAL IMAGERY DATED JULY 27, 2007 AND PROVIDED BY ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS.

	SCALE	AS SHOWN	TITLE
	DESIGN	—	BOREHOLE LOCATION MAP QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION, ALASKA
	CADD	APG 6/19/12	
	CHECK	HMB 6/19/12	
REVIEW	RAM 6/19/12		
FILE No.	Quinhagak_sitemap.dwg	REV.	1 6/19/12
PROJECT No.	113-95736	USKH / QUINHAGAK SCHOOL / AK	
			FIG. 1

J:\2011 Jobs\113-95736 USKH Quinhagak School Expansion\CADD\Quinhagak_sitemap.dwg | 6/20/2012 10:01 AM | AGarngus | ALASKA



CONTOURS SHOWING
APPROXIMATE ELEVATION
OR TOP OF PERMAFROST

PROPOSED SCHOOL
EXPANSION

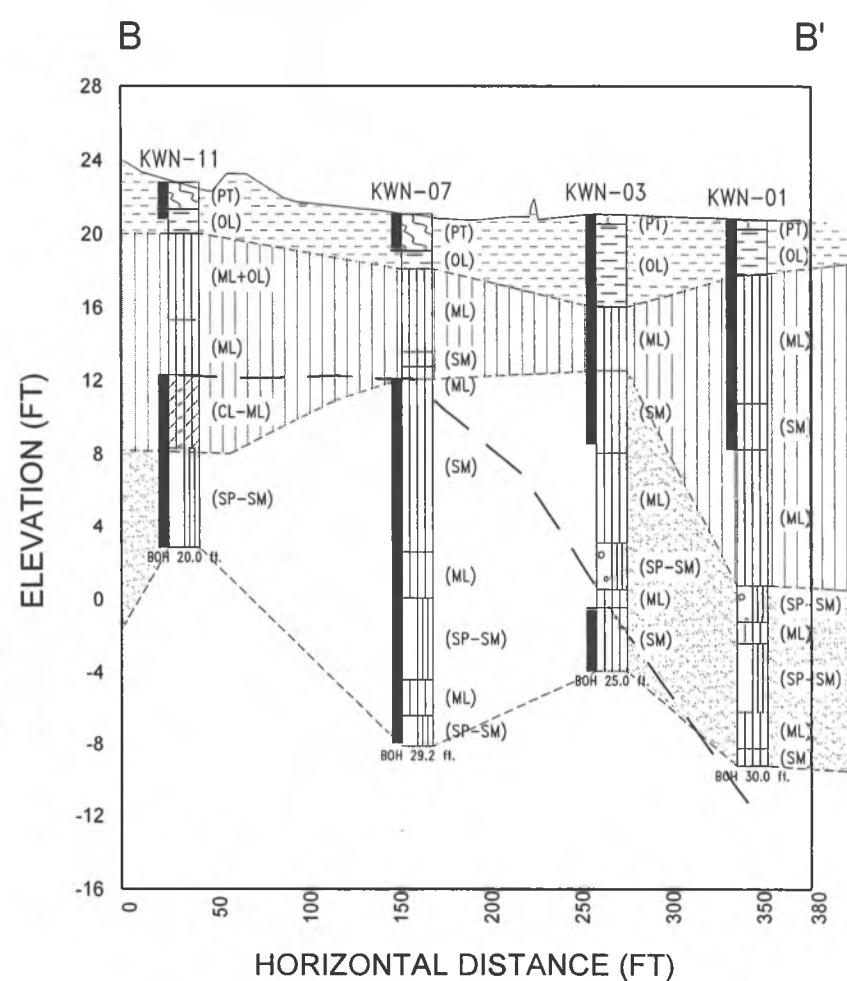
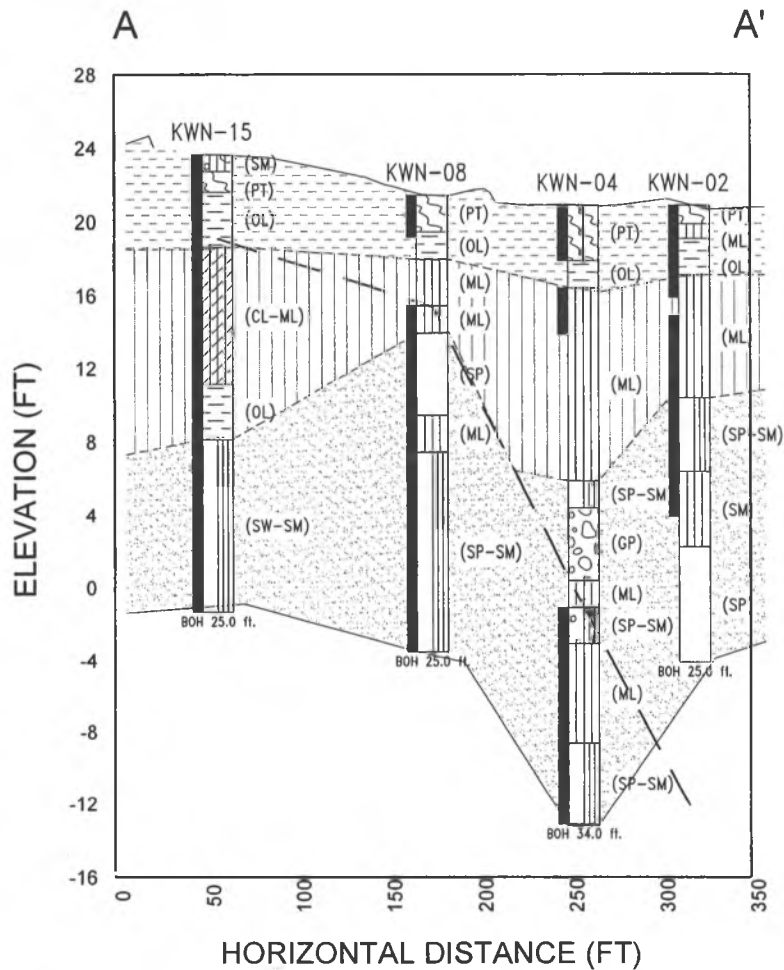


LEGEND


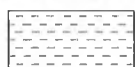


BH-1 GOLDIER BOREHOLE NAME AND APPROXIMATE LOCATION

	SCALE AS SHOWN		TITLE PERMAFROST CONTOUR MAP QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION, ALASKA	
	DESIGN	---		
	CADD	APG 6/19/12		
	CHECK	HMB 6/19/12		
	REVIEW	RAM 6/19/12		
FILE No	Quinhagak_sitemap.dwg	REV	1 6/19/12	USKH / QUINHAGAK SCHOOL / AK
PROJECT No	113-95736			

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LEGEND


-  INFERRED TOP OF PERMAFROST
-  ORGANIC MATERIALS
-  FINE GRAINED MATERIALS
-  GRANULAR MATERIALS

HORIZONTAL SCALE



VERTICAL SCALE (10 X EXAGGERATION)



		SCALE	AS SHOWN	TITLE
		DESIGN	---	---
FILE No.	Quinhagak_sitemap.dwg	CADD	APG	6/19/12
PROJECT No.	113-95736	CHECK	HMB	6/19/12
		REVIEW	RAM	6/19/12
		REV	1	6/19/12
<p align="center">CROSS SECTIONS QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION, ALASKA</p>				FIG.
				3

USKH / QUINHAGAK SCHOOL / AK

**APPENDIX A
BOREHOLE LOGS**

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION (adapted from ASTM D2487)

MATERIAL TYPES	CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING SOIL GROUP NAMES AND GROUP SYMBOLS USING LABORATORY TESTS		GROUP SYMBOL	SOIL GROUP NAMES & LEGEND			
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS >50% RETAINED ON NO. 200 SIEVE	GRAVELS >50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4. SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS <5% FINES	$C_u \geq 4$ AND $1 \leq C_c \leq 3$	GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVEL		If soil contains $\geq 15\%$ sand, add "with sand"
			$C_u < 4$ AND/OR [$C_c < 1$ OR $C_c > 3$]	GP	POORLY GRADED GRAVEL		
		GRAVELS WITH FINES >12% FINES	FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR MH	GM	SILTY GRAVEL		
			FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	GC	CLAYEY GRAVEL		
	SANDS >50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSES ON NO. 4. SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS <5% FINES	$C_u \geq 6$ AND $1 \leq C_c \leq 3$	SW	WELL-GRADED SAND		If soil contains $\geq 15\%$ gravel, add "with gravel"
			$C_u < 6$ AND/OR [$C_c < 1$ OR $C_c > 3$]	SP	POORLY GRADED SAND		
SANDS AND FINES >12% FINES		FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR MH	SM	SILTY SAND			
		FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	SC	CLAYEY SAND			
FINE-GRAINED SOILS >50% PASSES NO. 200 SIEVE	SILTS AND CLAYS	<p>PLASTICITY CHART</p> <p>ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT (OH, OL) if: LL (oven dried) < 0.75 LL (not dried)</p> <p>A* LINE: $PI = 0.73(LL - 4)$</p>	CL	LEAN CLAY		If soil contains coarse-grained soil from 15% to 29%, add "with sand" or "with gravel" for whichever type is prominent, or for $\geq 30\%$, add "sandy" or "gravelly"	
	LIQUID LIMIT <50		ML	SILT			
	SILTS AND CLAYS		OL	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT			
	LIQUID LIMIT ≥ 50		CH	FAT CLAY			
			MH	ELASTIC SILT			
			OH	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT			
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	PRIMARILY ORGANIC MATTER, DARK IN COLOR, AND ORGANIC ODOR	PT	PEAT				

NOTES:

$$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} \quad C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$$

Gravels or sands with 5% to 12% fines require dual symbols (GW-GM, GW-GC, GP-GM, GP-GC, SW-SM, SW-SC, SP-SM, SP-SC) and add "with clay" or "with silt" to group name. If fines classify as CL-ML for GM or SM, use dual symbol GC-GM or SC-SM. D_{100} is soil particle diameter where X% is % finer. Optional Abbreviations: Lower case "s" after USCS group symbol denotes either "sandy" or "with sand" while "g" denotes either "gravelly" or "with gravel"

RELATIVE DENSITY / CONSISTENCY ESTIMATE USING STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT) VALUES
(adapted from Terzaghi and Peck 1967)

COHESIONLESS SOILS ^(a)		COHESIVE SOILS ^(b)		UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TSF) ^(d)
RELATIVE DENSITY	$(N_{1,60})$ (blows/ft) ^(c)	CONSISTENCY	$(N_{1,60})$ (blows/ft) ^(c)	
VERY LOOSE	0 - 4	VERY SOFT	0 - 2	0 - 0.25
LOOSE	4 - 10	SOFT	2 - 4	0.25 - 0.50
COMPACT	10 - 30	FIRM	4 - 8	0.50 - 1.0
DENSE	30 - 50	STIFF	8 - 15	1.0 - 2.0
VERY DENSE	OVER 50	VERY STIFF	15 - 30	2.0 - 4.0
		HARD	OVER 30	OVER 4.0

- (a) Soils consisting of gravel, sand, and silt, either separately or in combination possessing no characteristics of plasticity, and exhibiting drained behavior.
- (b) Soils possessing the characteristics of plasticity, and exhibiting undrained behavior.
- (c) Refer to ASTM D1586 for a definition of N value. $(N_{1,60})$ is the N value corrected for hammer energy and overburden pressure, and is detailed in ASTM D6066. N values may be affected by a number of factors including: material size, sampler size, hammer weight and type, depth, drilling method, and borehole disturbance. N values are only an approximate guide for frozen soil or cohesive soil.
- (d) Undrained shear strength, $s_u = 1/2$ unconfined compression strength, U_c . Note that Torvane (TV) measures s_u and pocket penetrometer (PP) measures U_c .

CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING MOISTURE CONDITION
(adapted from ASTM D2488)

DRY	ABSENCE OF MOISTURE, DUSTY, DRY TO THE TOUCH
MOIST	DAMP BUT NO VISIBLE WATER
WET	VISIBLE FREE WATER, USUALLY SOIL IS BELOW WATER TABLE

COMPONENT DEFINITIONS BY GRADATION

COMPONENT	SIZE RANGE
BOULDERS	GREATER THAN 12 in.
COBBLES	12 in. to 3 in.
GRAVEL	3 in. to #4 Sieve (4.76 mm)
COARSE GRAVEL	3 in. to 3/4 in.
FINE GRAVEL	3/4 in. to #4 (4.76 mm)
SAND	#4 (4.76 mm) to #200 (0.074 mm)
COARSE SAND	#4 (4.76 mm) to #10 (2.0 mm)
MEDIUM SAND	#10 (2.0 mm) to #40 (0.42 mm)
FINE SAND	#40 (0.42 mm) to #200 (0.074 mm)
SILT AND CLAY	SMALLER THAN #200 (0.074 mm)
SILT	0.074 mm to 0.005 mm
CLAY	LESS THAN 0.005 mm

SAMPLER ABBREVIATIONS

SS SPT Sampler (2 in. OD, 140 lb hammer)	C Core (Rock)
SSO Oversize Split Spoon (2.5 in. OD, 140 lb typ.)	TW Thin Wall (Shelby Tube)
HD Heavy Duty Split Spoon (3 in. OD, 340 lb typ.)	MS Modified Shelby
-BL Brass Liners used in Split Spoon	GP Geoprobe
BD Bulk Drive (4 in. OD, 340 lb hammer typ.)	RC Air Rotary Cuttings
CA Continuous Core (Soil in Hollow-Stem Auger)	AG Auger Cuttings
GS Grab Sample from Surface / Testpit	

DESCRIPTIVE TERMINOLOGY FOR PERCENTAGES (ASTM D2488)

DESCRIPTIVE TERMS	RANGE OF PROPORTION
TRACE	0 - 5%
FEW	5 - 10%
LITTLE	10 - 25%
SOME	30 - 45%
MOSTLY	50 - 100%

LABORATORY TEST ABBREVIATIONS

Con Consolidation	P200 Percent Fines (Silt & Clay)	SpG Specific Gravity
Comp Proctor Compaction (D698/D1557)	pH Soil pH	TC Thaw Consolidation/Strain
Dd Dry Density	PID Photoionization Detector	TV Torvane
K Thermal Conductivity	PM Modified Proctor	TX Unconfined Compression
MA Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis	PP Pocket Penetrometer	W_L Liquid Limit (LL)
NP Non-plastic	PTLD Point Load	W_p Plastic Limit (PL)
OLI Organic Loss	SA Sieve Analysis	Ω Soil Resistivity

SOIL CLASSIFICATION / LEGEND

Figure A-1

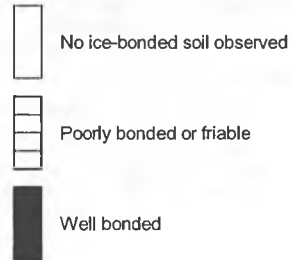


LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC_SOIL_LEGEND] 7/12/12

FROZEN SOIL CLASSIFICATION (ASTM D4083)

1. DESCRIBE SOIL INDEPENDENT OF FROZEN STATE	CLASSIFY SOIL BY THE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM				
2. MODIFY SOIL DESCRIPTION BY DESCRIPTION OF FROZEN SOIL	MAJOR GROUP		SUBGROUP		
	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	
	Segregated ice not visible by eye	N	Poorly bonded of friable		Nf
			Well bonded	No excess ice	Nbn
				Excess ice	Nbe
	Segregated ice visible by eye (ice less than 25 mm thick)	V	Individual ice crystals or inclusions		Vx
			Ice coatings on particles		Vc
Random or irregularly oriented ice formations			Vr		
Stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations			Vs		
Uniformly distributed ice			Vu		
3. MODIFY SOIL DESCRIPTION BY DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANTIAL ICE STRATA	Ice greater than 25 mm thick	ICE	Ice with soil inclusions	ICE+soil type	
			Ice without soil inclusions	ICE	

ICE BONDING SYMBOLS



DEFINITIONS

Candled Ice is ice which has rotted or otherwise formed into long columnar crystals, very loosely bonded together.

Clear Ice is transparent and contains only a moderate number of air bubbles.

Cloudy Ice is translucent, but essentially sound and non-pervious

Friable denotes a condition in which material is easily broken up under light to moderate pressure.

Granular Ice is composed of coarse, more or less equidimensional, ice crystals weakly bonded together.

Ice Coatings on particles are discernible layers of ice found on or below the larger soil particles in a frozen soil mass. They are sometimes associated with hoarfrost crystals, which have grown into voids produced by the freezing action.

Ice Crystal is a very small individual ice particle visible in the face of a soil mass. Crystals may be present alone or in a combination with other ice formations.

Ice Lenses are lenticular ice formations in soil occurring essentially parallel to each other, generally normal to the direction of heat loss and commonly in repeated layers.

Ice Segregation is the growth of ice as distinct lenses, layers, veins and masses in soils, commonly but not always oriented normal to direction of heat loss.

Massive Ice is a large mass of ice, typically nearly pure and relatively homogeneous.

Poorly-bonded signifies that the soil particles are weakly held together by the ice and that the frozen soil consequently has poor resistance to chipping or breaking.

Porous Ice contains numerous voids, usually interconnected and usually resulting from melting at air bubbles or along crystal interfaces from presence of salt or other materials in the water, or from the freezing of saturated snow. Though porous, the mass retains its structural unity.

Thaw-Stable frozen soils do not, on thawing, show loss of strength below normal, long-time thawed values nor produce detrimental settlement.

Thaw-Unstable frozen soils show on thawing, significant loss of strength below normal, long-time thawed values and/or significant settlement, as a direct result of the melting of the excess ice in the soil.

Well-Bonded signifies that the soil particles are strongly held together by the ice and that the frozen soil possesses relatively high resistance to chipping or breaking.

FROST DESIGN SOIL CLASSIFICATION ⁽¹⁾

FROST GROUP ⁽²⁾	GENERAL SOIL TYPE	% FINER THAN 0.02 mm BY WEIGHT	TYPICAL USCS SOIL CLASS
NFS ⁽³⁾ [MOA NFS]	(a) Gravels Crushed stone Crushed rock	0 to 1.5	GW, GP
	(b) Sands	0 to 3	SW, SP
PFS ⁽⁴⁾ [MOA NFS] [MOA F2]	(a) Gravels Crushed stone Crushed rock	1.5 to 3	GW, GP
	(b) Sands	3 to 10	SW, SP
S1 [MOA F1]	Gravelly soils	3 to 6	GW, GP GW-GM, GP-GM, GW-GC, GP-GC
S2 [MOA F2]	Sandy soils	3 to 6	SW, SP SW-SM, SP-SM, SW-SC, SP-SC
F1 [MOA F1]	Gravelly soils	6 to 10	GM, GC, GM-GC, GW-GM, GP-GM, GW-GC, GP-GC
F2 [MOA F2]	(a) Gravelly soils	10 to 20	GW, GP GW-GM, GP-GM, GW-GC, GP-GC
	(b) Sands	6 to 15	SM, SW-SM, SP-SM, SC, SW-SC, SP-SC, SM-SC
F3 [MOA F3]	(a) Gravelly soils	Over 20	GM, GC, GM-GC
	(b) Sands, except very fine silty sands	Over 15	SM, SC, SM-SC
	(c) Clays, PI>12	-	CL, CH
F4 [MOA F4]	(a) Silts	-	ML, MH, ML-CL
	(b) Very fine silty sands	Over 15	SM, SC, SM-SC
	(c) Clays, PI<12	-	CL, ML-CL
	(d) Varved clays or other fine-grained banded sediments	-	CL or CH layered with ML, MH, ML-CL, SM, SC, or SM-SC

(1) From U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), EM 1110-3-138, "Pavement Criteria for Seasonal Frost Conditions," April 1984
 (2) USACE frost groups directly correspond to frost groups listed in Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) design criteria manual (DCM), 2007; except as noted.
 (3) Non-frost susceptible
 (4) Possibly frost susceptible, requires lab test for void ratio to determine frost design soil classification. Gravel with void ratio > 0.25 would be NFS; Gravel with void ratio < 0.25 would be S1; Sands with void ratio > 0.30 would be NFS; Sands with void ratio < 0.30 would be S2 or F2



FROZEN SOIL CLASSIFICATION / LEGEND

Figure A-2

LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12)GLB [ANC ICE LEGEND] 7/12/12

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-01

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/10/12
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75100° N 161.89647° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT ■		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ		WATER CONTENT (PERCENT) W _p W _L
0.0 - 0.5		Frozen, dark brown, fibrous PEAT, well bonded (PT)		PT		0.5	1	GP		12/12			
0.5 - 3.0		Frozen, brown, ORGANIC SILT, few fibrous organic material, well bonded with approximately 10-15% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and irregularly oriented ice formations (OL, Vx-Vr)		OL		3.0	2	GP		2/12			
3.0 - 10.0		Frozen, gray, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10-30% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and irregularly oriented ice formations (ML, Vx-Vr)		ML			3	GP		6/6			
10.0 - 12.5		Frozen, gray, SILTY SAND, fine to coarse-grained sand, few silt inclusions, well bonded with approximately 10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SM, Vx)		SM		10.0	5	GP		12/12			
12.5 - 20.0		Moist to wet, SILT, low plasticity (ML)		ML		12.5	6	GP		12/12			
20.0 - 22.0		Wet, gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little subrounded gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter (SP-SM)		SP-SM		20.0	8	GP		12/12			
22.0 - 23.2		Wet, gray, SILT, nonplastic (ML)		ML		22.0	9	GP		6/6			
23.2 - 27.0		Wet, gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to medium-grained sand (SP-SM)		SP-SM		23.2	10	GP		12/12			
27.0 - 29.0		Moist to wet, SILT with sand, few fine to medium-grained sand interbeds (ML)		ML		27.0	11	GP		12/12			
29.0 - 30.0		Moist to wet, gray-brown, SILTY SAND, fine to medium-grained sand, few silt inclusions (SM)		SM		29.0	12	GP		12/12			
		Borehole completed at 30.0 ft.											
		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/10/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 30 feet											

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12)GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-3

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-02

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/10/12
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75108° N 161.89706° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)		
											W _e		W _L
0		0.0 - 1.0 Brown, PEAT, well bonded (PT)		PT									
1.0		1.0 - 1.8 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, low, well bonded with approximately 10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and irregularly oriented ice formations (ML, Vx-Vr)		ML	1.0	1	GP	12	12			73	
1.8				OL	1.8	2	GP	12	12			134	
3.8		1.8 - 3.8 Frozen, brown, ORGANIC SILT, well bonded with approximately 10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and irregularly oriented ice formations (OL, Vx-Vr)			3.8	3	GP	12	12				
3.8		3.8 - 10.5 Frozen, gray, SILT, low to medium plasticity, 40-45% visible ice below 6 feet as stratified or distinctly oriented and irregularly oriented ice formations, well bonded with approximately 10-15% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and irregularly oriented ice formations (ML, Vx-Vr)		ML	10.5	4	GP	12	12				
10.5		10.5 - 14.5 Frozen, gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to medium-grained sand, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM	14.5	5	GP	12	12				
14.5		14.5 - 18.7 Frozen, gray, SILTY SAND, fine to medium-grained sand, few silt inclusions, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SM, Vx) Organic silt (OL) was observed at 18.3 feet with few subrounded gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter		SM	18.7	6	GP	12	12				
18.7		18.7 - 25.0 Wet, gray, poorly graded SAND, fine to coarse-grained sand, little subrounded gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter (SP) Increased silt content noted at 22.5 feet		SP	18.7	7	GP	5	5				
18.7					18.7	8	GP	12	12				
22.5					22.5	9	GP	6	6				
25.0		Borehole completed at 25.0 ft.			25.0	10	GP	12	12				
25.0		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/10/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Hand slotted 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 21 feet											

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12) GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-4

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-03

SHEET 1 of 1

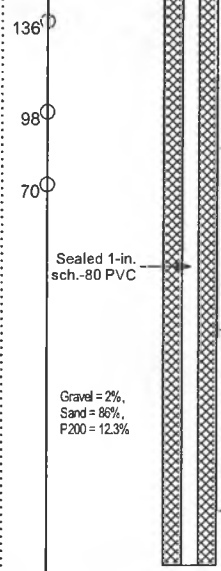
PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/10/12
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75119° N 161.89656° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT				NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)				
											W _p	W _L	W _p		W _L
0		0.0 - 0.5 Frozen, brown, PEAT and ICE, well bonded (PT)		PT											
		0.5 - 5.0 Frozen, brown, ORGANIC SILT, few to little organic silt interbeds, low to medium plasticity, well bonded with approximately 5-15% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations and irregularly oriented ice crystals (OL, Vx-Vr)		OL	0.5	1	GP		12						
						2	GP		12						
5		5.0 - 8.5 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 30-40% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations and individual ice crystals (ML, Vs-Vx) Decreased ice content at 7 feet, well bonded excess ice (Nbe)		ML	5.0	3	GP		12						
						4	GP		6						
		8.5 - 13.0 Frozen, gray and brown, SILTY SAND, fine to medium-grained sand, silt content decreases below 12 feet deep, well bonded with excess ice and no excess ice (SM, Nbe-Nbn)		SM	8.5	5	GP		6						
						6	GP		6						
		13.0 - 18.0 Wet, gray, SILT with sand, few to little fine-grained sand, low plasticity (ML)		ML	13.0	7	GP		12						
						8	GP		6						
		18.0 - 20.5 Wet, gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little subrounded gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter (SP-SM)		SP-SM	18.0	9	GP		12						
		20.5 - 21.5 Wet, brown, SILT, low plasticity (ML)		ML	20.5										
		21.5 - 25.0 Frozen, gray-brown, SILTY SAND, fine to coarse-grained sand, trace subrounded gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, little silt, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as clear individual ice crystals (SM, Vx)		SM	21.5	10	GP		12						
						11	GP		12						
		Borehole completed at 25.0 ft.													
		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/10/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 16.5 feet													

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBROOKS 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-5

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-04

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/11/12
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75122° N 161.89697° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC		
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)		SALINITY (ppt) Δ	
												WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)	
0		0.0 - 3.0 Frozen, brown, PEAT and ICE, fibrous, well bonded with approximately 50% visible ice by volume as white irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT									
					3.0	1	GP		6 6			2400	
		3.0 - 4.5 Wet, brown, ORGANIC SILT, nonplastic (OL)		OL								63	
					4.5	2	GP		6 6				
		4.5 - 15.0 Wet, gray, SILT, no to low plasticity, well bonded (ML)		ML									
						3	GP		6 6				
						4	GP		6 6				
						5	GP		12 12				
						6	GP		12 12				
		15.0 - 16.5 Wet, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to medium-grained sand (SP-SM)		SP-SM									
					15.0	7	GP		6 6				
		16.5 - 20.5 Wet, dark gray, poorly graded GRAVEL with sand, little subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, some fine to coarse-grained sand (GP)		GP								Gravel = 0%, Sand = 14%, P200 = 85.6%	
					16.5	8	GP		12 12				
		20.5 - 22.0 Wet, gray-brown, SILT with sand, fine to medium-grained sand, nonplastic (ML)		ML									
					20.5	9	GP		6 6				
		22.0 - 24.0 Frozen, gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, few subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as clear coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vc)		SP-SM									
					22.0	10	GP		12 12				
		24.0 - 29.5 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, little thin interbeds brown organic silt (OL), low, well bonded with excess ice (ML, Nbe)		ML									
					24.0	11	GP		6 6				
						12	GP		6 6				
		29.5 - 34.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, little subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM								Gravel = 14%, Sand = 79%, P200 = 6.6%, SA	
					29.5	13	GP		12 12				
						14	GP		12 12				
		Borehole completed at 34.0 ft.											
		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/11/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 30.4 feet											

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12) G.L.B. [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-6

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-05

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/11/12
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75128° N 161.89683° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)		
											W _p		W _L
0		0.0 - 2.0 Frozen, brown, PEAT and ICE, well bonded with approximately 50% visible ice by volume as white irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT									
		2.0 - 4.0 Frozen, brown, PEAT, well bonded with approximately 10-20% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT		2.0	1	GP		6			
		4.0 - 10.5 Wet, gray, SILT, no to low plasticity (ML)		ML		4.0	2	GP		6			
		10.5 - 12.5 Wet, dark gray, SILTY SAND, fine to medium-grained sand (SM)		SM		10.5	4	GP		6			
		12.5 - 13.5 Wet, gray and brown, SILT, few organic silt (OL) pockets, low plasticity (ML)		ML		12.5	5	GP		6			
		13.5 - 16.0 Wet, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand (SP-SM)		SP-SM		13.5	6	GP		12			
		16.0 - 22.5 Wet, dark gray, well-graded SAND, fine to coarse-grained sand, little subrounded to subangular gravel up to 3/8-inch diameter, well bonded (SW)		SW		16.0	7	GP		12			
		22.5 - 25.8 Frozen, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little to some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 3/4-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM		22.5	9	GP		12			
		25.8 - 27.5 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with excess ice (ML, Nbe)		ML		25.8	10	GP		6			
		27.5 - 31.5 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM		27.5	11	GP		12			
		Borehole completed at 31.5 ft.											
		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/11/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) No PVC installed											

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12)GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-7

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-06

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/11/12
 EQUIPMENT: Georobe

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75139° N 161.89636° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ	
0.0 - 4.0		Frozen, brown, PEAT and ICE, well bonded with approximately 50% visible ice by volume as white irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT		1	GP		6/6			592
						2	GP		6/6			87
4.0 - 6.5		Wet, gray, SILT, low plasticity (ML)		ML	4.0	3	GP		6/6			
6.5 - 10.0		Frozen, gray, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and irregularly oriented ice formations (ML, Vx-Vr)		ML	6.5	4	GP		12/12			
10.0 - 11.0		Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to medium-grained sand, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM	10.0	5	GP		6/6			
				ML	11.0							
11.0 - 13.0		Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, few fine-grained sand in pockets, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (ML, Vr)			13.0							
				SP-SM	13.0	6	GP		12/12			
13.0 - 21.4		Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc)		SP-SM		7	GP		12/12			
21.4 - 22.3		Frozen, brown to gray, ORGANIC SILT and SILT, low plasticity, with thin interbed of poorly graded sand with gravel (SP-SM) at 22 to 22.2 feet, well bonded with excess ice (OL, Nbe)		OL	21.4	8	GP		3/4			56
					22.3	9	GP		12/12			
22.3 - 27.0		Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, few subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc)		SP-SM		10	GP		6/6			
				ML	27.0							
27.0 - 29.7		Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with excess ice (ML, Nbe)				11	GP		12/12			
29.7 - 30.0		Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM								
		Borehole completed at 30.0 ft.										
		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/11/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 29.7 feet										

Sealed 1-in. sch.-80 PVC

Gravel = 14%, Sand = 78%, P200 = 8.2%, SA

Gravel = 5%, Sand = 90%, P200 = 4.8%

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-8

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-07

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/12/12
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75147° N 161.89672° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV.	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ		
											WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)		
0		0.0 - 2.0 Frozen, brown, PEAT, fibrous, well bonded irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT									
2.0		2.0 - 3.0 Wet, brown, ORGANIC SILT, low plasticity (OL)		OL		1	GP	6	6				
3.0		3.0 - 7.5 Wet, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, nonplastic (ML)		ML		2	GP	6	6				
5						3	GP	6	6				
7.5		7.5 - 8.3 Wet, dark gray, SILTY SAND, fine to coarse-grained sand, some silt (SM)		SM		4	GP	6	6				
8.3				ML									
10		8.3 - 9.0 Wet, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, nonplastic (ML)				5	GP	12	12				
15		9.0 - 18.5 Frozen, dark gray, SILTY SAND, fine to medium-grained sand, little silt, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SM, Vx)		SM									
18.5		Decreased silt content from 13.5 to 18.5 feet with fine to coarse-grained sand and little to some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter				6	GP	12	12				
20		18.5 - 21.0 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with excess ice (ML, Nbe)		ML		7	GP	6	6				
25		21.0 - 25.5 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little to some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM		8	GP	12	12				
27.5		25.5 - 27.5 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, little to some interbeds of fine grained sand, low plasticity, well bonded with excess ice (ML, Nbe)		ML		9	GP	6	6				
30		27.5 - 29.2 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to medium-grained sand, little to some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM		10	GP	12	12				
35		Borehole completed at 29.2 ft.											
40		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/12/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 29.2 feet											

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-9

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-08

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/12/12
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75147° N 161.89700° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT			NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ			
											WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)			
0		0.0 - 2.0 Frozen, brown, PEAT, fibrous, well bonded with approximately 30% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT		2.0	1	GP	6/6				787	
2.0		2.0 - 3.5 Wet, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, few fibrous organic material, low plasticity, well bonded (OL)		OL		3.5	2	GP	6/6				101	
3.5		3.5 - 6.0 Wet, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, low plasticity (ML)		ML		6.0	3	GP	6/6					
6.0		6.0 - 7.5 Frozen, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 15-30% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations and irregularly oriented ice formations (ML, Vs-Vr)		ML		7.5	4	GP	6/6				54	
7.5		7.5 - 12.0 Gray, poorly graded SAND, fine to coarse-grained sand, trace to few subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP, Vx)		SP		12.0	5	GP	12/12					Gravel = 1%, Sand = 95%, P200 = 4.5%
12.0		12.0 - 14.0 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, medium plasticity, well bonded with approximately 20% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (ML, Vs)		ML		14.0	6	GP	12/12					PI
14.0		14.0 - 25.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, little to some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 3/4-inch diameter, interbeds of brown organic silt (OL), well bonded with approximately 5-15% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc)		SP-SM			7	GP	12/12					Sealed 1-in. sch.-80 PVC
21.5		One foot interbed of SILTY SAND noted at 21.5 feet					8	GP	12/12					Gravel = 1%, Sand = 75%, P200 = 23.4%
25.0		Borehole completed at 25.0 ft.					9	GP	12/12					

Notes:
 1) Borehole completed on 2/12/2012
 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings
 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 24.4 feet

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ L:\BIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-10

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-10

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/12/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75181° N 161.89625° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)	
0		0.0 - 1.5 Frozen, brown, PEAT, well bonded with approximately 30% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT								
1.5		1.5 - 2.8 Frozen, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, few fibrous organic material, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10-15% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (OL, Vs)		OL		1.5	1	GP		6/6		111
2.8		2.8 - 7.5 Wet, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, low plasticity, well bonded (ML)		ML		2.8	2	GP		6/6		
7.5		7.5 - 9.0 Frozen, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 15% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (OL, Vr)		OL		7.5	4	GP		6/6		151
9.0		9.0 - 10.0 Frozen, gray, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (ML, Vs)		ML		9.0						
10.0		10.0 - 10.0 Frozen, gray, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (ML, Vs)		SM		10.0	5	GP		6/6		
11.0		10.0 - 11.0 Frozen, dark gray, SILTY SAND, fine to medium-grained sand, little silt, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (ML, Vs)		OL		11.0	6	GP		6/6		126
13.0		10.0 - 11.0 Frozen, dark gray, SILTY SAND, fine to medium-grained sand, little silt, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SM, Vx)				13.0	7	GP		6/6		
13.0		11.0 - 13.0 Frozen, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10-15% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (OL, Vr)		SP-SM								
13.0		13.0 - 20.0 Dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, few subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc)					8	GP		12/12		
		Borehole completed at 20.0 ft.										
		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/12/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 19.6 feet										

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12)GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBtools 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-12

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-11

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/12/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75181° N 161.94658° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT ■		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ		
											WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)		
0		0.0 - 1.5 Frozen, brown, PEAT, fibrous, well bonded with approximately 35% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT									
1.5		1.5 - 2.8 Moist, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, trace fine to coarse-grained sand, low plasticity, well bonded (OL)		OL		1	GP		6/6				953
2.8		2.8 - 7.5 Moist to wet, gray, SILT and ORGANIC SILT, low to medium plasticity, interbedded (ML+OL)		ML+OL		2	GP		6/6				97
5		7.5 - 10.5 Wet, gray, SILT, low plasticity (ML)		ML		3	GP		12/12				52
10		10.5 - 14.5 Gray, SILTY CLAY, low to medium plasticity, well bonded with approximately 30-35% visible ice by volume as stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (CL-ML, Vs) Well bonded excess ice noted from 12.5 to 14.5 feet		CL-ML		4	GP		6/6				
15		14.5 - 20.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, trace to few subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, trace to few silt, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM		5	GP		12/12				
20		Borehole completed at 20.0 ft.				6	GP		12/12				
25		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/12/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 19.7 feet				7	GP		12/12				

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-13

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-12

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/13/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75172° N 161.89644° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT				NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS		
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)					
0		0.0 - 2.0 Frozen, brown, PEAT, fibrous, well bonded with approximately 30-40% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations and individual ice crystals (PT, Vr-Vx)		PT		2.0	1	GP								
		2.0 - 4.0 Moist, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, trace fine-grained sand, low plasticity (OL)		OL		4.0	2	GP								
5		4.0 - 8.0 Moist to wet, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, low to medium plasticity (ML)		ML		8.0	3	GP								
		8.0 - 10.0 Frozen, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 30% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations and stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (OL, Vr-Vs)		OL		10.0	4	GP								
		10.0 - 13.5 Frozen, gray-brown, SILT, low to medium plasticity, well bonded with approximately 25-30% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations and stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (ML, Vr-Vs)		ML		13.5	5	GP								
15		13.5 - 20.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to medium-grained sand, well bonded with approximately 5% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals (SP-SM, Vx)		SP-SM												
20		Borehole completed at 20.0 ft.														
		Notes: 1) Borehole terminated at 20 feet on 2/13/2012 due to hydraulic fluid leak from Geoprobe 2) Borehole not backfilled 3) Borehole marked with 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC														

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL GP | LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12)GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure
A-14

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-13

SHEET 1 of 2

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/14/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75167° N 161.89644° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ		
											W _p		W _L
0 - 1.0		Frozen, brown, PEAT, fibrous, well bonded with approximately 30-40% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations and individual ice crystals (PT, Vr-Vx)		PT									
1.0 - 1.8		Moist, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, few fibrous organic material, low plasticity (OL)		OL	1.0	1	GP	6	6			112	
1.8 - 10.0		Moist to wet, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, low plasticity, poorly bonded and well bonded (ML)		ML		2	GP	6	6				
						3	GP	6	6				
		Poorly and well bonded with approximately 25-30% visible ice by volume as clear stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (Vs) from 8.5 to 10 feet				4	GP	6	6			62	
10.0 - 26.0		Dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, few subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-15% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc)			10.0	5	GP	12	12				
		Interbeds of SILTY SAND noted from 10 to 12.5 and 17.4 to 19 feet				6	GP	6	6				
						7	GP	6	6				
						8	GP	6	6				
				SP-SM		9	GP	12	12				
						10	GP	6	6				
26.0 - 26.5		Black, SILT, low plasticity, well bonded with no excess ice (ML, Nbn)		ML	26.0	11	GP	6	6				
26.5 - 31.0		Gray and brown, SILT, some interbeds of organic silt (OL), trace fine-grained sand, nonplastic, well bonded with excess ice (ML, Nbe)		ML	26.5	12	GP	12	12				
31.0 - 49.0		Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, few to some subrounded gravel up to 3/4-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc)			31.0	13	GP	12	12				
				SP-SM		14	GP	12	12				
												Gravel = 7%, Sand = 87%, P200 = 6.2%, SA	

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12

Log continued on next page

Gravel = 0%, Sand = 80%, P200 = 19.5%

Sealed 1-in. sch.-80 PVC



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-15

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-13

SHEET 2 of 2

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/14/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75167° N 161.89644° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC		
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ			
											WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)			
40		31.0 - 49.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt, fine to coarse-grained sand, few to some subrounded gravel up to 3/4-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc) (Continued)	SP-SM			15	GP		12 12		○			
45								16	GP		12 12			○
50								17	GP		6 6			○
55								18	GP		12 12			○
60		Borehole completed at 49.0 ft.												
65		Notes: 1) Borehole terminated at 49 feet on refusal on 2/13/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 45.5 feet												
70														
75														
80														

Gravel = 45%,
 Sand = 51%,
 P200 = 3.5%

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-15

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-14

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/15/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75244° N 161.89575° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV.	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ		
											WATER CONTENT (PERCENT)		
0		0.0 - 0.5 Frozen, brown, PEAT, fibrous, well bonded with approximately 20% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)		PT									
0.5		0.5 - 4.5 Frozen, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, few fibrous organic material, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10-15% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (OL, Vr)		OL	0.5	1	GP		12 12			252	OU = 48.6%
5		4.5 - 14.8 Frozen, gray, SILT, trace fine-grained sand, low plasticity, well bonded with approximately 15-35% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (ML, Vr)		ML	4.5	2	GP		6 6				
10						3	GP		12 12				
15		14.8 - 20.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 3/4-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP-SM, Vx-Vc)		SP-SM	14.8	5	GP		12 12				Gravel = 37%, Sand = 56%, P200 = 6.8%, SA
20		Borehole completed at 20.0 ft.				6	GP		12 12				
25		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/15/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with potable water 2/16/2012 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 19.8 feet											

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-16

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-15

SHEET 1 of 1

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/15/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75181° N 161.89694° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS GRAPHIC	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ		
											W _e		W _i
0		0.0 - 0.9 Frozen, gray-brown, SILTY SAND with gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, little silt, well bonded with approximately 10% visible ice by volume as coatings on particles (SM, Vc) [FILL]	SM			1	GP		10 11				
0.9			PT			2	GP		6 6			202	
2.0			OL			3	GP		6 6				
5		0.9 - 2.0 Frozen, black, PEAT, fibrous, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (PT, Vr)				4	GP		6 6				
5.0		2.0 - 5.0 Frozen, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, few fibrous organic material, low to medium plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10-15% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations (OL, Vr)	CL-ML			5	GP		12 12			96	
10		5.0 - 12.5 Frozen, gray, SILTY CLAY, low to medium plasticity, well bonded with approximately 10-50% visible ice by volume as white irregularly oriented ice formations and stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (CL-ML, Vr-Vs)				6	GP		12 12			105	
15		12.5 - 15.5 Frozen, dark brown, ORGANIC SILT, few fibrous organic material, low to medium plasticity, well bonded with approximately 20-30% visible ice by volume as irregularly oriented ice formations and stratified or distinctly oriented ice formations (OL, Vr-Vs)	OL			7	GP		12 12				
20		15.5 - 25.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little to some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 1/2-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SW-SM, Vx-Vc)	SW-SM			8	GP		12 12				
25		Borehole completed at 25.0 ft.				9	GP		18 18				
30		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/15/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with potable water on 2/16/2012 3) Sealed 1-inch, schedule-80 PVC installed to 24.6 feet											

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12

Sealed 1-in. sch.-80 PVC
 OUJ = 12.0%

Gravel = 34%,
 Sand = 60%,
 P200 = 5.7%,
 SA



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-17

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-16

SHEET 1 of 2

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/15/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75103° N 161.89692° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT ■				NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ WATER CONTENT (PERCENT) W _w				
0		0.0 - 30.0 Borehole not sampled from 0 to 33 feet													
15		Borehole not sampled from 0 to 33 feet. See boreholes KWN-01 and KWN-02 for nearby similar (inferred) soil profiles from 0 to 33 feet. Well bonded to 14 feet. Unbonded between 14 to 33 feet.													
30		30.0 - 33.0 Wet, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, few to little subrounded to subangular gravel up to 3/8-inch diameter (SP)	SP		30.0	1	GP		12 12						
33		33.0 - 41.0 Frozen, dark gray, poorly graded SAND with gravel, fine to coarse-grained sand, little to some subrounded to subangular gravel up to 3/4-inch diameter, well bonded with approximately 5-10% visible ice by volume as individual ice crystals and coatings on particles (SP, Vx-Vc)	SP		33.0	2	GP		12 12						
34						3	GP		12 12						
40		Log continued on next page													

Gravel = 22%, Sand = 77%, P200 = 1.3%

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC BOREHOLE] HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-18

RECORD OF BOREHOLE KWN-16

SHEET 2 of 2

PROJECT: Quinhagak School Expansion
 PROJECT NUMBER: 113-95736
 LOCATION: Quinhagak, AK

CLIENT: USKH
 DRILLING DATE: 2/15/2012
 EQUIPMENT: Geoprobe 6610 DT

DATUM: WGS 84
 ELEVATION: n/a
 COORDS: 59.75103° N 161.89692° W

DEPTH (ft)	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES				UNCORRECTED BLOWS / FT		NOTES TESTS WATER LEVELS	
		DESCRIPTION	ICE BOND	USCS	GRAPHIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (ft)	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS PER FT	REC ATT (inch)	SALINITY (ppt) Δ		
											W _s		W _t
40		Borehole completed at 41.0 ft.	■	SP	[Graphic Log]		4	GP		12 12	C		Gravel = 19%, Sand = 77%, P200 = 4.4%
45		Notes: 1) Borehole completed on 2/15/2012 2) Borehole backfilled with thawed cuttings 3) No PVC installed											
50													
55													
60													
65													
70													
75													
80													

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ | LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB | ANC BOREHOLE | HBrooks 7/12/12



DEPTH SCALE: 1 inch to 5 feet
 DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Discovery Drilling
 DRILLER: G. Erickson

LOGGED: M. Hess
 CHECKED: H. Brooks
 CHECK DATE: 4/5/12

Figure A-18

**APPENDIX B
LABORATORY TESTING RESULTS**



TABLE B-1: SAMPLE SUMMARY

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012

SAMPLING DATA							CLASSIFICATION AND INDEX TEST RESULTS										
SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (ft)		RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS PER FOOT	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT (LL) (%)	PLASTIC LIMIT (PL) (%)	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) (%)	GRADATION (%)			ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	DESCRIPTION (USCS)	SALINITY (ppt) [⑥ is directly meas.]	TESTS / OTHER TESTS
		TOP	BOTTOM								GRAVEL	SAND	FINES (SILT & CLAY)				
KWN-01	1	1.0	2.0	100	GP		125								OL		
KWN-01	2	3.0	4.0	17	GP		42								ML	0	
KWN-01	3	4.5	5.0	100	GP		48	25	22	3					ML		PI
KWN-01	4	8.0	8.5	100	GP		48								ML	0	
KWN-01	5	10.0	11.0	100	GP		23								SM	0	
KWN-01	6	13.0	14.0	100	GP		29								ML	0	
KWN-01	7	17.0	18.0	100	GP		29								ML	0	
KWN-01	8	20.5	21.5	100	GP		14								SP-SM	0	
KWN-01	9	22.0	22.5	100	GP		28								ML	0	
KWN-01	10	24.0	25.0	100	GP		20				5	90	5		SP-SM	0	
KWN-01	11	27.5	28.5	100	GP		26								ML	2	
KWN-01	12	29.0	30.0	100	GP		23								SM	1	
KWN-02	1	1.0	2.0	100	GP		73								ML		
KWN-02	2	2.5	3.5	100	GP		134								OL		
KWN-02	3	4.5	5.5	100	GP		40								ML		
KWN-02	4	7.5	8.5	100	GP		48								ML		
KWN-02	5	12.0	13.0	100	GP		27				0	94	6		SP-SM		SA
KWN-02	6	16.0	17.0	100	GP										SM		
KWN-02	7	18.3	18.7	104	GP										SM		
KWN-02	8	19.0	20.0	100	GP		13								SP		
KWN-02	9	21.5	22.0	100	GP		10				12	85	3		SP		
KWN-02	10	24.0	25.0	100	GP		17								SP-SM		
KWN-03	1	1.0	2.0	100	GP		136								OL		
KWN-03	2	3.5	4.5	100	GP		98								OL		
KWN-03	3	5.5	6.5	100	GP		70								ML		
KWN-03	4	7.5	8.0	100	GP		36								ML		
KWN-03	5	9.0	9.5	100	GP		25								SM		
KWN-03	6	12.0	12.5	100	GP		18				2	86	12		SM		
KWN-03	7	13.5	14.5	100	GP		25								ML		
KWN-03	8	17.0	17.5	100	GP		25								ML		
KWN-03	9	19.0	20.0	100	GP		12								SP-SM		
KWN-03	10	22.0	23.0	100	GP		27								SM		

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC SAMPLE SUMMARY] HBrooks 7/12/12

TABLE B-1: SAMPLE SUMMARY

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012

SAMPLING DATA							CLASSIFICATION AND INDEX TEST RESULTS										
SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (ft)		RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS PER FOOT	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT (LL) (%)	PLASTIC LIMIT (PL) (%)	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) (%)	GRADATION (%)			ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	DESCRIPTION (USCS)	SALINITY (ppt) [⁶⁰ is directly meas.]	TESTS / OTHER TESTS
		TOP	BOTTOM								GRAVEL	SAND	FINES (SILT & CLAY)				
KWN-03	11	24.0	25.0	100	GP		21								SP-SM		
KWN-04	1	1.5	2.0	100	GP		2400								PT		
KWN-04	2	3.5	4.0	100	GP		63								OL		
KWN-04	3	4.5	5.0	100	GP		41								ML		
KWN-04	4	6.5	7.0	100	GP		23								ML		
KWN-04	5	8.0	9.0	100	GP		26	NP	NP	NP	0	14	86		ML		
KWN-04	6	12.0	13.0	100	GP		22								ML		
KWN-04	7	16.0	16.5	100	GP		21								SP-SM		
KWN-04	8	18.0	19.0	100	GP		10				49	49	2		GP		
KWN-04	9	21.0	21.5	100	GP		32								ML		
KWN-04	10	22.5	23.5	100	GP		17								SP-SM		
KWN-04	11	24.0	24.5	100	GP		36								ML		
KWN-04	12	28.0	28.5	100	GP		31								ML		
KWN-04	13	30.5	31.5	100	GP		18				14	79	7		SP-SM		SA
KWN-04	14	33.0	34.0	100	GP		24								SP-SM		
KWN-05	1	2.5	3.0	100	GP		218								PT		
KWN-05	2	4.0	4.5	100	GP		35								ML		
KWN-05	3	7.0	8.0	100	GP		29								ML		
KWN-05	4	11.0	11.5	100	GP		16				2	81	18		SM		
KWN-05	5	12.5	13.0	100	GP		31								ML		
KWN-05	6	14.0	15.0	100	GP		20								SP-SM		
KWN-05	7	17.5	18.5	100	GP		14				10	87	2		SW		SA
KWN-05	8	20.5	21.5	100	GP		13								SW		
KWN-05	9	23.5	24.5	100	GP		12				29	63	8		SP-SM		
KWN-05	10	27.0	27.5	100	GP		38	37	34	3					ML		PI
KWN-05	11	30.0	31.0	100	GP		15								SP-SM		
KWN-06	1	1.0	1.5	100	GP		592								PT		
KWN-06	2	2.5	3.0	100	GP		87								PT		
KWN-06	3	4.5	5.0	100	GP		33								ML		
KWN-06	4	8.0	9.0	100	GP		47								ML		
KWN-06	5	10.0	10.5	100	GP		43								SP-SM		
KWN-06	6	14.0	15.0	100	GP		16				14	78	8		SP-SM		SA

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC_SAMPLE_SUMMARY] HBrooks 7/12/12



TABLE B-1: SAMPLE SUMMARY

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012

SAMPLING DATA							CLASSIFICATION AND INDEX TEST RESULTS										
SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (ft)		RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS PER FOOT	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT (LL) (%)	PLASTIC LIMIT (PL) (%)	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) (%)	GRADATION (%)			ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	DESCRIPTION (USCS)	SALINITY (ppt) [if directly meas.]	TESTS / OTHER TESTS
		TOP	BOTTOM								GRAVEL	SAND	FINES (SILT & CLAY)				
KWN-06	7	18.0	19.0	100	GP		13								SP-SM		
KWN-06	8	21.4	21.7	83	GP		56								SP-SM		
KWN-06	9	23.5	24.5	100	GP		22				5	90	5		SP-SM		
KWN-06	10	26.0	26.5	100	GP		15								SP-SM		
KWN-06	11	28.5	29.5	100	GP		32								ML		
KWN-07	1	1.5	2.0	100	GP		667								PT		
KWN-07	2	3.5	4.0	100	GP		26								ML		
KWN-07	3	6.0	6.5	100	GP		31								ML		
KWN-07	4	7.5	8.0	100	GP		18								SM		
KWN-07	5	10.0	11.0	100	GP		23				0	82	18		SM		
KWN-07	6	15.0	16.0	100	GP		13								SP-SM		
KWN-07	7	20.0	20.5	100	GP		37								ML		
KWN-07	8	23.0	24.0	100	GP		18								SP-SM		
KWN-07	9	26.0	26.5	100	GP		33								ML		
KWN-07	10	28.0	29.0	100	GP		14				27	65	8		SP-SM		
KWN-08	1	0.5	1.0	100	GP		787								PT		
KWN-08	2	2.5	3.0	100	GP		101								OL		
KWN-08	3	5.5	6.0	100	GP		27								ML		
KWN-08	4	8.0	8.5	100	GP		54								SP		
KWN-08	5	10.5	11.5	100	GP		24				1	95	5		SP		
KWN-08	6	13.0	14.0	100	GP		37	24	22	2					ML	PI	
KWN-08	7	18.0	19.0	100	GP		13								SP-SM		
KWN-08	8	21.5	22.5	100	GP		27				1	75	23		SM		
KWN-08	9	24.0	25.0	100	GP		20								SP-SM		
KWN-09	1	1.0	1.5	100	GP		539								PT		
KWN-09	2	2.5	3.0	100	GP		61								OL		
KWN-09	3	4.0	5.0	100	GP		26								ML		
KWN-09	4	6.5	7.0	100	GP		29								ML		
KWN-09	5	7.0	7.5	100	GP		47								OL		
KWN-09	6	9.0	9.5	100	GP		64								ML		
KWN-09	7	11.5	12.5	100	GP		26				1	95	4		SP		
KWN-09	8	14.0	15.0	100	GP		14								SP-SM		

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12)GLB [ANC_SAMPLE_SUMMARY] HBrooks 7/12/12

TABLE B-1: SAMPLE SUMMARY

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012

SAMPLING DATA							CLASSIFICATION AND INDEX TEST RESULTS										
SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (ft)		RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS PER FOOT	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT (LL) (%)	PLASTIC LIMIT (PL) (%)	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) (%)	GRADATION (%)			ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	DESCRIPTION (USCS)	SALINITY (ppt) [* is directly meas.]	TESTS / OTHER TESTS
		TOP	BOTTOM								GRAVEL	SAND	FINES (SILT & CLAY)				
KWN-09	9	19.0	20.0	100	GP		11				35	58	7		SP-SM		SA
KWN-10	1	2.0	2.5	100	GP		111								OL		
KWN-10	2	3.0	3.5	100	GP		42								ML		
KWN-10	3	6.0	6.5	100	GP		26								ML		
KWN-10	4	8.0	8.5	100	GP		151						22.6		OL		
KWN-10	5	10.0	10.5	100	GP		16								SM		
KWN-10	6	12.0	12.5	100	GP		126								OL		
KWN-10	7	14.5	15.0	100	GP		19								SP-SM		
KWN-10	8	19.0	20.0	100	GP		20				4	90	6		SP-SM		SA
KWN-11	1	1.0	1.5	100	GP		953								PT		
KWN-11	2	3.0	3.5	100	GP		97						15.4		OL		
KWN-11	3	5.0	6.0	100	GP		52								ML+OL		
KWN-11	4	7.5	8.0	100	GP		27								ML		
KWN-11	5	12.0	13.0	100	GP		41	25	21	4					CL-ML		PI
KWN-11	6	15.0	16.0	100	GP		16				5	89	7		SP-SM		
KWN-11	7	19.0	20.0	100	GP		13								SP-SM		
KWN-12	1	2.0	2.5	100	GP		88								OL		
KWN-12	2	4.5	5.0	100	GP		25	27	21	6					ML		PI
KWN-12	3	8.0	9.0	100	GP		120						15.5		OL		
KWN-12	4	11.0	12.0	100	GP		83								ML		
KWN-12	5	13.5	14.5	100	GP		22				0	93	7		SP-SM		
KWN-13	1	1.0	1.5	100	GP		112								OL		
KWN-13	2	3.5	4.0	100	GP		26								ML		
KWN-13	3	6.5	7.0	100	GP		29								ML	0	
KWN-13	4	8.5	9.0	100	GP		62								ML	0	
KWN-13	5	11.0	12.0	100	GP		22				0	80	20		SM		
KWN-13	6	14.5	15.0	100	GP		17								SP-SM	0	
KWN-13	7	16.0	16.5	100	GP		11								SP-SM		
KWN-13	8	18.0	18.5	100	GP		28								SM		
KWN-13	9	22.0	23.0	100	GP		25								SP-SM	0	
KWN-13	10	24.5	25.0	100	GP		13								SP-SM		
KWN-13	11	26.0	26.5	100	GP		29								ML	1	

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC SAMPLE SUMMARY] HBrooks 7/12/12



TABLE B-1: SAMPLE SUMMARY

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012

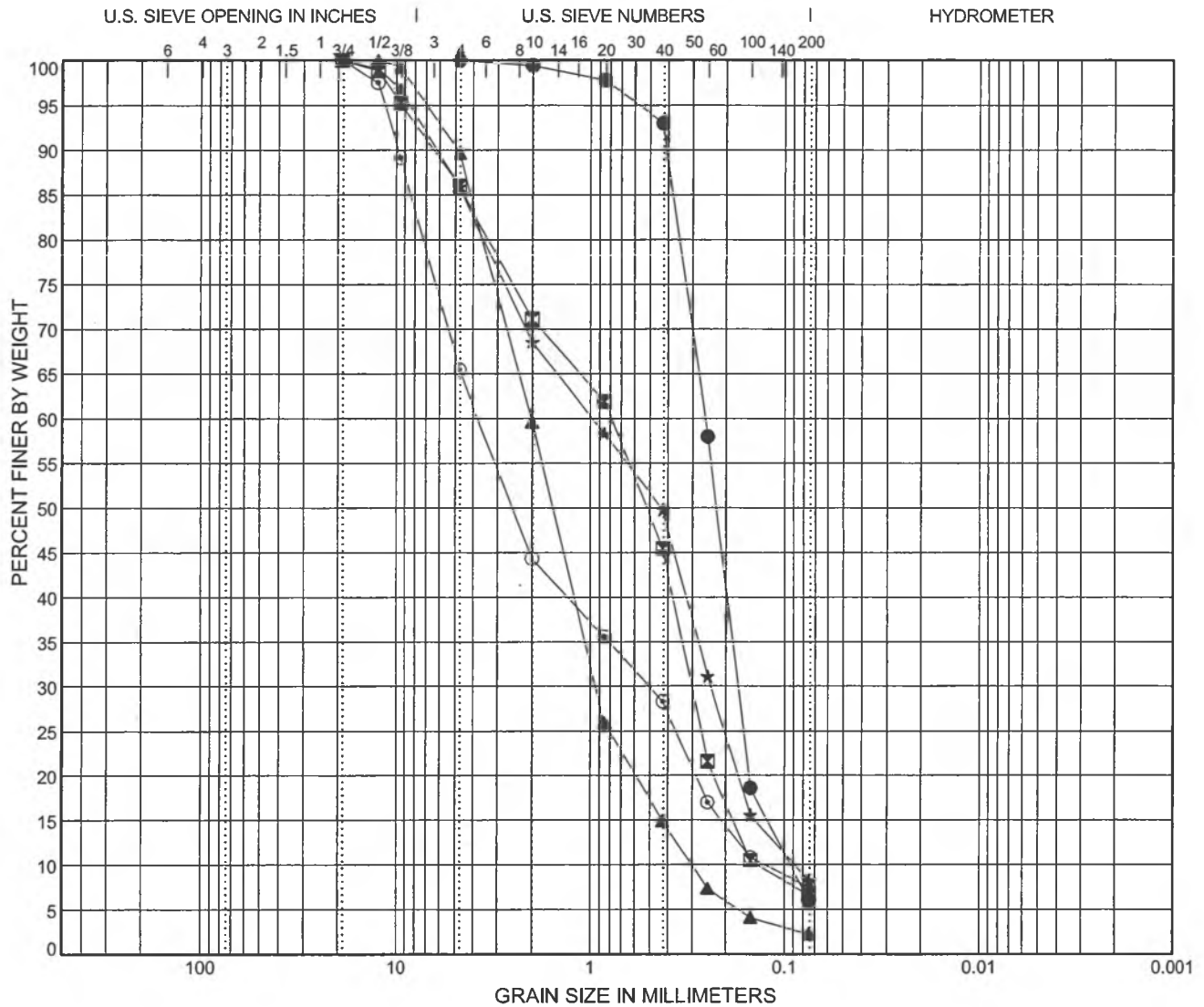
SAMPLING DATA							CLASSIFICATION AND INDEX TEST RESULTS										
SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (ft)		RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS PER FOOT	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT (LL) (%)	PLASTIC LIMIT (PL) (%)	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) (%)	GRADATION (%)			ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	DESCRIPTION (USCS)	SALINITY (ppt) [^is directly meas.]	TESTS / OTHER TESTS
		TOP	BOTTOM								GRAVEL	SAND	FINES (SILT & CLAY)				
KWN-13	12	28.0	29.0	100	GP		36								ML		
KWN-13	13	33.0	34.0	100	GP		14								SP-SM	0	
KWN-13	14	36.5	37.5	100	GP		21				7	87	6		SP-SM		SA
KWN-13	15	40.0	41.0	100	GP		19								SP	0	
KWN-13	16	44.0	45.0	100	GP		18								SP		
KWN-13	17	46.5	47.0	100	GP		9								SP	0	
KWN-13	18	48.0	49.0	100	GP		8				45	51	4		SP		
KWN-14	1	1.0	2.0	100	GP		252							48.6	OL		
KWN-14	2	4.5	5.0	100	GP		44								ML		
KWN-14	3	7.5	8.5	100	GP		52								ML	0	
KWN-14	4	11.5	12.5	100	GP		50	22	21	1					ML		PI
KWN-14	5	15.0	16.0	100	GP		13				37	56	7		SP-SM	0	SA
KWN-14	6	19.0	20.0	100	GP		12								SP-SM	0	
KWN-15	1	0.0	0.9	93	GP		19								SM		
KWN-15	2	1.5	2.0	100	GP		202								PT		
KWN-15	3	4.0	4.5	100	GP		47								OL	0	
KWN-15	4	6.0	6.5	100	GP		24	26	20	6					CL-ML		PI
KWN-15	5	8.0	9.0	100	GP		96								ML	0	
KWN-15	6	12.5	13.5	100	GP		105						12.0		OL	0	
KWN-15	7	16.0	17.0	100	GP		11				34	60	6		SW-SM		SA
KWN-15	8	19.0	20.0	100	GP		28								SW-SM	0	
KWN-15	9	23.5	25.0	100	GP		21								SW-SM	0	
KWN-16	1	30.0	31.0	100	GP		22								SP	0	
KWN-16	2	32.5	33.5	100	GP		14				22	77	1		SP		
KWN-16	3	36.0	37.0	100	GP		20								SP	1	
KWN-16	4	40.0	41.0	100	GP		20				19	77	4		SP		

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC_SAMPLE_SUMMARY] HBrooks 7/12/12

FIGURE B-1: SUMMARY OF PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION RESULTS

 Reference(s)
 ASTM D 422

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

	Sample Location	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	USCS Classification	Cc	Cu	% Gravel	% Sand	% Fines	% < 0.02 mm
●	KWN-02	5	12.0	poorly graded sand with silt (SP-SM)	1.2	2.8	0.0	93.9	6.1	
⊠	KWN-04	13	30.5	poorly graded sand with silt (SP-SM)	0.8	5.7	14.1	79.3	6.6	
▲	KWN-05	7	17.5	well-graded sand (SW)	1.5	6.7	10.4	87.4	2.3	
★	KWN-06	6	14.0	poorly graded sand with silt (SP-SM)	0.7	11.1	14.1	77.6	8.2	
⊙	KWN-09	9	19.0	poorly graded sand with silt and gravel (SP-SM)	0.5	30.2	34.5	58.0	7.5	

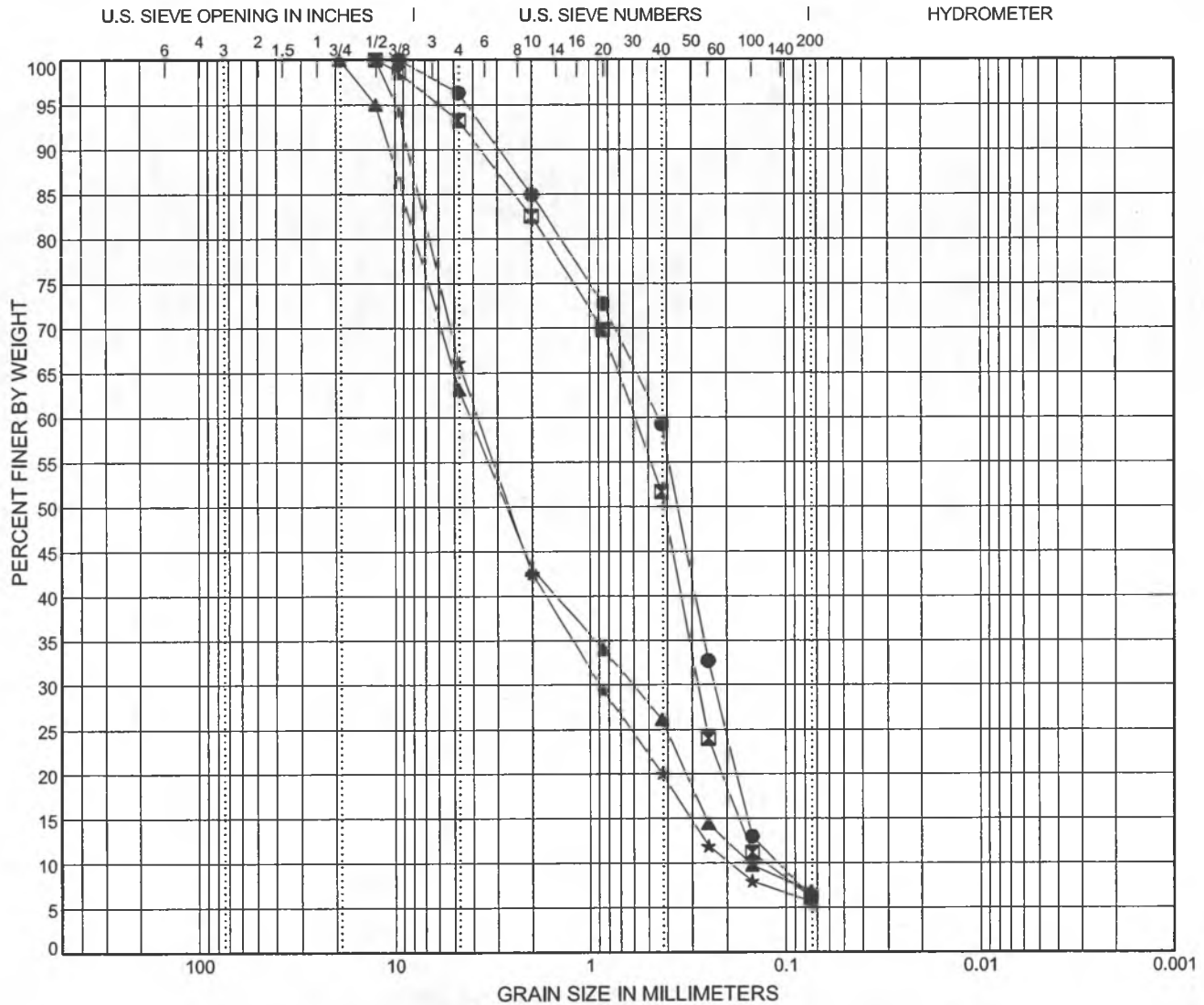
113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC LAB GRAIN SIZE] HBrooks 7/13/12



FIGURE B-2: SUMMARY OF PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION RESULTS

Reference(s)
ASTM D 422

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

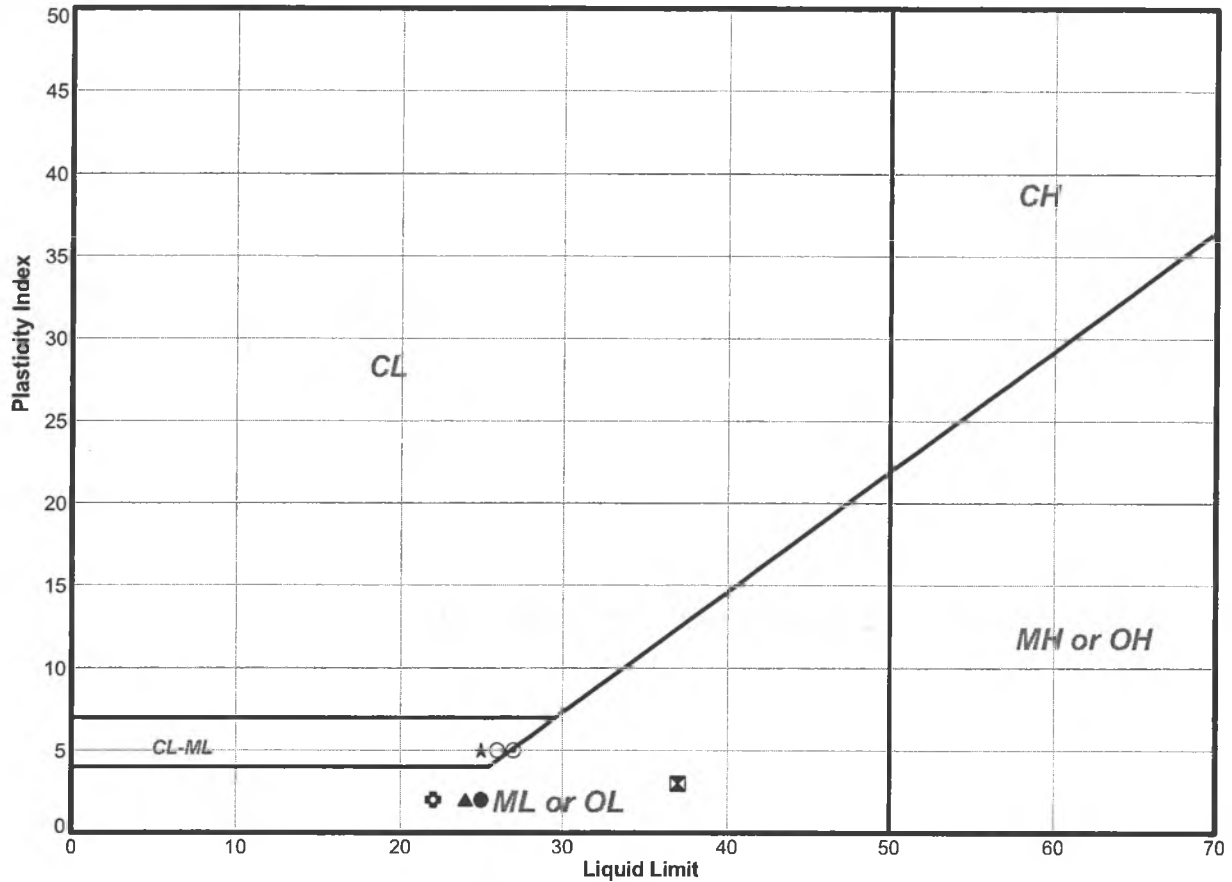
Sample Location	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	USCS Classification	Cc	Cu	% Gravel	% Sand	% Fines	% < 0.02 mm
● KWN-10	8	19.0	poorly graded sand with silt (SP-SM)	1.1	4.0	3.7	90.1	6.3	
☒ KWN-13	14	36.5	poorly graded sand with silt (SP-SM)	1.1	4.6	6.8	87.1	6.2	
▲ KWN-14	5	15.0	poorly graded sand with silt and gravel (SP-SM)	0.6	27.2	36.9	56.3	6.8	
★ KWN-15	7	16.0	well-graded sand with silt and gravel (SW-SM)	1.1	19.6	33.9	60.4	5.7	

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC LAB GRAIN SIZE] HBrooks 7/13/12

FIGURE B-3: LIQUID LIMIT, PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX

 Reference(s)
ASTM D 4318

Client: USKH	Project No.: 113-95736
Project: Quinhagak School Expansion	QA/QC By: J. Randazzo Date: 3/30/2012
Location: Quinhagak, AK	Reviewed By: C. Valentine Date: 4/5/2012

PLASTICITY CHART


NOTE: NP - NON-PLASTIC RESULT

	Sample Location	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	Bottom (ft)	Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit (%)	Plasticity Index	USCS	Natural Moisture Content (%)	Liquidity Index
●	KWN-01	3	4.5	5.0	25	22	3	ML	48	8.6
⊠	KWN-05	10	27.0	27.5	37	34	3	ML	38	1.4
▲	KWN-08	6	13.0	14.0	24	22	2	ML	37	7.6
★	KWN-11	5	12.0	13.0	25	21	4	CL-ML	41	4.9
⊙	KWN-12	2	4.5	5.0	27	21	6	ML	25	0.7
⊕	KWN-14	4	11.5	12.5	22	21	1	ML	50	29.1
○	KWN-15	4	6.0	6.5	26	20	6	CL-ML	24	0.6

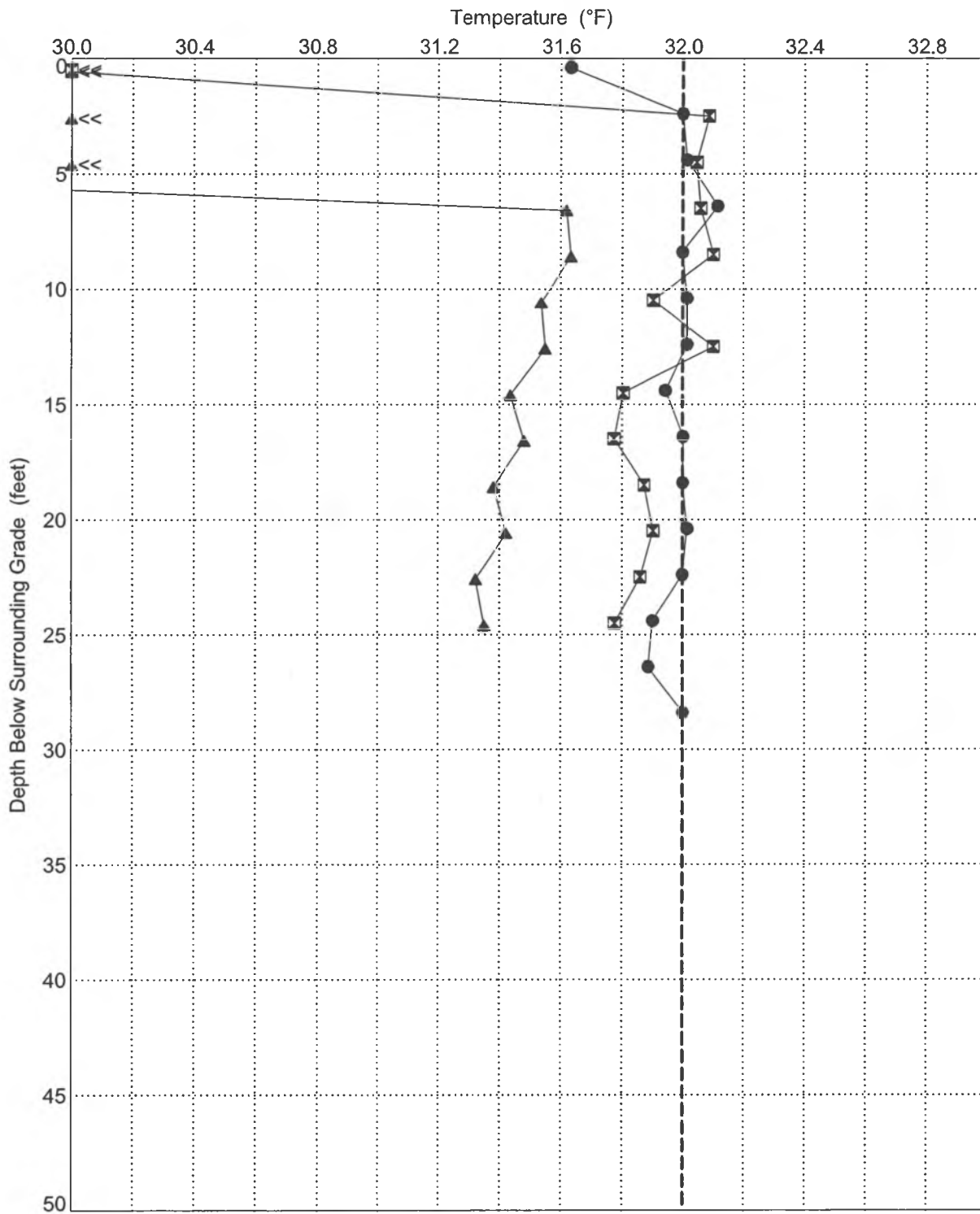
113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC-LAB ATTERBERG CASAGRANDE MULTI (10)] HBrooks 7/12/12

APPENDIX C
MEASURED GROUND TEMPERATURES



**APPENDIX C
MEASURED GROUND TEMPERATURES**





● KWN-04 03/13/12 21:04
 ▲ KWN-15 03/14/12 10:34

☒ KWN-08 03/13/12 21:17

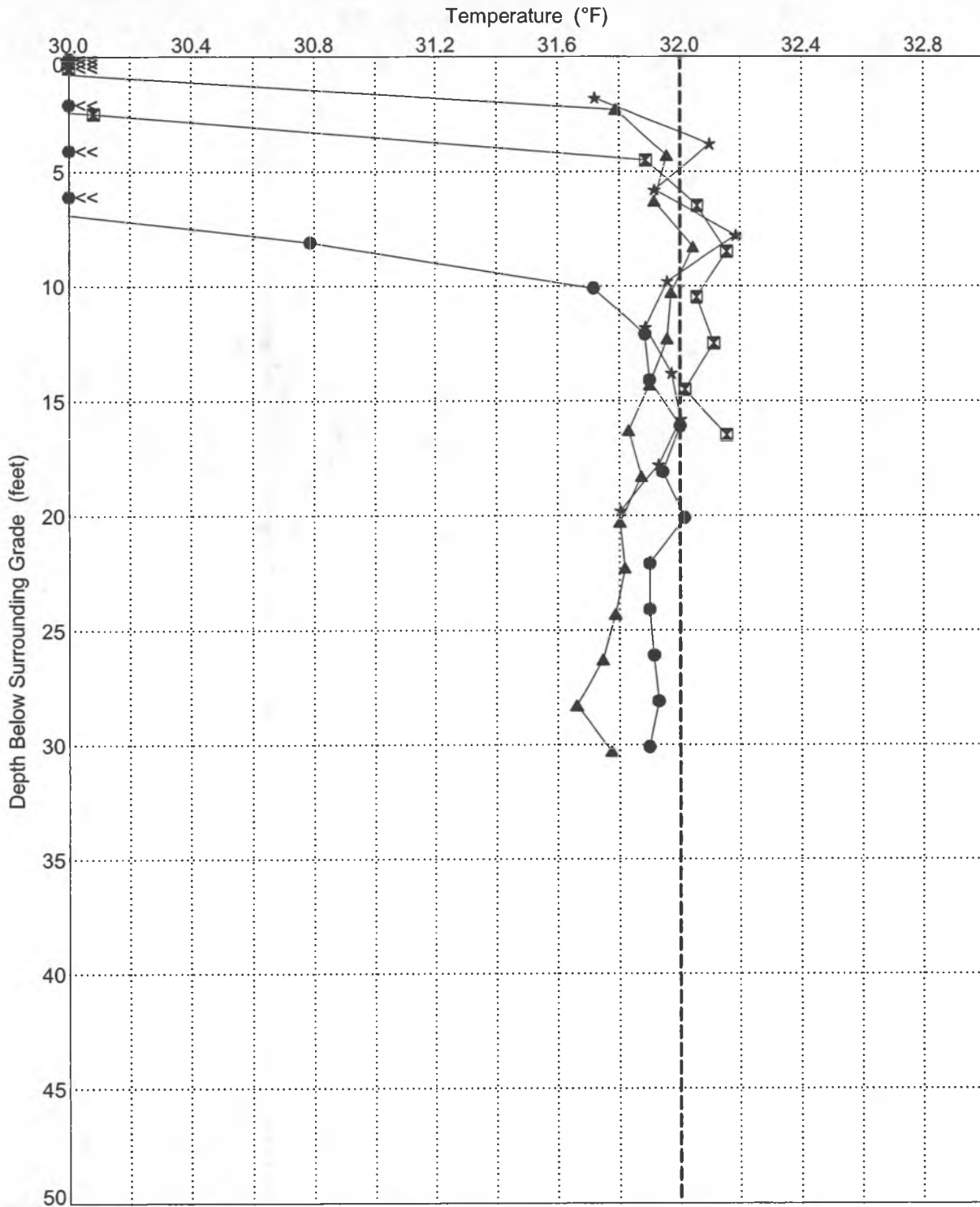
113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC THERMISTOR] HBrooks 7/12/12



SCALE	NOT TO SCALE	
DESIGN	N/A	
CADD	MMH	07/12/12
CHECK	HMB	07/12/12
REVIEW	RAM	07/12/12
REV.	0	

TITLE	MEASURED GROUND TEMPERATURES QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION QUINHAGAK, AK	FIG.	C-1
		USKH/QUINHAGAK SCHOOL/AK	

FILE # 113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ
 PROJECT No. 113-95736



● KWN-01 03/13/12 22:35
 ▲ KWN-07 03/13/12 22:46

☒ KWN-03 03/13/12 20:53
 ★ KWN-11 03/14/12 09:04



SCALE	NOT TO SCALE	
DESIGN	N/A	
CADD	MMH	07/12/12
CHECK	HMB	07/12/12
REVIEW	RAM	07/12/12
REV.	0	

TITLE

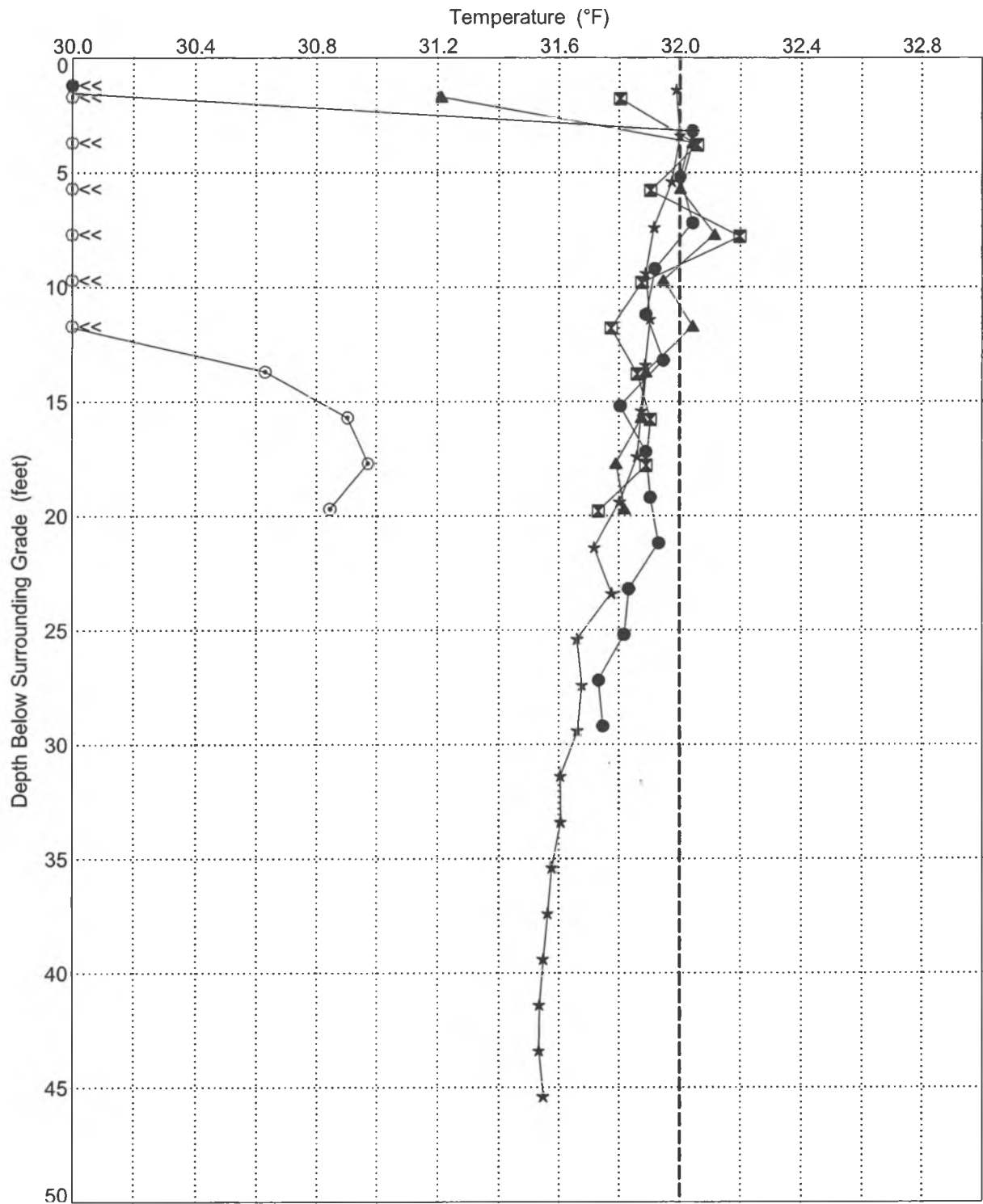
MEASURED GROUND TEMPERATURES
 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION
 QUINHAGAK, AK

FILE 113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ
 PROJECT No. 113-95736

USKH/QUINHAGAK SCHOOL/AK

FIG.

C-2



● KWN-06 03/13/12 22:40
 ▲ KWN-10 03/14/12 08:58
 ○ KWN-14 03/14/12 10:40

☒ KWN-09 03/13/12 22:52
 ★ KWN-13 03/14/12 09:21

113-95736 QUINHAGAK SCHOOL.GPJ LIBRARY-ANC(6-4-12).GLB [ANC THERMISTOR] HBrooks 7/12/12



SCALE	NOT TO SCALE	
DESIGN	N/A	
CADD	MMH	07/12/12
CHECK	HMB	07/12/12
REVIEW	RAM	07/12/12
REV.	0	

TITLE		FIG. C-3
MEASURED GROUND TEMPERATURES QUINHAGAK SCHOOL EXPANSION QUINHAGAK, AK		
PROJECT No. 113-95736		USKH/QUINHAGAK SCHOOL/AK

**APPENDIX D
TEACHER HOUSING RECOMMENDATIONS**



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Date: April 27, 2012
To: Dale Smythe
From: Heather M. Brooks, PE and Richard A. Mitchells, PE
RE: QUINHAGAK TEACHER HOUSING

Project No.: 113-95736
Company: USKH

This memorandum presents the results of the site exploration conducted by Golder Associates Inc. (Golder) for the proposed teacher housing structure in Quinhagak, Alaska. This exploration was completed during our exploration of the proposed school addition site. Our services were completed in general accordance with our proposal to you dated October 4, 2011 and our revised cost estimate dated November 8, 2011.

We understand that the proposed teacher housing will consist of a 4-plex structure. We understand the preferred foundation for the structure is drilled and slurried timber piles. Expected structural loads on the piles were provided for our information via an email from Mr. Frank Thompson, PE dated April 25, 2012. We understand that the total dead load on the piles is 11.5 kips (sum of floor and roof dead loads) with a floor live load of 9 kips. For the purposes of our analysis the sustained load on the piles will be 16 kips per pile. The sustained load is the total dead load and one-half of the expected live load.

1.0 SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Borehole KWN-14 was advanced to a depth of 20 feet below ground surface (bgs) at the location of the proposed teacher housing structure. Subsurface conditions were bonded and frozen soil with 6-inches of surface peat (Pt). Underlying the peat was a layer of low plasticity organic silt (OL) to 4.5 feet bgs. A layer of low plasticity mineral silt was observed underlying the organic silt to 14.8 feet bgs. Poorly graded sand with silt and gravel (SP-SM) was observed below the silt to the depth explored in this borehole.

Ground temperatures were measured in the boreholes after the dissipation of drilling induced heat approximately 4 weeks following drilling. Ground temperatures below the depth of seasonal influence at the teacher housing site were approximately 31 degrees Fahrenheit (*F), or colder.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our geotechnical findings and our discussions of the nature of the proposed teacher housing structure, we offer the following geotechnical considerations. Geotechnical findings and recommendations for the proposed school addition structure will be provided in a separate submittal. Plans and specifications based on these recommendations should be reviewed by Golder to confirm the design meets the intent of our recommendations.

Quinhagak Teacher Housing

Golder Associates Inc.
2121 Abbott Road, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99507 USA

Tel: (907) 344-6001 Fax: (907) 344-6011 www.golder.com



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2.1 Site Preparation

We have assumed that the natural surface vegetation (tundra) will remain intact and undisturbed under and around the proposed teacher housing structure. If a granular fill pad is planned at the site, we should be notified so we can revise our recommendations.

2.2 Foundation Piles

We understand that a drilled and slurried timber pile foundation is the preferred foundation system for the proposed teacher housing structure. The piles will be installed in dry augered holes and backfilled with sand-water slurry. The clear blow-through space beneath the structure should be at least three feet or higher to allow the cold winter condition to maintain ground temperatures.

2.2.1 Foundation Embedment

The minimum pile embedment below ground surface (bgs) for an adfreeze pile design using drilled and slurried methods is controlled by the creep settlement or frost jacking forces.

Creep settlement consists of the pile settlement over the life of the structure due to the movement of the ice bonded material under the sustained load. The relatively light sustained structural loads on the pile are not expected to control the required embedment of the foundation piles to maintain creep related settlements below acceptable limits.

The frost uplift force is caused by the expansion and migration of pore water within the active layer. Significant frost uplift forces can be developed in areas with fine-grained soils capable of ice lens formation. Ice lenses form in areas with finer-grained soil, water supply, and a slow freezing front, which is the case in this area of Quinhagak. The frost force is calculated by multiplying the surface area of the pile within the active layer by the frost uplift pressure expected acting at the soil/pile interface. We estimated the active layer to extend to 5 feet bgs.

Generally, a frost uplift pressure of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) is used. A bond break (visqueen wrap) is recommended on the piles for the proposed teacher housing. Thus, a frost uplift pressure of 20 psi was used as the basis for our analysis. The calculated frost uplift force for 10 and 12-inch diameter square un-treated timber piles are 48 and 58 kips, respectively.

For this analysis, we have assumed the foundation piles will consist of 10 or 12-inch nominal square rough sawn structural timber piles. We have assumed a constant ground temperature of 31°F below 8 feet bgs. To resist the frost uplift force, the minimum embedment is 25 feet bgs or a minimum of 10 feet of embedment into the sand/gravel layer, whichever is deeper for each pile size. A factor of safety of 1.5 against frost uplift forces was used in this analysis.

The pile will resist lateral loads by acting as a cantilever above the active layer. In summer months, the point of fixity should be assumed 5.5 feet bgs. In winter months, the point of fixity should be assumed at ground surface.

To reduce the frost uplift force, a three layer wrap of a minimum 10 mil. polyethylene sheeting (Visqueen) should be securely attached to the perimeter of the each pile for the uppermost 5 feet of embedment and 6-inches above finish grade. The Visqueen should be stapled or taped to the pile after wrapping.

2.2.2 Pile Installation Considerations

Piles should be placed in pre-augered holes and slurried back with a mixture of potable water and sand/gravel slurry aggregate. The holes should be at least 6 inches greater than the widest dimension of the pile, 20 inches for the 10-inch pile and 24-inches for the 12-inch pile. The diameter of the hole must be large enough to allow proper positioning of the pile. To allow undisturbed freezeback of the adfreeze bond, the piles should not be loaded until the ground temperature of the lower half of the pile reaches 31.5°F or colder.

If the holes are drilled when the ground surface is thawed, the holes may need to be cased to prevent sidewall caving or to control water inflow. Use of a concrete vibrator on all sides of the pile during slurry placement is required. The depth of the hole should be measured to verify that the design depth has been achieved. The pile should be installed so that it is plumb and in proper position. The pile should be held firmly in place by blocking until the pile meets freezeback criteria.

2.2.3 Slurry

Slurry used for backfill should consist of a mixture of sand and potable water. Brackish water and drilling tailings should not be used in the slurry. At the time of placement, the slurry should not be colder than 35°F nor warmer than 45°F.

A gravelly sand, sand or silty sand mixture should be used to make the slurry. Materials used for the slurry should be checked for salinity prior to use. If the salinity of the sand is greater than 4 parts per thousand (ppt), the material should be washed to reduce its salinity or an alternative source should be used. The sand and gravel used to make the slurry should have 100 percent of material passing the ¾-inch sieve and less than 20 percent passing the US number 200 sieve by weight. The granular soil mixture used to mix the slurry must be in an unfrozen state prior to mixing with potable water to form the slurry. Local sand and gravel can be used for slurry if it meets the criteria presented above.

The annulus of the hole should be filled in 3 to 4-foot lifts with sand-water slurry and densified between each lift. The slurry should be mixed above grade in a concrete mixer (or similar) to a consistency with an equivalent 4 to 6-inch slump.

2.2.4 Ground Temperature Monitoring

To permit temperature measurements in the slurry, a closed-end 1-inch diameter Schedule 40 HDPE or steel conduit should be installed to the bottom of each pile hole and extend to two feet above finish grade. HDPE requires a thermal weld to securely close the tip. The conduit should be capped to prevent water infiltration. HDPE conduit should not be glued. The temperatures along the piling can be monitored after construction using thermistors placed in the pipe.

Given the warm ground temperatures measured at the teacher housing site, the mixed thermal state of the school addition site and warming climate conditions expected in the area, it is likely that ground temperatures at the site will continue to warm. In order to maintain the resistance to frost uplift forces if warming temperatures occur, passive cooling may be required in the future to maintain the ground temperature of each pile. To add passive cooling to each pile, a closed-end 2-inch diameter steel pipe extending to the bottom of each pile hole and extending to 6 to 12-inches above finish grade should be installed with each pile. If the conduit is installed, the addition of passive cooling may be inserted inside the conduit at a later date, if necessary.

2.3 Site Inspection

A qualified geotechnical engineer or technician should be on-site during pile installation to verify the piles meet embedment criteria and installation recommendations. We recommend Golder review as-built records to confirm the piles were installed in accordance with project documents and our recommendations.

3.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

This memot has been prepared for the use of USKH for the proposed teacher housing structure in Quinhagak, Alaska as discussed in this report. If there are any significant changes in the nature, design, or location of the facilities, we should be notified so that we may review our conclusions and recommendations in light of the proposed changes and provide a written modification or verification of the changes.

There are possible variations in subsurface conditions, ground temperatures and thermal states, and ground water levels between explorations and also with time. Therefore, observations and testing by a qualified geotechnical professional should be included during construction to provide corrective recommendations adapted to the conditions revealed during the work.

Unanticipated soil conditions are commonly encountered and cannot fully be determined by a limited number of explorations of soil samples. Such unexpected conditions may results in additional project costs in order to construct the project as designed. Therefore, a contingency for unanticipated conditions should be included in the construction budget and schedule.

The work program followed the standard of care expected of professionals undertaking similar work in the State of Alaska under similar conditions. No warranty expressed or implied is made.

At Golder Associates we strive to be the most respected global group of companies specializing in ground engineering and environmental services. Employee owned since our formation in 1960, we have created a unique culture with pride in ownership, resulting in long-term organizational stability. Golder professionals take the time to build an understanding of client needs and of the specific environments in which they operate. We continue to expand our technical capabilities and have experienced steady growth with employees now operating from offices located throughout Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America.

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JANUARY 25, 2013

ALASKA RENEWABLE ENERGY FUND STATUS REPORT



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rev. February 4th, 2013

Introduction

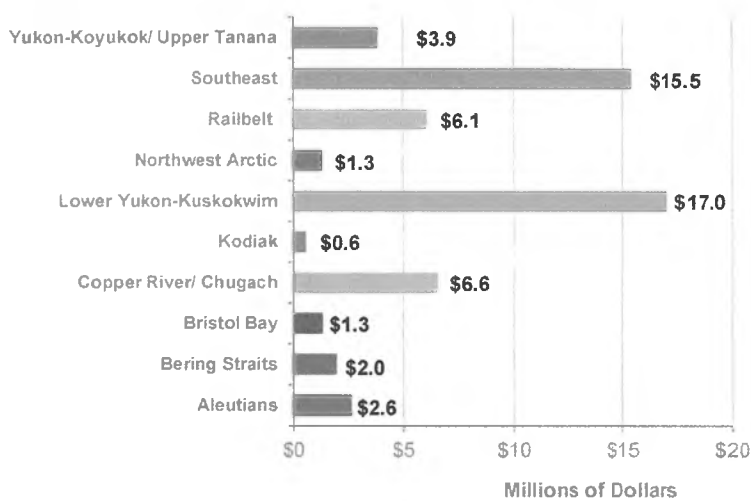
The Alaska Renewable Energy Fund (REF), established by the Alaska State Legislature in 2008, and extended 10 years in 2012, provides tremendous benefits to Alaskans by assisting communities across the state to reduce and stabilize their cost of energy.

Implemented by the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA), the Renewable Energy Fund provides public funding for the development of qualifying and competitively selected renewable energy projects in Alaska. The program's ultimate goal is to produce cost-effective renewable energy for heat and power to benefit Alaskans statewide. As the program matures, the quality of the proposed projects continues to rise as does the knowledge base regarding implementing renewable energy in Alaska's diverse climates, geographies and cultures.

This executive summary provides a brief update on the projects funded to date, and the performance and savings that have been achieved. A full report on the recommended projects for Round VI, more detailed status reports for all funded projects, and additional background information is available on AEA's website, www.akenergyauthority.org.

Round VI Recommended Projects

Figure 1. Recommended Projects by Region



AEA recommends 60 projects out of 85 applications for Round VI funding, totaling \$56.8M. Figures 1 and 2 indicate the recommended funding by region and by energy source. The recommendation process involves four stages of review and scoring, including technical feasibility by AEA subject matter experts, an economic review by economists, and a review by the Department of Natural Resources. The ranked recommendations list and review details are provided to the Legislature for a funding determination.

Attached to this executive summary are the recommendations lists and maps of project locations. These documents and more detailed review comments, scoring, and economic reviews are available on AEA's web site.

Figure 2. Recommended Projects by Resource Type

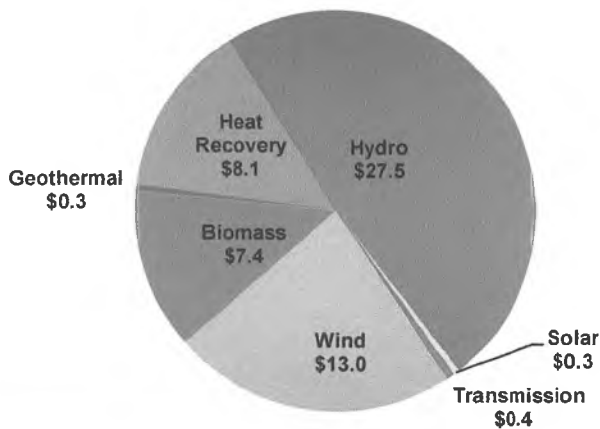


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Progress: Round I – V Grants

Table 1 provides statistics on the number of applications received, grants issued, current grant status and financial information. Of the 228 applications funded, 62% are active, 22% completed, 5% cancelled or combined with other grants, and 11% not yet issued. Of those not yet issued, 16 are awaiting grantee action and 10 are awaiting completion of a previous phase of work prior to grant issuance.

Figure 3 shows scheduled project completion by phase. The projected numbers are based on the current grant end date. Many feasibility grants lead to final design grants and construction grants in subsequent years. 95 of the 202 grants issued to date have two or more grants for different phases of the same project. The REF program encourages this multi-phased approach to ensure maximal renewable energy generation per dollar of public funds invested. By using a small amount of money to thoroughly assess the feasibility of a project prior to spending more on final design and construction, AEA is better able to ensure that projects reaching the construction phase are successful and cost effective. Many of the grants already in place are providing a pipeline for successful construction projects in the future.

Figure 3. Scheduled Grant Completion, RE Fund Rounds I-V Based on current grant end date

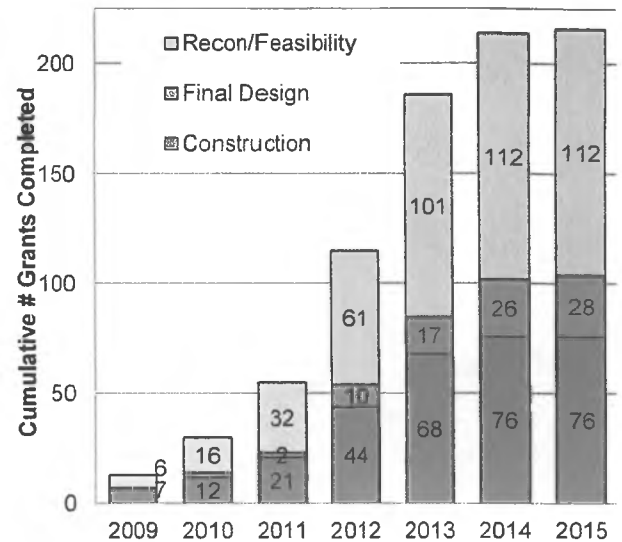


Table 1. Renewable Energy Fund Grant and Funding Summary, as of January 22, 2013

	Round I	Round II	Round III	Round IV	Round V	Round VI	Totals
Applications Received	115	118	123	108	97	85	646
Applications Funded	80 ¹	30	25	74	19	TBD	228
Grants Currently in Place	39	18	17	60	7	0	141
Grants Completed and Closed	36	10	3	1	0	0	50
Grants Cancelled or Combined	5	2	4	0	0	0	11
Grants Unissued to Date ²	0	0	1	13	12	0	26
Amount Requested ³ (\$M)	\$ 453.8	\$ 293.4	\$ 223.5	\$ 123.1	\$ 132.9	\$ 122.6	\$ 1,349.3
AEA Recommended (\$M)	\$ 100.0	\$ 36.8	\$ 65.8	\$ 36.6	\$ 43.2	\$ 56.8	\$ 339.2
Appropriated (\$M)	\$ 100.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 26.6	\$ 25.9	TBD	\$ 202.5
Cash Disbursed (\$M)	\$ 64.6	\$ 18.2	\$ 11.6	\$ 12.9	\$ 7.8	0	\$ 115.1
Match Provided (\$M) ⁴	\$ 20.7	\$ 22.6	\$ 10.5	\$ 34.6	\$ 8.2	TBD	\$ 96.6
Other Known Funding (\$M) ^{4,5}	\$ 9.2	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.8	\$ 14.5	\$ 0	TBD	\$ 26.1

1. Includes eleven projects from an earlier solicitation issued by AEA.
2. Grants unissued are due mostly to grantee conditions requiring completion of earlier phases of work, or awaiting grantee action.
3. Total grant amount requested by all applicants.
4. These totals are for awarded grants only.
5. Represents only amounts recorded in the grant document and does not capture all other funding sources.

Performance & Savings

An independent evaluation of the Renewable Energy Fund program identified a lifetime benefit to Alaska of just over \$1 billion achieved from a total cost of \$508M for a net benefit of \$501M. These benefits and costs are based on the actual and projected costs and benefits from the first 62 projects to be funded for construction. The State's investment in these projects was \$112M through the Renewable Energy Fund and an additional \$23M in other legislative appropriations for a total state investment of \$135M to achieve \$1.01B in benefits. Figure 4 includes all costs associated with these construction projects: state, private investment, and other funding.

Figure 5 depicts the annual fuel savings from projects that were in operation on or before September 2012 (actuals), and a projection of energy savings for the next three years. The significant jump between 2012 and 2013 results primarily from the addition of two major wind projects, Eva Creek in the Railbelt, and Pillar Mountain on Kodiak Island, which began generating power at the end of 2012, and the Anchorage Landfill Gas Waste to Energy Plant, which will begin operations January, 2013. The Anchorage landfill project is expected to generate more than 56,000 megawatt hours or 26.2 percent of Joint Base Elmendorf and Ft. Richardson's electrical load and accounts for the significant increase in projected diesel displacement in the biomass category.

Table 2 (following page) shows the Alaska Renewable Energy Fund is saving nearly 2M gallons of diesel equivalent per year for Alaska communities, with a large increase in fuel savings expected in 2013 and beyond. In-depth analysis of the performance of Renewable Energy Fund projects can be found in the *Renewable Energy Grant Recommendation Program Impact Evaluation Report*, on the AEA web site www.akenergyauthority.org.

Figure 4. 2011 Construction Portfolio Benefits and Costs Source: VEIC Impact Evaluation

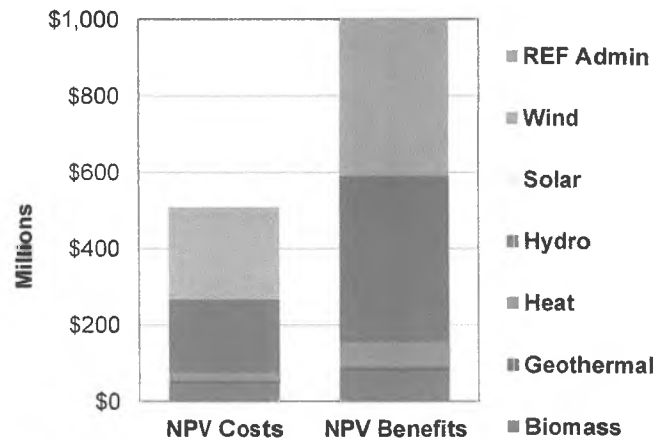


Figure 5. Annual Fuel Savings by Energy Type – Actual and Projected 2009 – 2015

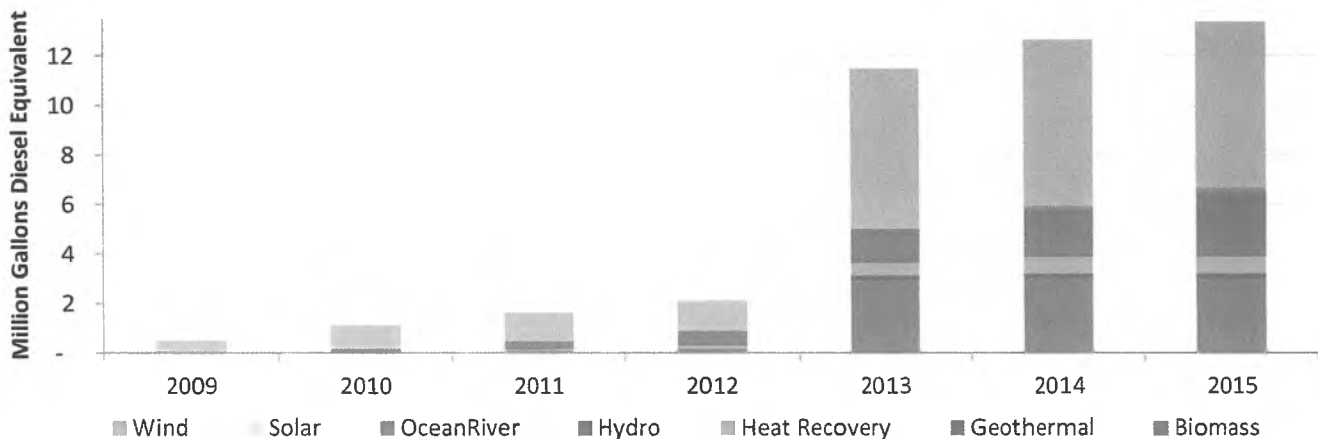


Table 2. Performance of Renewable Energy Fund projects in operation during the period 2009 – 2011 and January – September, 2012 (PRELIMINARY)

Grantee	Project Name	Operation Start Date	2009				2010				2011				PRELIMINARY—9 Months ¹ 2012 (Jan – Sep)				TOTAL			
			Energy Production		Fuel Displaced		Energy Production		Fuel Displaced		Energy Production		Fuel Displaced		Energy Production		Fuel Displaced		Energy Production		Fuel Displaced	
			Electrical (MWh)	Thermal (MMBtu)	Diesel (Gal. x1000)	Value (\$ x1000)	Electrical (MWh)	Thermal (MMBtu)	Diesel (Gal. x1000)	Value (\$ x1000)	Electrical (MWh)	Thermal (MMBtu)	Diesel (Gal. x1000)	Value (\$ x1000)	Electrical (MWh)	Thermal (MMBtu)	Diesel (Gal. x1000)	Value (\$ x1000)	Electrical (MWh)	Thermal (MMBtu)	Diesel (Gal. x1000)	Value (\$ x1000)
Alaska Environmental Power	Delta Area Wind Turbines	Sep-10	62	-	3.1	5.0	527	-	26.3	52.1	1,641	-	95.9	256.1	925	-	57.0	120.3	3,155	-	182.3	433.5
Alaska Gateway School Dist	Tok School Wood Heating	Nov-10	-	-	-	-	-	1,416	15.0	51.0	-	3,217	24.4	92.0	-	6,124	55.2	3,311.7	-	10,759	94.6	3,454.70
Alaska Power & Telephone	North Prince of Wales Island Intertie	Sep-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	-	16.4	67.0	211	-	15.9	60.7	522	-	32.3	127.7
Alaska Village Electric Coop	Emmonak/Alakanuk Wind and Intertie	Sep-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	4.5	17.7	324	-	24.0	96.5	387	-	28.5	114.2
Alaska Village Electric Coop	Mekoryuk Wind	Nov-10	-	-	-	-	4	-	0.3	0.8	239	-	13.7	49.5	130	-	9.5	38.2	369	-	23.2	88.5
Alaska Village Electric Coop	Quinhagak Wind	Nov-10	-	-	-	-	72	-	5.0	14.4	409	-	28.9	105.6	315	-	22.3	96.7	796	-	56.2	216.7
Alaska Village Electric Coop	Toksook Wind ²	Aug-09	-	-	-	-	135	-	9.9	44.9	560	-	37.7	129.1	412	-	30.2	124.2	976	-	68.2	298.2
Aleutian Wind Energy	Sand Point Wind	Aug-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	14.3	64.9	755	-	58.0	266.5	1,086	-	82.2	331.4
City and Borough of Juneau	Juneau Airport Grd Source Heat Pump ³	May-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,117	37.1	130.5	-	5,100	37.0	130.0	-	10,217	74.1	260.5
City & Borough of Wrangell	Wrangell Hydro Based Electric Boilers	Feb-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,869	66.0	230.3	-	5,627	50.7	207.4	-	12,516	116.7	437.7
Cordova Electric Coop	Humpback Creek Hydroelectric	Jul-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,563	-	114.9	410.3	3,113	-	231.8	906.0	4,676	-	346.7	1,316.30
Delta/Greely School District	Delta Junction School Wood Chip Heating	Sep-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,765	24.9	97.2	-	2,765	24.9	97.2	
Golden Valley Electric Assoc	McKinley Village Solar Thermal	Jun-10	-	-	-	-	61	0.5	1.5	-	134	1.8	7.1	-	-	1.9	7.6	-	195	4.2	16.2	
Golden Valley Electric Assoc	North Pole Heat Recovery	Nov-09	-	-	-	-	997	11.7	23.1	-	5,249	61.5	171.5	-	2,195	21.5	59.4	-	8,441	94.7	254.0	
Gulkana Village Council	Gulkana Central Wood Heating	Oct-10	-	-	-	-	280	3.0	10.9	-	780	5.9	23.5	-	780	7.0	28.9	-	1,840	15.9	63.3	
Gustavus Electric Co	Falls Creek Hydroelectric	Jul-09	797	-	54.1	154.1	1,868	-	126.6	379.9	1,933	-	138.1	483.3	1,476	-	112.4	481.8	6,074	-	431.2	1,499.1
Kodiak Electric Assoc	Pillar Mountain Wind	Sep-10	6,164	-	434.1	1,406.5	12,288	-	965.4	2,972.7	12,448	-	870.7	2,873.3	8,770	-	617.7	2,280.7	39,670	-	2,787.9	9,543.2
McGrath Light & Power	McGrath Heat Recovery	May-10	-	-	-	-	-	1,162	12.3	45.8	-	2,896	23.0	156.7	-	1,482	13.4	51.6	-	5,540	48.7	253.8
Native Village of Eyak	Cordova Wood Processing Plant	Dec-11	-	-	-	-	720	7.6	28.1	-	1,500	11.4	42.0	-	40	0.4	1.7	-	2,260	19.4	71.8	
Nome Joint Utility Systems	Nome Banner Peak Wind Intertie	Oct-10	279	-	7.6	58.3	1,111	-	70.2	188.8	955	-	53.9	151.6	653	-	38.9	122.2	2,998	-	170.6	520.9
Puvunmaq Power Co	Kongiganak Wind	Dec-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	6.5	30.1	124	-	10.0	45.5	212	-	16.8	75.6
Unalakleet Valley Electric Co	Unalakleet Wind	Dec-09	80	-	6.2	22.2	649	-	47.1	116.3	958	-	58.2	211.2	585	-	39.4	122.1	2,272	-	150.9	471.8
TOTAL			7,382	0	505.1	1646.1	16,654	4,638	1,200.9	3,930.0	21,364	25,782	1,684.9	5,703.3	17,793	24,113	1,479.1	8,666.9	63,193	54,533	4,870.0	19,946.4

Seven additional projects were in operation during 2012 that were not listed here due to the following reasons:

- Started generating energy during fourth quarter 2012 (Eva Creek Wind, Golden Valley Electric Assn; Haines Central Wood Heating System, Chilkoot Indian Assoc.; Shaktoolik Wind Construction, Alaska Village Electric Cooperative; Thorne Bay School Wood Fired Boiler Project, Southeast Island School District)
- Grantee did not report performance data (Alaska Sealife Center Ph II Seawater Heat Pump Project, City of Seward; Biomass-fired Organic Rankine Cycle System, Chena Power, LLC; Juneau Ground Source Heat Pump (Dimond Aquatic Center), City and Borough of Juneau.)

- The 2012 data covers the period January – September only. All other years are 12 month periods. All data in this report is preliminary. The finalized version is expected in Spring, 2013.
- The REF funded only 1 of 4 wind turbines in Toksook. This data represents only the portion covered by the REF grant.
- 2012 performance data was not available. The table uses rounded 2011 data to approximate 2012 data.

Partial support for this report and renewable energy fund project database developed by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage is from a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy, EPSCoR project DE-PS02-09ER09-12, *Making Wind Work for Alaska: Supporting the Development of Sustainable, Resilient, Cost-Effective Wind-Diesel Systems for Isolated Communities* to the University of Alaska.

Alaska Renewable Energy Fund Statewide Ranking and Funding Allocation - Round 6 January 18, 2013



County	Energy Region	ID	Project Name	Applicant	Energy Source	Stage 2		Stage 3 Review Score (Max)							Stage 4	Statewide Rank	Cost Request				Development Phase				Recommendation	
						Tech Eval Score	Ben / Cost	1. Cost of Energy (\$/kWh)	2. Match (%)	3. Tech & Econ Feas. (20)	4. Readiness (5)	5. Benefits (15)	6. Local Supt. (5)	7. Sustainability (5)			Total Stage 3 Score (100)	Stage 4 Project Cost	Grant Requested	Match Offered	Recon./ Feasibility	Permitting /Final Design	Construct	Phase	Type	Funding
Recommended for Funding (\$45 million total)																										
		178	Intero River Hydroelectric Project Construction	City of Tracker Springs DBA Tracker Springs	Hydro	8.50	1.57	1.70	30.16	9.00	16.30	3.05	11.00	5.00	5.00	76.36	1	\$1,674,000	\$2,088,000	\$32,000	\$2,088,000	Construction	Full SP	\$2,988,000	\$2,988,000	
		198	High-penetration Wind Energy Project, Kaktovik	Kaktovik Electric	Wind	5.00	5.68	6.37	35.00	5.25	14.00	4.03	12.23	1.00	3.00	77.63	2	\$100,000	\$183,000	\$5,000	\$188,000	Construction	Full	\$183,000	\$1,173,000	
		192	Pegah Wind Feasibility Study	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Wind	7.50	1.42	1.26	15.00	7.50	14.93	3.90	8.30	3.00	4.50	77.10	3	\$0.00	\$40,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	Design	Partial	\$67,000	\$1,240,000	
		196	Tanana Hydroelectric Project Capacity Increase	HSN Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Hydro	91.67	16.97	13.07	22.61	9.75	18.33	4.33	12.38	0.00	4.17	54.91	4	\$2,000,000	\$1,600,000	\$30,000	\$1,630,000	Feasibility	Full	\$1,660,000	\$3,900,000	
		193	Chitina Park Hydroelectric Project	Intero Passage Electric Cooperative	Hydro	78.58	2.26	1.61	27.79	7.35	15.67	3.90	12.13	5.90	4.81	52.87	5	\$0,797,000	\$6,274,000	\$15,000	\$6,289,000	Construction	Full SP	\$6,294,000	\$10,194,000	
		193	Mountain Park Hydroelectric Project	Mountain Traditional Council	Hydro	82.00	1.76	2.08	25.58	8.25	16.40	3.90	12.63	0.00	3.00	52.65	6	\$100,000	\$460,000	\$50,000	\$510,000	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$460,000	\$10,654,000	
		194	New Airport Heat Recovery	Southwest Region School District	Heat Recovery	89.67	4.54	4.54	27.24	5.25	17.93	4.31	12.98	0.00	4.81	52.42	7	\$548,000	\$446,000	\$67,000	\$513,000	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$480,000	\$11,134,000	
		196	Gold Bay Waste Heat Recovery Project	GN&K Electric Utility	Heat Recovery	82.33	1.58	1.38	31.34	5.25	16.40	2.90	2.60	2.50	32.05	8	\$114,500	\$169,763	\$5,000	\$120,263	Feasibility	Partial	\$30,000	\$11,464,000		
		199	Bethowen Heat Recovery Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Heat Recovery	87.33	3.58	4.28	24.33	4.00	17.47	3.17	12.73	4.00	2.83	70.37	9	\$1,341,000	\$1,319,000	\$21,975	\$1,340,975	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$1,319,978	\$12,854,000	
		198	Galena Community Wood Heat Project	City of Galena	Biomass	81.50	3.41	4.71	24.80	6.00	16.30	3.00	12.63	5.00	2.83	70.30	10	\$2,870,635	\$2,787,119	\$82,916	\$2,870,035	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$1,517,585	\$12,999,516	
		197	Knutson Creek Hydroelectric Project Design and Permitting	Redoubt Bay Village Council	Hydro	47.83	2.04	2.14	15.00	5.25	9.57	1.80	11.00	0.00	2.00	30.39	11	\$3,400,000	\$270,000	\$20,000	\$3,600,000	Design	Full SP	\$20,000	\$12,989,516	
		191	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant	City of Noyahk	Heat Recovery	78.83	1.63	2.25	27.00	6.00	15.77	3.00	10.88	2.00	4.00	68.10	12	\$983,800	\$993,800	\$28,360	\$1,012,160	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$983,800	\$13,973,316	
		193	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant and Wastewater	Natives Village of Koonak	Heat Recovery	84.00	1.96	2.48	23.65	6.00	16.80	3.00	12.75	2.00	4.33	68.13	13	\$668,350	\$668,350	\$20,000	\$688,350	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$668,350	\$14,641,666	
		191	Leverick Wind Reconnaissance Study	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Wind	6.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$11,000	Design	Full	\$1,000	\$14,642,666	
		193	Blue Solar Array Project	Alaska Power Company (APC)	Solar	78.83	1.58	1.52	25.85	6.75	15.13	4.00	9.00	0.00	4.33	68.06	15	\$168,500	\$13,200	\$13,190	\$181,690	Construction	Full SP	\$13,200	\$14,774,666	
		194	Seawater Heat Recovery System - Plover Plant to Water Plant	City of Seward	Heat Recovery	81.50	1.62	2.21	21.48	5.25	16.70	3.50	11.63	5.00	4.33	67.47	16	\$423,701	\$423,701	\$1,000	\$424,701	Construction	Full SP	\$423,701	\$15,198,367	
		196	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant & Community Store	City of Marshall	Heat Recovery	82.00	3.04	4.01	22.27	7.25	16.33	2.00	12.75	5.00	3.00	68.47	17	\$767,300	\$103,200	\$6,240	\$870,540	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$183,200	\$15,381,567	
		193	Ammalik Wastewater Heat Recovery Project	Ammalik Traditional Council	Heat Recovery	75.07	1.00	1.40	30.63	5.25	14.73	4.00	8.00	2.00	4.00	68.41	18	\$380,500	\$380,500	\$10,000	\$390,500	Construction	Full SP	\$380,500	\$15,762,067	
		193	Wadlak Creek Hydroelectric Project	City of King Cove	Hydro	80.00	2.10	2.11	11.80	12.75	16.80	3.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	63.35	19	\$4,900,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$6,200,000	Construction	Full SP	\$2,600,000	\$18,362,067	
		197	Blue Lake Hydroelectric Expansion Project	City & Borough of Sable (CBS)	Hydro	69.50	2.63	2.62	4.14	14.25	18.50	8.00	13.00	8.00	3.00	64.88	20	\$143,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$147,000,000	Construction	Full SP	\$4,000,000	\$22,362,067	
		193	Bismut Feasibility Studies in Public Facility Interest Region	Intero Regional Housing Authority	Biomass	76.50	1.43	1.05	28.90	0.00	13.30	2.00	9.63	3.00	1.30	62.39	21	\$168,959	\$980,959	\$100,000	\$1,068,959	Feasibility	Full	\$168,959	\$22,531,026	
		193	Upper Tanana Biomass CHP Project	Alaska Power & Telephone Company	Biomass	65.50	1.12	1.49	31.25	6.00	13.30	2.00	14.13	3.00	2.83	68.31	22	\$18,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$0.00	\$19,100,000	Design	Partial	\$1,000,000	\$22,532,026	
		193	Alitson Creek Project	Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.	Hydro	79.33	4.00	4.10	12.44	15.00	14.87	5.00	12.98	0.00	4.83	64.03	23	\$18,000,000	\$6,114,000	\$0.00	\$24,114,000	Construction	Full SP	\$24,114,000	\$22,532,026	
		Subtotal		Count = 23													\$22,219,731	\$35,168,167	\$4,888,423	\$40,093,174	\$27,186,258			\$27,186,258	\$22,532,026	
Recommended for Funding (\$10 million total)																										
		193	Alitson Creek Project	Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.	Hydro	79.33	4.00	4.10	12.44	15.00	14.87	5.00	12.98	0.00	4.83	64.03	23	\$18,000,000	\$6,114,000	\$0.00	\$24,114,000	Construction	Full SP	\$41,296,258	\$22,532,026	
		190	Tanana Solar Electric Hot Water Heating Project	City of Tanana	Solar	52.33	0.53	0.72	11.23	12.00	11.47	2.17	0.38	1.00	4.00	61.24	24	\$81,750	\$81,750	\$0.00	\$81,750	Construction	Full SP	\$81,750	\$22,613,776	
		193	Keaton Creek Diversion Control Lake Dam Feasibility Project	Chgoch Electric Association, Inc.	Hydro	94.00	5.53	6.18	15.23	15.00	16.50	8.00	13.00	0.00	5.00	85.01	25	\$31,800,000	\$1,251,925	\$17,343,250	\$39,143,175	Construction	Full	\$3,955,200	\$22,617,726	
		192	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant Wastewater Building	Natives Village of Umanak	Heat Recovery	71.50	1.22	1.57	26.44	5.25	14.90	3.00	7.13	2.00	2.17	65.78	26	\$498,595	\$498,611	\$12,754	\$511,345	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$495,591	\$23,113,317	
		198	Water and Sewer Treatment and Wastewater Disposal Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	82.00	1.74	1.55	26.10	6.00	12.40	3.33	3.75	5.00	3.00	67.00	27	\$1,050,000	\$190,000	\$10,000	\$1,250,000	Feasibility	Partial	\$15,000	\$23,128,317	
		196	Heat Recovery for the Water System	City of Chitilvik	Heat Recovery	89.67	0.71	0.92	18.00	9.25	11.93	3.90	1.00	2.87	30.88	28	\$189,863	\$197,573	\$8,000	\$205,573	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$199,863	\$23,328,180		
		195	St. Mary's Park Point Wind Energy Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	61.67	1.16	1.15	21.88	0.00	12.33	3.30	4.30	5.00	3.67	59.88	29	\$6,188,975	\$5,989,975	\$635,999	\$6,624,974	Design	Full SP	\$5,536,302	\$23,884,482	
		193	Wood Heat Feasibility Study and Conceptual Design for Kake	Chgoch Village of Kake	Biomass	60.50	0.60	0.60	27.01	0.00	13.10	3.30	1.38	0.00	3.00	59.82	30	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$35,000	Feasibility	Full	\$5,000	\$23,939,482	
		196	Hidalgo School Wood Fuel Boiler Project	Hidalgo City Schools	Biomass	89.00	2.95	3.93	10.74	9.00	18.00	3.00	11.00	2.00	4.00	59.74	31	\$405,216	\$20,000	\$5,200	\$430,216	Design	Full	\$20,000	\$24,139,482	
		194	Second School Business Heating System	Grant Elementary School District	Biomass	89.00	1.64	0.61	0.41	0.00	15.00	3.00	12.99	5.00	4.83	57.82	32	\$7,435,334	\$1,400,000	\$40,000	\$8,875,334	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$1,400,000	\$24,539,482	
		198	Business survey to assess viability of study to refer substance abuse	Central Unitas	Transmission	62.00	1.04	0.12	0.54	12.50	3.00	4.40	5.00	4.67	57.91	33	\$6,120,000	\$56,400	\$5,000	\$6,181,400	Design	Full SP	\$56,400	\$24,595,882		
		191	Natives CHP/Boiler Biomass Heating System Project	Natives City School District	Biomass	84.17	2.02	2.79	0.81	0.00	16.83	5.00	15.13	5.00	4.00	57.77	34	\$3,052,259	\$466,950	\$19,500	\$3,538,709	Design	Full	\$46,950	\$24,642,832	
		192	Comco Hill Wind Resource and Interim Assessment	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	45.00	0.64	0.65	12.18	0.00	8.00	3.00	0.38	0.00	5.67	57.42	35	\$531,000	\$23,300	\$11,650	\$542,650	Recon/Feasibility	Partial	\$40,000	\$24,682,832	
		193	Kuluk Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	59.17	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	11.83	3.00	3.30	5.00	3.67	57.15	36	\$3,550,000	\$142,500	\$7,500	\$3,700,000	Feasibility	Full	\$142,500	\$24,825,332	
		193	Oil Fire Waste Heat Turbine Project	Oil Fire	Heat Recovery	78.33	2.14	2.15	0.81	14.25	15.00	1.83	12.50	0.00	2.83	66.29	37	\$1,538,247	\$1,428,227	\$18,020	\$1,546,247	Design/Construction	Full SP	\$128,000	\$24,953,332	
		193	Bethowen Peak Wind Resource and Interim Assessment	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	46.83	0.56	0.63	0.73	0.00	9.37	3.30	1.33	0.00	4.00	56.12	38	\$2,100,000	\$25,100	\$20,000	\$2,145,100	Feasibility	Full	\$20,000	\$25,173,332	
		193	Haines Borough Pellet Heating Project	Haines Borough	Biomass	85.53	1.77	2.11	0.92	6.55	17.00	8.00	12.75	2.00	5.83	56.42	39	\$517,000	\$472,000	\$45,000	\$562,000	Design/Construction	Full	\$45,000	\$25,218,332	
		193	St. Mary's Park Solar Wind Energy Interim Construction Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	52.17	0.93	0.86	0.71	0.00	16.43	2.87	1.13	0.00	3.30	54.80	40	\$6,303,000	\$5,581,200	\$60,800	\$6,344,000	Construction	Full SP	\$5,581,800	\$24,760,132	
		191	AVCP RHA Wood Business Heating System	AVCP Regional Housing Authority																						

Alaska Renewable Energy Fund
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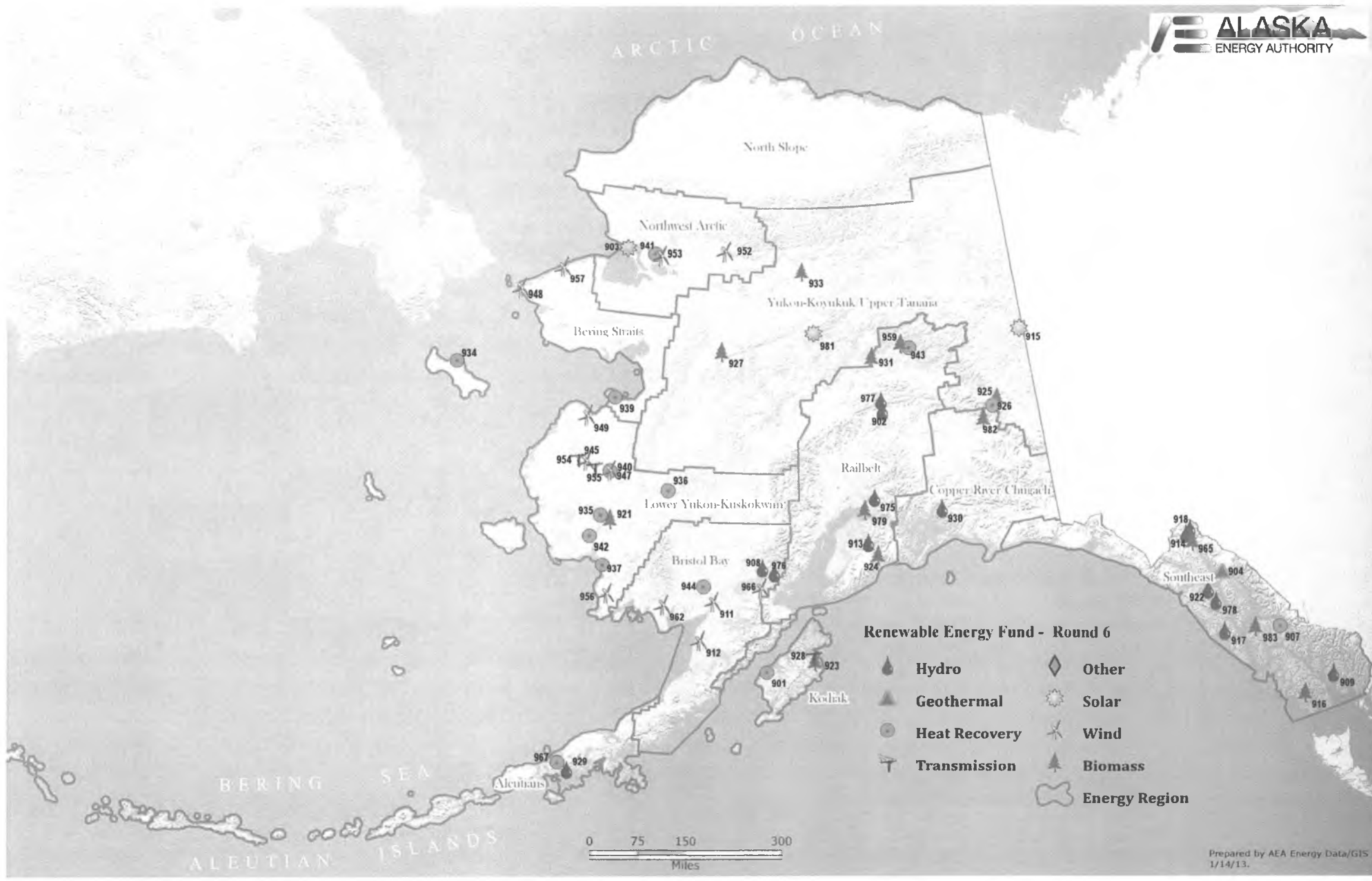


Count	Energy Region	ID	Project Name	Applicant	Energy Source	Stage 2 Rev/ Cost										Stage 3 Post Score	State-wide Rank	Cost Request			Development Phase			Recommendation				
						Tech Econ Score	AEA R/C	Appl B/C	1. Cost of Energy (\$/kWh)	2. Match (%)	3. Tech & Econ Feas (%)	4. Readiness (%)	5. Benefit (%)	6. Local Supt (%)	7. Sustainability (%)			Total Score (100)	Project Cost	Grant Requested	Match Offered	Reconn/ Feasibility	Permitting/ Final Design	Construct	Phase	Type	Funding	Completion
1	Alutians	907	Kodiak Bay Waste Heat Recovery Project	Glick Electric Utility	Heat Recovery	82.33	1.58	1.58	11.34	5.25	16.47	2.00	10.50	2.00	4.50	72.04	8	\$114,765	\$109,765	\$5,000	\$0.000			Feasibility	Final	\$10,000	\$30,000	
2	Alutians	908	Wainwright Peak Hydro Electric Project	City of Anchorage	Hydro	80.00	2.16	2.11	11.60	12.75	16.00	3.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	65.32	19	\$4,900,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,600,000		Construction	Full SP	\$2,600,000	\$7,600,000	
3	Alutians	901	Aksa Wind Power Project	City of Alaska	Wind												\$218,100	\$5,000					Design	Not Recommended				
4	Alutians	909	Nikolai Lagoon Wind Energy Project	Nikolai Lagoon Electric Cooperative	Wind		0.23	0.50									\$700,105	\$145,105	\$4,000				Design	Not Recommended				
5	Alutians	906	Fair Pass Wind Energy Project	City of Fair Pass Electric Utility	Wind		0.64	0.50									\$111,346,400	\$32,045,500	\$480,000				Design/Feasibility Study	Not Recommended				
6	Alutians Total																\$415,908,900	\$55,717,155	\$1,905,000	\$30,000	\$2,600,000				\$2,600,000	\$2,630,000		
7	Chugach Strait	930	Sitka Peak Heat Recovery Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Heat Recovery	87.33	3.38	4.28	24.55	6.00	15.47	3.11	13.11	4.00	2.83	70.57	9	\$1,341,000	\$1,310,000	\$21,000		\$120,170	\$1,199,830		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$1,310,000	\$1,310,000
8	Chugach Strait	934	Savoy Peak Heat Recovery System - Power Plant, Water Plant	City of Savoys	Heat Recovery	81.50	1.62	2.21	21.48	5.25	16.30	3.50	11.53	5.00	4.53	67.39	12	\$425,000	\$425,000	\$11,500		\$425,000		Construction	Full SP	\$425,000	\$1,564,750	
9	Chugach Strait	936	Alaska Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	65.00	1.04	1.33	38.10	6.60	12.40	3.33	3.73	5.00	5.50	62.09	25	\$1,020,000	\$1,020,000	\$10,000	\$25,000			Design	Final	\$75,000	\$1,413,750	
10	Chugach Strait	935	Seward Peak Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	54.33	0.87	1.30	25.70	6.00	10.65	3.00	0.00	5.00	2.67	51.63	40	\$1,000,000	\$425,000	\$7,500	\$132,500			Design	Final	\$142,500	\$1,000,000	
11	Chugach Strait	931	St. Michael (Sikhovik) Wind Energy Final Design and Permitting Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind		1.64	1.20										\$3,000,000	\$352,500	\$17,500				Design	Not Recommended			
12	Chugach Strait	932	Elm (Sikhovik) Resource Assessment / Feasibility	City of Elm	Geothermal		0.38	0.50										\$600,000	\$52,700					Design	Not Recommended			
13	Chugach Strait Total																\$19,826,764	\$2,937,697	\$68,727	\$217,500	\$120,170	\$1,424,610				\$1,462,249	\$1,462,249	
14	Kenai Peninsula	906	High penetration Wind Energy Project - Nuklanok	Nuklanok Electric	Wind	74.00	5.08	6.77	35.00	5.25	14.80	4.83	12.23	2.00	3.50	57.63	2	\$150,000	\$185,000	\$5,000		\$185,000		Construction	Full	\$185,000	\$185,000	
15	Kenai Peninsula	912	Ugavik Wind Feasibility Study	Ukiah and Promisss Hills Group	Wind	72.67	1.42	1.20	35.00	7.50	14.53	2.00	8.50	5.00	4.50	57.03	3	\$90,000	\$0,000	\$10,000	\$60,000			Design	Partial	\$60,000	\$245,000	
16	Kenai Peninsula	908	Leaves Hydroelectric Project - Capeau Inlet area	DSN Electric Cooperative, Inc	Hydro	89.67	0.92	13.07	26.01	9.25	18.33	4.11	18.38	0.00	4.17	72.49	4	\$250,000	\$100,000	\$0,000	\$100,000			Construction	Full	\$100,000	\$405,000	
17	Kenai Peninsula	944	Nit Stashok Heat Recovery	Southern Region School District	Heat Recovery	89.60	4.54	4.54	27.34	5.24	11.93	4.33	2.84	0.00	4.83	72.41	5	\$340,000	\$400,000	\$0,000	\$17,000	\$440,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$400,000	\$801,000	
18	Kenai Peninsula	976	Kimston Creek Hydroelectric Project Design and Permitting	Pedro Bay Village Council	Hydro	87.83	2.04	2.14	15.60	5.25	9.52	2.50	11.88	4.00	2.00	68.18	11	\$1,200,000	\$700,000	\$3,500	\$250,000			Design/Construction	Full SP	\$700,000	\$1,100,000	
19	Kenai Peninsula	911	Leavik Wind Resource Study	Ukiah and Promisss Hills Group	Wind	87.00	1.17	1.00	30.63	6.00	11.40	4.67	4.50	5.00	4.00	68.04	14	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0,000	\$100,000			Design	Full	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	
20	Kenai Peninsula	966	Mankotik Wind & Heat Feasibility Study	Mankotik Power Company	Wind	48.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	5.25	0.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	3.83	32.12	45	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$7,000	\$143,000			Design	Partial	\$143,000	\$1,143,000	
21	Kenai Peninsula	910	Leavik Wind Turbine Design	Ukiah and Promisss Hills Group	Wind		0.52	1.21										\$200,000	\$200,000	\$45,000				Design	Not Recommended			
22	Kenai Peninsula	988	Birnel Bay Borough School District Energy Project	Birnel Bay Borough School District	Solar		1.43	1.05										\$400,000	\$45,000	\$100,000				Design/Construction	Not Recommended			
23	Kenai Peninsula Total																\$6,568,000	\$1,654,000	\$172,400	\$673,000	\$327,000	\$634,000				\$1,334,000	\$1,334,000	
24	Kenai Peninsula	942	Community Facilities - Wapiti Project - Sewer Maining Project	Wapiti Tribal Council	Biogas	83.00	1.76	2.14	29.38	4.25	16.40	3.00	12.03	4.00	3.00	72.65	6	\$510,000	\$400,000	\$50,000		\$50,000	\$172,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$400,000	\$400,000
25	Kenai Peninsula	940	Albion Creek Project**	Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc	Hydro	85.33	4.10	4.10	12.44	13.00	15.67	3.50	12.38	0.00	4.93	64.62	21	\$18,000,000	\$13,140,000	\$0,000	\$0,000	\$13,140,000			Construction	Full SP	\$13,140,000	\$13,140,000
26	Kenai Peninsula	936	Albion Creek Project**	Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc	Hydro	79.33	4.10	4.10	12.44	15.00	15.67	3.50	12.38	0.00	4.81	64.02	23	\$18,000,000	\$6,114,000	\$0,000	\$0,000	\$6,114,000			Construction	Full SP	\$4,706,491	\$6,574,000
27	Kenai Peninsula	971	Albion Creek Project - Geothermal Assessment	Copper Valley Development Association	Geothermal		0.68	0.00										\$10,000	\$85,000					Design	Not Recommended			
28	Kenai Peninsula Total																\$78,110,000	\$19,803,400	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$12,400,000					\$6,574,000	\$6,574,000	
29	Kodiak	938	Ballastown survey & resource geologic study for geothermal resource	City of Kodiak	Geothermal	62.50	1.04	1.04	18.12	9.75	12.50	3.00	4.88	5.00	4.67	57.01	33	\$6,120,000	\$350,000	\$25,000		\$350,000		Design	Full SP	\$350,000	\$350,000	
30	Kodiak	901	Kodiak Tribal Council - Wind Energy System	Kodiak Tribal Council	Wind	58.17	0.41	0.48	26.55	0.00	0.63	4.00	0.38	5.00	5.00	43.93	37	\$1,800,000	\$100,000	\$0,000	\$700,000			Design/Construction	Partial	\$700,000	\$425,000	
31	Kodiak	921	Mogalak Biomass Feasibility Study	Natuk Village of Alaska	Biomass	57.00	3.47	3.22	8.12	0.00	11.40	0.83	11.84	5.00	5.00	40.43	46	\$9,000,000	\$608,000	\$25,000	\$120,000			Design/Feasibility Study	Full SP	\$120,000	\$9,120,000	
32	Kodiak Total																\$16,920,000	\$858,000	\$25,000	\$870,000	\$156,000	\$156,000				\$697,000	\$697,000	
33	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	932	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant and Wastewater	Natuk Village of Kodiak	Heat Recovery	84.00	1.00	2.48	21.68	6.00	16.80	5.00	12.75	3.00	4.53	68.53	13	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$20,000		\$600,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$600,000	\$600,000	
34	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	940	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant & Community Store	City of Marshall	Heat Recovery	82.67	3.64	4.51	22.22	5.25	16.53	2.67	12.75	5.00	3.00	67.45	17	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$6,000		\$180,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$180,000	\$180,000	
35	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	935	Alutianak Wastewater Heat Recovery Project	Alutianak Tribal Council	Heat Recovery	73.67	1.07	1.47	30.63	6.75	14.70	4.00	6.00	3.00	4.00	60.22	16	\$400,000	\$350,000	\$10,000		\$350,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$350,000	\$350,000	
36	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	942	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant Wastewater Building	Natuk Village of Kodiak	Heat Recovery	71.50	1.22	1.57	26.44	4.25	14.50	3.00	7.17	2.00	4.17	61.38	20	\$450,000	\$425,000	\$25,000		\$425,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$425,000	\$425,000	
37	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	934	Heat Recovery for the Water System	City of Chitwahik	Heat Recovery	59.67	0.71	0.92	35.00	5.25	11.92	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.67	60.65	28	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$5,999		\$100,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$100,000	\$100,000	
38	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	945	Leavik Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	61.67	1.19	1.18	21.88	9.00	12.50	1.40	4.50	5.00	3.67	58.84	22	\$6,000,000	\$538,500	\$615,000		\$538,500		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$538,500	\$7,155,000	
39	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	940	Kodiak Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	59.17	1.10	0.99	28.78	6.00	11.83	1.50	4.50	5.00	3.67	57.19	26	\$5,000,000	\$425,000	\$70,000	\$142,500			Design/Construction	Full SP	\$581,000	\$7,155,000	
40	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	955	St. Mary's - Fair Station Wind Energy Interim Construction Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	62.17	0.92	0.80	22.75	9.00	10.41	2.67	1.17	5.00	3.50	54.46	40	\$6,200,000	\$5,581,000	\$620,000		\$5,581,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$5,581,000	\$13,000,000	
41	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	921	AVCP RHA Wind Biomass Hydro System**	AVCP Regional Housing Authority	Biomass	61.00	0.87	0.60	22.24	7.50	13.90	2.00	1.50	8.00	5.33	44.02	41	\$3,300,000	\$5,740,000	\$250,000	\$144,000	\$3,000,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$2,286,000	\$13,286,000	
42	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	921	AVCP RHA Wind Biomass Hydro System**	AVCP Regional Housing Authority	Biomass	61.00	0.87	0.60	22.24	7.50	13.90	2.00	1.50	8.00	5.33	44.02	41	\$3,300,000	\$5,740,000	\$250,000	\$144,000	\$3,000,000		Design/Construction	Full SP	\$2,286,000	\$13,286,000	
43	Lower Yukon-Kuskokwam	926	Goodwin Bay Wind Energy Resource and Conceptual Design	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	55.00	0.88	1.05	25.46	6.00	11.13	2.00	0.00	3.00	3.83	53.42	43	\$1,550,000	\$1,425,000	\$7,500	\$142,500			Design	Full	\$142,500	\$1,425	

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Count	Energy Region	ID	Project Name	Applicant	Energy Source	Stage 1		Stage 3 Review Scores (max)							Stage 4 Post Stage 3	State-wide Rank	Cost Request				Development Phase			Recommendation													
						Tech Econ Feas Score	ACA B/C	1. Cost of Energy (\$/kWh)	2. Match (%)	3. Tech & Econ Feas (%)	4. Readiness (%)	5. Benefit (%)	6. Local Supt (%)	7. Sustainability (%)			Total Stage 3 Score (100)	Project Cost	Grant Requested	Match Offered	Reason/Feasibility	Permitting/Design	Construct	Phase	Type	Funding	Cumulative										
31	Northwest Arctic	941	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant	City of Nulato	Heat Recovery	76.88	1.65	2.25	27.00	6.00	15.77	3.00	10.88	2.00	4.67	60.31	7	\$95,800	\$95,800	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$95,800	\$911,213	Develop/Construction	Full SP	\$95,800	\$6,363										
32	Northwest Arctic	932	Comes-Hubb Wind Resource and Impact Assessment	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35	\$25,000,000	\$23,350,000	\$11,650,000	\$4,000,000	\$11,650,000	\$911,213	Feasibility	Partial	\$0.00	\$1,035,800										
33	Northwest Arctic	933	Hudson Park Wind Resource and Impact Assessment	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Wind	36.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34	\$23,000,000	\$20,100,000	\$10,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$911,213	Feasibility	Full	\$20,100,000	\$5,200,000										
34	Northwest Arctic	903	Northwest Arctic Regional Solar PV	Northwest Arctic Borough	Solar	74.17	1.21	1.21	16.25	0.00	14.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42	\$15,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,000,000	\$911,213	Develop/Construction	Full	\$75,000,000	\$0.00											
35	Northwest Arctic	946	Shangrak Solar Energy Continuation Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc	Solar	6.66	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62	\$560,000	\$560,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$560,000	\$911,213	Develop/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
36	Northwest Arctic	944	Nulato Wind Resource Assessment	Nulato IRA	Wind	0.98	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000,000	\$911,213	Develop/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
Northwest Arctic Total																	\$26,943,800	\$2,258,200	\$117,130	\$2,475,000	\$119,213																
41	Matlab	913	Stetson Creek Dam/Cooper Lake Dam Facilities Project	Chignik Electric Association, Inc.	Hydro	94.00	3.21	0.58	0.23	15.00	18.80	5.00	11.00	0.00	3.00	61.03	25	\$21,400,011	\$3,351,930	\$1,345,267	\$0.00	\$1,345,267	\$911,213	Construction	Full	\$1,345,267	\$3,458,000										
42	Matlab	924	Seaward School Busstop Heating System	Koniag Peninsula Borough School District	Biomass	80.00	3.54	6.91	8.41	6.00	12.00	3.00	12.98	4.00	4.83	57.93	32	\$1,415,234	\$1,567,464	\$47,700	\$0.00	\$147,700	\$911,213	Develop/Construction	Full SP	\$1,475,164	\$4,000,000										
43	Matlab	911	Nezumi Collaborative Biomass Heating System Project	Nezumi Girl School District	Biomass	84.17	2.02	2.79	9.81	6.00	16.83	1.00	13.43	8.00	4.00	57.57	33	\$3,100,000	\$466,800	\$19,200	\$466,800	\$466,800	\$911,213	Design	Partial	\$0.00	\$5,386,200										
44	Matlab	943	ONT Inc Waste Heat Turbine Project	ONT Inc	Heat Recovery	75.33	2.15	2.15	9.81	14.25	13.07	1.00	12.50	0.00	2.81	59.29	37	\$3,250,447	\$1,620,221	\$1,620,221	\$0.00	\$1,620,221	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Partial SP	\$220,000	\$5,511,170										
45	Matlab	975	Impego Creek Hydroelectric Project Feasibility Study	Rain Valley LLC	Hydro	60.00	1.48	1.55	0.21	11.25	13.00	0.00	8.11	4.00	1.00	49.33	49	\$4,500,000	\$127,900	\$44,800	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Design	Partial SP	\$30,000	\$5,540,270										
46	Matlab	920	Totook-Brown School Heating Boiler Project Phase 2	Baraboo North Star Borough (BNSB)	Biomass	87.17	1.80	1.80	0.81	0.00	17.43	3.17	11.00	0.00	4.50	47.81	38	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$350,000	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Full	\$350,000	\$3,300,000										
47	Matlab	902	Jack River Hydroelectric Project Feasibility Study	Native Village of Caribou	Hydro	58.00	2.43	2.43	9.81	3.00	11.60	2.00	11.75	3.00	1.67	44.83	35	\$1,000,000	\$21,750	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$911,213	Feasibility	Full SP	\$11,250	\$6,000,000										
48	Matlab	979	Wash-Ac Energy Feasibility Study	Church Electric Association, Inc	Hydro	45.67	1.48	1.48	0.71	10.50	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	39.23	54	\$550,000	\$150,000	\$40,000	\$0.00	\$40,000	\$911,213	Feasibility	Partial	\$40,000	\$6,040,000										
49	Matlab	910	Caribou Creek Hydroelectric Project Reconnaissance Study	Native Village of Caribou	Hydro	19.94	0.04	4.89	0.81	0.00	7.80	3.00	1.23	3.00	0.88	33.29	60	\$7,500,000	\$60,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Design	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$6,000,000										
50	Matlab	960	Tuktoyaktuk Avion Project	ORPC Alaska 2 LLC	Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61	\$6,000,454	\$2,000,000	\$6,000,454	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$6,000,454											
Matlab Total																	\$42,335,465	\$19,225,617	\$26,935,684	\$119,890	\$1,971,384																
60	Southwest	978	Indian River Hydroelectric Project Construction	City of Tenakee Springs DBA Tenakee Springs	Hydro	80.50	1.57	1.70	20.10	9.00	16.10	3.00	11.00	3.00	3.00	79.26	8	\$1,674,000	\$1,940,000	\$132,000	\$0.00	\$1,940,000	\$911,213	Construction	Full SP	\$1,940,000	\$2,880,000										
61	Southwest	925	Comox L-8 Hydroelectric Project	North Passage Electric Cooperative	Hydro	78.15	3.20	3.61	27.00	8.25	13.67	3.00	11.10	5.00	4.83	72.97	9	\$8,600,000	\$6,200,000	\$132,000	\$0.00	\$6,200,000	\$911,213	Construction	Full SP	\$6,200,000	\$9,680,000										
62	Southwest	917	Wash Lake Hydroelectric Feasibility Project	City & Borough of Seward	Hydro	92.59	2.02	2.02	0.74	14.24	18.30	3.00	13.60	3.00	5.00	84.89	20	\$14,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0.00	\$4,000,000	\$911,213	Design	Full SP	\$4,000,000	\$13,600,000										
63	Southwest	963	Wood Heat Feasibility Study and Conceptual Design for Kake	Ogishkoon Village of Kake	Biomass	80.80	0.80	0.60	0.70	9.00	10.10	2.15	1.30	0.00	3.00	59.82	36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Feasibility	Full SP	\$0.00	\$1,000,000										
64	Southwest	916	Highland Schools Wind and Fuel Boiler Project	Highland City Schools	Biomass	90.00	2.85	3.95	10.34	0.00	18.00	3.00	13.00	3.00	4.00	59.34	31	\$463,216	\$70,000	\$5,200	\$0.00	\$5,200	\$911,213	Design	Full	\$70,000	\$1,370,000										
65	Southwest	903	Haines Borough Pelco Heating Project	Haines Borough	Biomass	88.88	1.79	2.17	0.52	6.75	19.87	3.00	12.75	2.00	3.44	53.43	39	\$151,000	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$0.00	\$45,000	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Full	\$45,000	\$1,225,000										
66	Southwest	914	Kennedy Lake Hydroelectric Project	Alaska Power & Telephone Company	Hydro	60.50	4.47	0.11	9.52	10.50	12.10	3.00	11.34	3.00	1.83	52.33	44	\$46,475,000	\$1,750,000	\$450,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$911,213	Feasibility	Partial	\$180,000	\$14,324,700										
67	Southwest	914	Diomed Park Library Geothermal HVAC System	City & Borough of Igarka	Geothermal	76.17	1.88	0.60	5.29	10.50	15.20	2.50	11.13	2.00	4.50	51.15	40	\$675,000	\$700,000	\$175,000	\$0.00	\$175,000	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Partial SP	\$175,000	\$1,000,000										
68	Southwest	905	Midway Lake Hydroelectric Project Phase III	City of Sumner	Hydro	47.13	3.18	8.67	4.46	14.25	9.87	1.50	11.75	3.00	1.10	46.84	50	\$51,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$0.00	\$100,000	\$911,213	Feasibility	Partial SP	\$100,000	\$15,184,700										
69	Southwest	907	Peterborough Community Heating System Retrofit Feasibility Study	City of Peterborough	Biomass	63.83	1.89	0.00	4.46	9.00	12.77	1.17	0.75	3.00	0.80	46.63	33	\$51,360	\$41,360	\$10,000	\$41,360	\$41,360	\$911,213	Feasibility	Full	\$41,360	\$15,226,060										
70	Southwest	918	East Creek Hydroelectric Project	Municipality of Skagway Borough	Hydro	42.00	1.45	1.53	9.52	11.25	8.41	1.17	8.25	1.00	1.00	43.94	56	\$181,000,000	\$730,000	\$84,000	\$730,000	\$84,000	\$911,213	Feasibility	Full	\$730,000	\$15,470,000										
71	Southwest	939	Feasibility Study and Conceptual Design of Tenakee Lake Geothermal	North Passage Electric Cooperative	Geothermal	0.10	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62	\$25,000,000	\$1,465,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Feasibility	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
72	Southwest	908	Hippen Power Supply to Seward Hydrogen Feasibility Study	The Southern Alaska Power Agency	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63	\$24,500,000	\$24,500,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
73	Southwest	910	Ukiahula Kikchikan Institute	Ukiahula Indian Community (UIC)	Transmission	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64	\$14,810,000	\$70,232,424	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
74	Southwest	974	Nere Lake Hydro Project	Alaska Power Company (APC)	Hydro	26.83	0.74	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65	\$2,737,983	\$27,000,000	\$74,000	\$0.00	\$74,000	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
75	Southwest	926	Wahle Lake Hydro Feasibility Project	Diagei Haska Regional Electric Authority	Hydro	29.63	0.80	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66	\$600,000	\$466,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
76	Southwest	964	Eastman Inlet Hydro Project Phase II	Haines Borough	Hydro	29.83	1.89	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67	\$15,910,000	\$213,550	\$10,000	\$0.00	\$10,000	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
77	Southwest	938	Wanage Power Plant Upgrade	City & Borough of Wanage	Transmission/Hydro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68	\$117,130	\$117,130	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Not Recommended	\$0.00	\$0.00											
78	Southwest	906	Colman Cove Hydroelectric Line Extension	City of Colman Cove	Transmission	27.00	3.52	34.74	19.86	0.00	11.40	3.00	11.63	0.00	4.00	58.00	69	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$36,000	\$0.00	\$36,000	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Wahabian	\$0.00	\$15,462,000										
Southwest Total																	\$457,979,541	\$32,477,151	\$5,381,600	\$988,060	\$792,000	\$13,682,000															
87	Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	927	Selkirk Community Wood Heat Project	City of Selkirk	Biomass	81.50	3.41	0.20	24.50	4.00	16.50	3.00	12.00	3.00	5.81	70.26	10	\$2,000,000	\$2,780,000	\$80,000	\$0.00	\$80,000	\$911,213	Design/Construction	Partial	\$80,000	\$11,100,000										
88	Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	935	Leah Lake Hydro Project	Alaska Power Company (APC)	Solar	25.67	1.58	1.52	25.83	0.10	13.13	4.00	12.00	0.00	4.11	48.08	15	\$18,500,000	\$13,000,000	\$83,500	\$0.00	\$83,500	\$911,213	Design/Construction													



Renewable Energy Fund - Round 6

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Hydro | | Other |
| | Geothermal | | Solar |
| | Heat Recovery | | Wind |
| | Transmission | | Biomass |
| | | | Energy Region |

0 75 150 300
Miles

Renewable Energy Fund - Round 6
Recommended Projects
 January, 2013

Energy Region	ID	Name	Applicant	Resource	Phase	Project Cost	Grant Requested	Match Offered	Recommended Funding	Rank
Kodiak	901	Karluk Tribal Council - Wind Energy System	Karluk Tribal Council	Wind	Feasibility Design	\$1,300,000	\$81,000	\$300	\$70,000	57
Railbelt	902	Jack River Hydroelectric Project Feasibility Study	Native Village of Cantwell	Hydro	Feasibility	\$10,000,000	\$213,750	\$11,250	\$213,750	55
Northwest Arctic	903	Northwest Arctic Borough Solar PV	Northwest Arctic Borough	Solar	Design Construction	\$75,000	\$75,000		\$75,000	42
Southeast	904	Diamond Park Library Geothermal HVAC System	City & Borough of Juneau	Geothermal	Design Construction	\$875,000	\$700,000	\$175,000	\$300,000	48
Southeast	907	Petersburg Community Heating System Retrofit Feasibility Study	City of Petersburg	Biomass	Recon Feasibility	\$51,360	\$41,360	\$10,000	\$41,360	53
Bristol Bay	908	Tazimina Hydroelectric Project Capacity Increase	INN Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Hydro	Feasibility	\$2,600,000	\$160,000	\$30,000	\$160,000	4
Southeast	909	Mahoney Lake Hydroelectric Project-Phase III	City of Saxman	Hydro	Feasibility	\$51,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$500,000	50
Bristol Bay	911	Levelock Wind Reconnaissance Study	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Wind	Recon	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$10,000	14
Bristol Bay	912	Egegik Wind Feasibility Study	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Wind	Recon	\$90,000	\$80,000	\$10,000	\$60,000	3
Railbelt	913	Stetson Creek Diversion/Cooper Lake Dam Facilities Project	Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	Hydro	Construction	\$23,808,913	\$3,453,920	\$17,343,267	\$3,453,920	25
Southeast	914	Connelly Lake Hydroelectric Project	Alaska Power & Telephone Company	Hydro	Feasibility	\$46,475,000	\$1,752,000	\$438,000	\$180,000	44
Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	915	Eagle Solar Array Project	Alaska Power Company (APC)	Solar	Construction	\$165,750	\$132,600	\$33,150	\$132,600	15
Southeast	916	Hydaburg Schools Wood Fired Boiler Project	Hydaburg City Schools	Biomass	Design	\$463,216	\$20,000	\$5,200	\$20,000	31
Southeast	917	Blue Lake Hydroelectric Expansion Project	City & Borough of Silka (CBS)	Hydro	Construction	\$145,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	20
Southeast	918	West Creek Hydroelectric Project	Municipality of Skagway Borough	Hydro	Feasibility	\$140,000,000	\$236,000	\$84,000	\$236,000	56
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	921	AVCP RHA Wood Biomass Heating System	AVCP Regional Housing Authority	Biomass	Design Construction	\$3,399,387	\$3,149,387	\$250,000	\$3,149,387	41
Southeast	922	Gartina Falls Hydroelectric Project	Inside Passage Electric Cooperative	Hydro	Construction	\$8,009,000	\$6,694,000	\$15,000	\$6,694,000	5
Kodiak	923	Atognak Biomass Feasibility Study	Native Village of Atognak	Biomass	Recon Feasibility	\$1,633,974	\$170,974		\$170,974	58
Railbelt	924	Seward Schools Biomass Heating System	Kenai Peninsula Borough School District (KPBSD)	Biomass	Design Construction	\$1,415,234	\$1,367,464	\$47,770	\$1,367,464	32
Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	925	Upper Tanana Biomass CHP Project	Alaska Power & Telephone Company	Biomass	Design	\$18,000,000	\$1,990,000	\$60,000	\$400,000	22
Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	926	AGSD District Heat Loop Project	Alaska Gateway School District	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$2,848,939	\$2,753,364	\$95,575	\$2,753,364	52
Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	927	Galena Community Wood Heat Project	City of Galena	Biomass	Design Construction	\$2,870,635	\$2,787,719	\$82,916	\$317,788	10
Kodiak	928	Bathymetric survey and marine geological study	City of Ouzinkie	Transmission	Design	\$6,129,000	\$356,400	\$25,000	\$356,400	33
Aleutians	929	Waterfall Creek Hydroelectric Project	City of King Cove	Hydro	Construction	\$4,300,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,300,000	\$2,600,000	19
Copper River/Chugach	930	Allison Creek Project	Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc. (CVEA)	Hydro	Construction	\$38,804,000	\$6,114,000		\$6,114,000	23
Railbelt	931	Nanana Collaborative Biomass Heating System Project	Nanana City School District	Biomass	Design	\$3,006,607	\$466,890	\$19,200	\$466,890	34
Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	933	Biomass Feasibility Studies in Public Facilities, Interior Region	Interior Regional Housing Authority	Biomass	Feasibility	\$168,959	\$168,959		\$168,959	21
Bering Straits	934	Savoonga Heat Recovery System - Power Plant to Water Plant	City of Savoonga	Heat Recovery	Construction	\$425,701	\$425,701	\$11,752	\$425,701	16
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	935	Atmautluak Washeteria Heat Recovery Project	Atmautluak Traditional Council	Heat Recovery	Construction	\$360,500	\$350,000	\$10,500	\$350,000	18
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	936	Heat Recovery for the Water System	City of Chuathbaluk	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$199,863	\$199,863	\$5,996	\$199,863	28
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	937	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant and Washeteria	Native Village of Kwinhegak	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$668,350	\$668,350	\$20,050	\$668,350	13
Bering Straits	939	Stebbins Heat Recovery Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$1,341,063	\$1,319,088	\$21,975	\$1,319,088	9
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	940	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant & Community Store	City of Marshall	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$183,200	\$183,200	\$6,000	\$183,200	17
Northwest Arctic	941	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant	City of Noorvik	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$985,808	\$985,805	\$28,580	\$985,805	12
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	942	Heat Recovery for the Water Treatment Plant/Washeteria Building	Native Village of Tututulik	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$438,585	\$425,811	\$12,774	\$425,811	26
Railbelt	943	OIT Inc Waste Heat Turbine Project	OIT Inc.	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$3,258,447	\$1,629,223	\$1,629,223	\$225,000	37
Bristol Bay	944	New Stuyahok Heat Recovery	Southwest Region School District	Heat Recovery	Design Construction	\$548,000	\$486,000	\$62,000	\$486,000	7
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	945	St. Mary's / Pitka's Point Wind Energy Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Construction	\$6,153,991	\$5,538,592	\$615,399	\$5,538,592	29
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	947	Marshall Wind Energy Design and Permitting Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Design	\$2,509,850	\$332,500	\$17,500	\$332,500	54
Bering Straits	948	Wales Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Feasibility	\$1,020,000	\$190,000	\$10,000	\$75,000	27
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	949	Kotik Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Feasibility	\$3,050,000	\$142,500	\$7,500	\$142,500	36
Northwest Arctic	952	Cosmos Hills Wind Resource and Interite Assessment	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Recon Feasibility	\$233,000	\$221,350	\$11,650	\$40,000	35
Northwest Arctic	953	Hotham Peak Wind Resource and Interite Assessment	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Feasibility	\$23,000,000	\$207,100	\$10,900	\$207,100	38
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	954	St. Mary's / Mountain Village Wind Energy Interite Final Design	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Design	\$7,449,000	\$332,500	\$17,500	\$332,500	47
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	955	St. Mary's / Pilot Station Wind Energy Interite Construction Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Construction	\$6,202,000	\$5,581,800	\$620,200	\$5,581,800	40
Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim	956	Goodnews Bay Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Feasibility	\$1,530,000	\$142,500	\$7,500	\$142,500	43
Bering Straits	957	Shishmaref Wind Energy Feasibility and Conceptual Design Project	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wind	Feasibility	\$2,040,000	\$142,500	\$7,500	\$142,500	46
Railbelt	959	Ticasuk Brown School Pellet Boiler Project-Phase 2	Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB)	Biomass	Construction	\$350,000	\$350,000		\$250,000	51
Bristol Bay	962	Manokotak Wind & Heat Feasibility Study	Manokotak Power Company	Wind	Feasibility	\$1,020,000	\$193,000	\$7,000	\$143,000	45
Southeast	965	Haines Borough Pellet Heating Project	Haines Borough	Biomass	Design Construction	\$517,000	\$472,000	\$45,000	\$472,000	39
Bristol Bay	966	High-penetration Wind Energy Project- Kokhanok	Kokhanok Electric	Wind	Construction	\$190,000	\$185,000	\$5,000	\$185,000	2
Aleutians	967	Cold Bay Waste Heat Recovery Project	G&K Electric Utility	Heat Recovery	Feasibility	\$114,765	\$109,765	\$5,000	\$30,000	8
Railbelt	975	Juniper Creek Hydroelectric Project Feasibility Study	Ram Valley LLC	Hydro	Recon	\$4,300,000	\$127,900	\$44,800	\$30,000	49
Bristol Bay	976	Knulson Creek Hydroelectric Project Design and Permitting	Pedro Bay Village Council	Hydro	Design	\$3,400,000	\$290,000	\$2,500	\$290,000	11
Railbelt	977	Caro Creek Hydroelectric Project Reconnaissance Study	Native Village of Cantwell	Hydro	Recon	\$7,500,000	\$66,500	\$3,500	\$30,000	60
Southeast	978	Indian River Hydroelectric Project Construction	City of Tenakee Springs DBA Tenakee Springs Electric Dept.	Hydro	Construction	\$3,674,000	\$2,988,000	\$332,000	\$2,988,000	1
Railbelt	979	Waste-to-Energy Feasibility Study	Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	Biofuels	Feasibility	\$550,000	\$150,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	59
Yukon-Koyukok/Upper Tanana	981	Tanana Solar Domestic Hot Water Heating Project	City of Tanana	Solar	Construction	\$81,700	\$81,700	\$50,000	\$81,700	24
Copper River/Chugach	982	Community Facilities Woody Biomass Space Heating Project	Mentasta Traditional Council	Biomass	Design Construction	\$510,000	\$460,000	\$50,000	\$460,000	6



January 18, 2013

The Honorable Charlie Huggins
Senate President
State Capitol, Room 111
Juneau, Alaska 99801

The Honorable Mike Chenault
Speaker of the House
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Renewable Energy Fund - Recommendations for Round 6 Funding

Dear President Huggins and Speaker Chenault:

The Alaska State Legislature created the Renewable Energy Fund (REF) and Grant Recommendation Program in 2008. This program placed Alaska at or near the forefront of the 50 states in funding for renewable energy. The Legislature authorized Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) to manage the REF program and in 2012 extended the program for 10 years.

Pursuant to AS 42.45.045(d)(3) we are pleased to provide the AEA Renewable Energy Fund Round 6 recommendations for your consideration. Of the 85 applications received, AEA has recommended funding for 60 projects.

The following documents are included with this letter:

1. Spreadsheets that provide lists of all projects for which applications were received, their evaluation score, statewide ranking, and recommended funding.
2. A map indicating the projects recommended by location and type.
3. An executive summary of the Renewable Energy Fund, including both Round 6 recommendations and Round 1 through 5 project status and performance highlights.

Additional supporting materials are available on the AEA web site, including AEA's Round 6 evaluation summaries and economic analysis for each application, the evaluation methodology, and a status report with details on each of the projects funded in Rounds 1 through 5.

http://www.akenergyauthority.org/RE_Fund_Applications-6.html

AEA will provide detailed information on a CD and deliver to individual legislators upon request.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sara Fisher-Goad". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

Sara Fisher-Goad
Executive Director

Enclosures

cc: Alaska Legislature

akenergyauthority.org

Tanana Chiefs Conference
Using Capital Improvement Projects Funds To Leverage
Federal and Foundation Funding

Introduction

Over the past three years, TCC has taken a multi-funding approach to financing its villages' capital projects where small Legislative CIPs which are being used to leverage federal and foundation funds as follows:

Clinics

Kaltag – New clinic completed in 2012. Utilized \$100,000 FY2013 CIP to leverage \$2,000,000 of Denali Commission and Indian Health Service funds.

Chalkyitsik – new clinic completed in 2012. Utilized a total of \$250,000 of FY2011 and FY2012 CIPs to leverage \$1,900,000 of Denali Commission and Indian Health Service funds.

Koyukuk – new clinic planned for 2014. Utilized a \$150,000 FY2013 CIP to leverage \$850,000 of State Community Development Block Grant funds and pending \$600,000 HUD Indian Community Development Grant funds, \$200,000 of Denali Commission and \$140,000 Indian Health Service funds. Total of expected funds to be leveraged \$1,790,000.

Tanacross Community Health Center (includes new clinic) currently under construction – have utilized a FY2012 \$500,000 CIP and a FY2013 \$600,000 CIP to leverage \$500,000 of HUD Indian Community Development Grant funds, \$340,000 of Denali Commission funds, \$140,000 of Indian Health Services funds and \$300,000 of Rasmuson Foundation funds (pending) totaling \$1,280,000 of leveraged funds.

Allakaket – clinic renovation and addition during 2014. Have utilized a FY \$150,000 CIP and FY \$170,000 CIP to leverage a \$600,000 HUD Indian Community Development Grant funds, \$150,000 Indian Health Service funds (pending) and \$300,000 of Rasmuson Foundation funds (pending). Total of expected funds to be leveraged \$1,050,000.

Venetie – new clinic planned for 2013. Utilized a \$150,000 FY2011 CIP and a \$200,000 FY2013 CIP to leverage \$1,850,000 of Denali Commission and \$180,000 Indian Health Service funds (pending). This is the last Denali Commission funded clinic. Total of expected funds to be leveraged \$2,030,000.

Ruby – new clinic planned for 2013. Utilized a \$170,000 FY2013 CIP to leverage \$1,950,000 U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration funds and \$160,000 Indian Health Service funds (pending). Total of expected funds to be leveraged \$2,110,000.

Nikolia - Koyukuk – new clinic planned for 2014. Utilizing a \$170,000 FY2013 CIP to leverage \$600,000 of HUD Indian Community Development Block Grant funds (pending), \$300,000 of

Rasmuson Foundation funds and \$140,000 Indian Health Service funds (pending). Total of expected funds to be leveraged \$1,040,000.

State CIPs totaling \$2,460,000 have or are leveraging \$13,200,000.

Multi-Purpose Projects

TCC villages generally have 30 to 50 years old community buildings which are energy inefficient and in poor shape. TCC is assisting its villages to design and build new multi-purpose community services centers which are energy efficient, heated by high efficiency wood-fired boilers and which will consolidate by programs and services in one facility. The following projects have used State CIPs to leverage funds as follows:

McGrath Multi-Purpose Community Services Center (6,000 s.f) – completed in 2012. Used \$650,000 of FY 2011 and 2012 CIPs to leverage \$2,150,000 of federal and private funds.

Holy Cross Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility to be completed in 2013. A \$150,000 FY2012 CIP was used to leverage \$640,000 of Federal funds. A \$300,000 FY2014 CIP is required to complete this project.

Shageluk Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility to be completed in 2013. A \$150,000 FY2012 CIP was used to leverage \$580,000 of Federal funds. A \$300,000 FY2014 CIP is required to complete this project.

Grayling Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility to be completed in 2014. A \$170,000 FY2013 CIP is being used to leverage \$600,000 of Federal funds (pending).

Northway Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility to be completed in 2014. A \$125,000 FY2012 CIP is being used to leverage \$600,000 of Federal funds (pending).

Huslia Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility to be completed in 2014. A \$170,000 FY2013 CIP is being used to leverage \$600,000 of Federal funds (pending) and a \$90,000 State CDBG award.

State CIPs totaling \$1,415,000 have or are leveraging \$5,170,000.

Tanana Chiefs Conference
FY2014 Capital Improvement Project Requests

***Ranked according to sub-regional distribution, previous CIP funding distribution and project completion during 2013.**

1. Holy Cross Tribal Council - \$300,000 for "Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility" completion. This CIP is required to complete this project during 2013.
2. Shageluk IRA Council - \$300,000 for "Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility" completion. Project is currently under construction but requires completion funding during 2013.
3. Tanacross IRA Council - \$500,000 for "New Clinic Completion Project". The Council requires this CIP to complete the interior of its new clinic during 2013.
4. HUDOTL'EEKKAAK'E Tribe (Hughes) - \$200,000 "Moose Loop Subdivision Electrical Distribution". New housing subdivision under development with future homes planned for 2014. CIP funding is required to extend power lines to the planned new homes.
5. Kaltag Traditional Council - \$447,308 "Fish Processing Plant Expansion". The Council is working with the City to expand its fish processing operation which may create up to 200 new seasonal jobs on the Yukon River.
6. Tanana - \$205,000 "Village Roads Drainage/Dust Control and Equipment Project". This is a health and safety project which leverages \$50,000 of BIA Roads funds and supplements the \$40,000 FY2013 CIP for the same purpose. This FY2014 CIP request will complete this project.
7. Anvik - \$200,000 for "Washeteria Improvements". Anvik's washeteria requires energy efficiency retrofits and renovation. Anvik has not received a CIP in at least three years.
8. Circle - \$150,000 for "Clinic Renovation". The clinic is in poor condition and requires renovation. Circle has not received a CIP in at least three years.
9. Louden Tribal Council (Galena) - has requested \$450,000 for "Biomass Wood Harvesting Infrastructure." Galena is a hub in our region and this project is collaborative between all major community entities. AEA Renewable Energy Funds does not fund harvesting infrastructure which is why this CIP is needed.
10. Stevens Village Council - \$200,000 "Landfill Heavy Equipment Purchase and Freight". This equipment is needed to complete a USDA landfill project the community recently received and is the required community match.
11. Beaver Traditional Council - \$150,000 for "Washeteria Energy Efficiency Improvements." The costs of operating the washeteria are a burden on the tribe.

12. Nenana Native Association – \$100,000 “Renovation of the Mitch Demientieff Tribal Hall”. This project is essential preventive maintenance in order to extend the life-span of this much used community facility. The Association has not received a CIP in more than 3 years.
13. Venetie Traditional Council - \$200,000 “Landfill Road Access and Landfill Improvements”. Venetie has no landfill and the Council will utilize this CIP to construct a new landfill and access.
14. Fort Yukon - GZGTC - \$300,000 “Multi-Purpose Community Services Center Project”. This CIP will be used to match state CDBG and federal ICDBG funds.
15. Koyukuk Traditional Council - \$200,000 “New Clinic Project”. The Council is working with City to raise funding for a new clinic. This CIP will be used to leverage \$600,000 of federal HUD Indian Community Development Grant Block funds to build this much needed new clinic.
16. Chalkyitsik Traditional Council - \$180,000 “Landfill Road Access and Landfill Improvements”. Currently, Chalkyitsik has no landfill and the Council will utilize this CIP to construct a new landfill and access.
17. Edzeno’ Native Village Council - \$200,000 “Nikolai Health Clinic Project”. The Tribe is working to raise funding to build a much needed new clinic and this CIP which leverages federal health care facility funds.
18. Tetlin IRA Council - \$200,000 “Tetlin Village Roads Drainage and Improvements”. Tetlin’s have residential roads that are in very poor shape and this CIP would make essential improvements and will also match BIA Roads funding.
19. Ruby Tribal Council - \$170,000 “Multi-Purpose Community Services Center Project”. The Council will utilize this requested multi-purpose center CIP to leverage a future \$600,000 of HUD Indian Community Development Block Grant funding for the project. The Council requests re-appropriation of a FY2013 New Clinic CIP for this FY2014 request. No new funds are being requested.
20. Allakaket Traditional Council – \$200,000 for establishing a pioneer winter road to Bettles which will be matched by the Tribe’s BIA roads funding on the amount of \$100,000. It is estimated that this winter road will reduce the cost of living at Allakaket and Alatna by at least \$1,000 per family on an annual basis.
21. Tanana Tribal Council - \$200,000 – “Tribal Traditional Wellness Health Facility” planning and design. Tanana has made the wellness of community members a top priority.
22. Kaltag Traditional Council - \$170,000 “Multi-Purpose Community Services Center Project”. The Council will utilize the requested multi-purpose center CIP to leverage a future \$600,000 of Indian Community Development Block Grant funding for the project.

23. Minto Traditional Council - \$200,000 "Minto Multi-Purpose Community Services Center Project". The Council will utilize the requested multi-purpose center CIP to leverage future \$600,000 of Indian Community Development Block Grant funding for the project.

24. Northway Traditional Council - \$170,000 "Cultural Multi-Purpose Gathering Facility". This CIP request will be used to leverage \$600,000 of Indian Community Development Block Grant funding for the project.

25. Alatna Traditional Council - \$170,000 "Multi-Purpose Community Services Center Project". The Council is seeking CIP funding to leverage \$600,000 of HUD funds to build a multi-purpose social services facility.

26. Huslia Traditional Council - \$170,000 "Multi-Purpose Community Services Facility". The City and Tribe are currently designing this social services facility and will utilize this CIP to leverage future \$600,000 of Indian Community Development Block Grant funding for the project.

27. Grayling IRA Council - \$200,000 CIP "Multi-Purpose Community Services Center Completion". This CIP will leverage non-state funds to build this project during 2013.

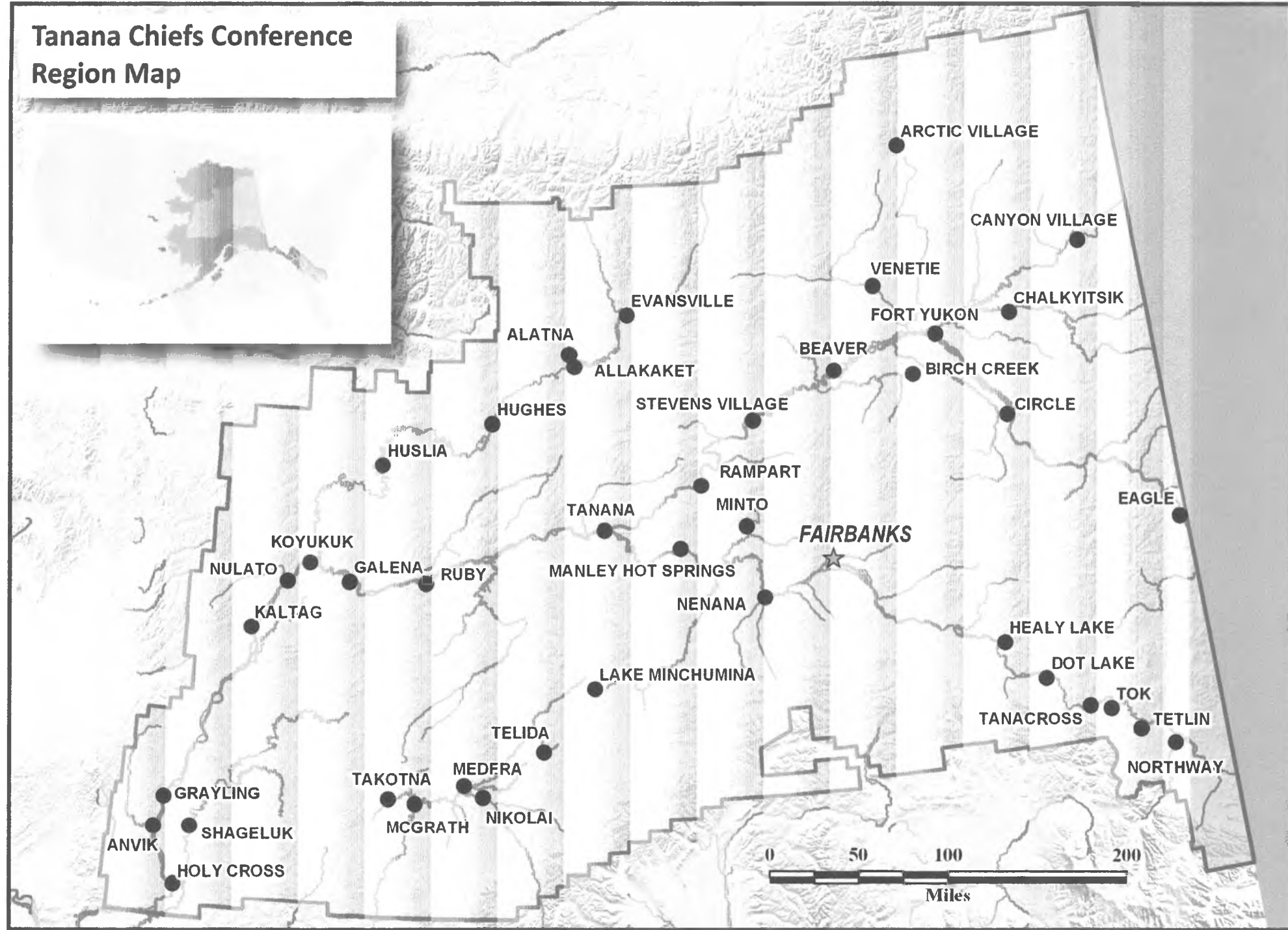
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS:

Total for 27 Projects: \$6,132,308

Total Health Project Dollars:
\$1,250,000 for 8 critical health projects in our region

Top 20 projects:
\$4,852,308

Tanana Chiefs Conference Region Map





MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

Office of the Mayor

350 East Dahlia Avenue • Palmer, AK 99645

Phone (907) 745-9682 • Fax (907) 745-9669

Larry.devilbiss@matsugov.us

December 20, 2012

Erin Aulman, NSI Board President
Northern Susitna Institute
P.O. Box 46
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Dear Ms. Aulman,

As Mayor of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, it is my honor to lend support the Northern Susitna Institute (NSI). NSI is a collaborative nonprofit educational organization that provides students of all ages the opportunity to learn, share ideas and develop real life skills through creating and supporting a variety of experience-based academic programs, workshops, conferences, and community partnerships.

I want to continue to support NSI in serving the community with educational opportunities provided by the following programs: Classroom With a View, Talkeetna Build A Plane, Career Exploration and Applied Learning, and the Alaska Folk School. The current project to purchase and renovate the new facility in Talkeetna, is a worthwhile project and I will look forward to updates on the progress.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry DeVilbiss".

Larry DeVilbiss
Borough Mayor

LD/tr

Ruth D. Wood
P. O. Box 766
Talkeetna, AK 99676

January 9, 2013

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to voice my support for the Northern Susitna Institute, with particularly emphasis on its efforts to purchase the Church on the Rock property and its efforts to expand educational opportunities in our community.

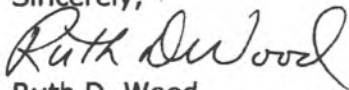
I have been actively involved in the Talkeetna community since I moved here 14 years ago. I served on our community council for 7 years, including 5 as chair. Two of our community successes during that time were completing the Talkeetna Community Tourism Plan and securing Mat-Su Borough adoption of the Talkeetna Special Land Use District (SPUD), our only zoning. The plan was an effort to address community needs arising from the ever expanding growth of tourism, and the overwhelming direction from the community was to maintain our community's character. The SPUD puts some of the recommendations from the plan into code, but the SPUD does not (and should not) mandate land use. Therefore, most land is developed to take advantage of the growth in tourism (e.g., more restaurants, gift shops, etc.) The Northern Susitna Institute's use of this property will be unique in that it will be available for a multitude of community uses and for programs aimed at attracting a different kind of tourist. NSI will both support our community economically and help us maintain our town character.

Talkeetna has some excellent educational opportunities, and NSI will build on and increase those opportunities. We probably have the best Community Schools program in the State, but school isn't in session all year, and classes cannot be held during the school day. We have some of the best public school teachers that I have known anywhere, but the hours in a school day are limited and some curriculums cannot be accommodated. When I heard the concept for the Build A Plan program, for example, I immediately understood the value of bringing together our high school students and aviation experts so that these youngsters learn marketable skills that will prepare them to find careers in Alaska. Fostering internships and mentors is a proven method of helping young people learn work ethics and skills needed in the real world. The Folk School will not only offer classes designed for locals, but for people who travel to take advantage of artisans who teach where they live.

Talkeetna is very short on good meeting space, and NSI makes their space available to ~~the~~ the community at very reasonable rates. I am on the board of the Jessica Stevens Community Foundation (JSCF). Last year, JSCF held a fund-raising workshop for community nonprofits, an all day planning session, and a donor event at NSI. The benefits from the availability of this great space cannot be overstated.

I am happy to expand on these thoughts if you would like to call me at (907) 733-6874, and I close by stating that my family will continue to support NSI with our own charitable giving, for all the reasons stated above.

Sincerely,



Ruth D. Wood

December 20, 2012

To whom it concerns:

I write to express my continuing support for the Northern Susitna Institute. As the General Manager of Twister Creek Restaurant/Denali Brewing and the father of three girls I am a proud supporter. Two of my girls aged seven and ten attend Talkeetna Build a Plane (TBAP), for us this experience is the highest form of education possible. They receive hands on practical life experiences that will continue to shape them for many years to come. It is often stated that all of Alaska's best talent leaves the state. It is only by training, educating, and employing our youth in relevant fields that we can hope to keep them here. Last year seven students from TBAP were employed at local air taxis. In my prior support letter I had stated that it is my hope that one day my daughter will also have this opportunity. Through our continued participation in TBAP my eldest daughter has been offered the opportunity to intern at a local flight school in exchange for flight lessons. This is just one example of NSI becoming a catalyst for community partnerships and development.

Without a permanent home NSI's ability to continue to grow and contributed to our community will be diminished. In the past year, the NSI building has been a place that my family and I have gone to to vaccinate our children, attend multiple Folk School classes, celebrate the wedding of our dear friends, remember and support the lives of community members no longer with us. The value of these examples cannot be measured in a profit and loss statement, it requires a core belief that if we invest in our community we will not have to pay twice as much later. Our community believes in NSI. Denali Brewing's founding and participation in the Hudson Memorial Fly-in and the Talkeetna Brewfest raised close to \$10,000 for NSI in 2012. We look forward to building on these events and seeing the benefit that they bring. We are but just one group of individuals that have done this. Example after example can be found of folks volunteering their time and giving their hard earned dollars to see NSI get established.

This past summer my daughter and father built a small boat made out of cardboard, duct tape and glue as a part of an NSI event for people of all ages. Prior to our boat's maiden voyage Joe Page loaned us a kayak paddle, with life jacket on, my daughter paddled past folks of all ages and in the last leg of the regatta race she was able to take the lead and finish in first place. Crowds cheering, kids laughing, families spending time together, a nine year old going home with memories that will build confidence. In valuable! Please feel free to contact us with any questions as it is very important to us to see NSI in a permanent home.

Sassan Mossanen, General Manager
Denali Brewing
P.O. Box 1021, Talkeetna Ak 99676
Work (907) 733-2535
Cell (907) 355-1169



MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

Community Development
Recreation and Library Services
TALKEETNA PUBLIC LIBRARY /
COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTER
PO Box 768, Talkeetna, Alaska 99676

December 15th, 2012

To Whom it May Concern:

It gives me great pleasure to write a letter of support for the Northern Susitna Institute. This community is in great need of additional resources for education, job training, and community building. The Talkeetna Public Library/Community Resource Center is struggling to meet these same needs, and we deeply value and appreciate the work the Northern Susitna Institute does, and the ability to collaborate with an organization that so closely matches our own mission of community building and lifelong learning.

The Folk School initiative has the potential to become a state-wide or even nationwide resource for teaching skills that are hard to come by as well as making NSI self-supporting. Skills such as log building, basket making, blacksmithing and the like are taught in very few locations throughout the nation. The CEAL academy, Classroom with a View, and Talkeetna Build-a-plane, all of which are also under the NSI umbrella, provide unique educational opportunities to our rural area.

Furthermore, the fact that NSI has worked to incorporate several non-profit efforts under one umbrella is an exemplary move to benefit a small rural community which already hosts over 20 nonprofit organizations.

For all these reasons and many more, on behalf of the Talkeetna Public Library/Community Resource Center, I heartily recommend any support you can provide to the Northern Susitna Institute.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Yadon
Library Director
Talkeetna Public Library/Community Resource Center



December 13, 2012

I'm writing this letter in support of Northern Susitna Institute (NSI), a Talkeetna-based non-profit offering many educational opportunities for residents and visitors of all ages. Under the umbrella of NSI several separate learning programs are underway and, with your help and support, they can continue to grow. Having a variety of courses will benefit not only local residents and visitors but can result in an increase in visitors who choose Talkeetna as a destination partly (or wholly) because of the learning opportunities at NSI.

Providing learning outside the institutional environmental for children is beneficial in many ways, and ongoing courses for life-long learning as adults creates a better community for all. The economic stimulus to local restaurants, overnight accommodations and other businesses by those who travel to attend courses through NSI will help broaden Talkeetna's small economy.

Northern Susitna Institute is an organization providing many positive benefits for our community and has widespread support locally, including this local real estate broker and business owner. I have had nothing but positive enriching experiences as an instructor at Alaska Folk School, as a learner in classes, and as an organizer of small events held in the NSI building that would simply not happen if this space was not available to rent to us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Holly Stinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

Holly Stinson, REALTOR®
Broker

December 28, 2012

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing in support of the proposed land purchase by the Northern Susitna Institute of the Church on the Rock property in Talkeetna. NSI has been a positive force for educational programs and community enrichment in Talkeetna for many years. They have a highly respected staff with many years of experience. A permanent campus would increase the accomplishments that NSI has already proved they are capable of.

The location of the former Talkeetna Christian Center will generate a wide variety of economic advantages to local businesses. The Talkeetna Folk School will bring an increase in visitors to Talkeetna at both peak and otherwise "off-season" times of year

As the owners of two small businesses, we hope to see NSI thrive in all it's many endeavors! We encourage the state to consider supporting NSI and it's wide reaching benefits to our community.

Sincerely,

Whitney Wolff and Paul Roderick

Talkeetna Air Taxi , P.O. Box 73 / 14212 E. Second St. , Talkeetna
Traleika Mountaintop Cabins, P.O. Box 96 / 22216 s. Freedom Dr., Talkeetna



Talkeetna Community Council, Inc.

A non-profit, community service organization

To Whom It May Concern:

January 7, 2013

The Talkeetna Community Council supports the mission of Northern Siskiyou Institute and their efforts to provide a campus for hands-on learning and community-based education in Talkeetna. The property they seek to purchase is ideally located for this purpose. Not only will our community benefit by having expanded access to educational programs, but their facility will provide additional space for community meetings, rehearsals, workshops, classrooms, and conferences.

Sincerely,

Mary Jarina

Secretary, TCC, Inc

*Talkeetna Community Council, Inc.
P.O. Box 608 Talkeetna AK 99670*

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 4:27 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: Northern Susitna Institute CAPSIS request

SB 18 testimony

From: joe.page [<mailto:joe.page@northernsusitnainstitute.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 4:25 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Northern Susitna Institute CAPSIS request

Dear Senator Meyer:

Northern Susitna Institute (NSI) is a collaborative non-profit educational organization, established to provide people of all ages the opportunity to learn, exchange ideas and develop real life skills. We're convinced that a community can work together to make significant contributions to the education of young people and to one another by sharing knowledge and talents and by providing wide-ranging opportunities for personal development and exploration. Further, we believe the best way to learn is by "doing," that is, learning and practicing skills in a real world setting.

NSI currently leases a prime piece of property in "beautiful downtown Talkeetna" for use as our campus. Our goal is to purchase this 3-acre property and use it as the base of operations for our programming and as a gathering place for community events and activities. In support of our efforts, the Rasmuson Foundation recently awarded NSI a dollar-for-dollar challenge grant up to \$150,000.

Key Points

- NSI provides a framework for people to share their accumulated knowledge, skills, and talents.
- NSI provides young people an opportunity to explore career pathways by working alongside experts in wide ranging fields of interest.
- NSI provides strong connections between youth and elders and promotes intergenerational learning and understanding.
- The NSI campus serves as a community center, providing a much-needed meeting place for area organizations to hold meetings, conferences, workshops, and rehearsals.
- The NSI campus serves as a base camp for groups visiting our community.
- NSI believes strongly in collaborating with community, statewide, and national organizations. We believe in networking to learn from others and, in turn, share what we have learned.

Owning this property will allow NSI to develop and deliver hands-on learning experiences to benefit both residents and visitors. We believe this model will not only help sustain our local economy but will be able to be replicated in other Alaskan communities around the state. With your support, NSI is committed to taking advantage of the skills and talents of our most valuable resource, the people of Alaska.

We hope that you keep our CAPSIS request (TPS 57010) in mind as this legislative session draws to a close. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Joe Page, NSI Executive Director

NorthernSusitnaInstitute.org

907-733-7111



**Alaskans for Litter
Prevention & Recycling**
Keeping Alaska beautiful

March 29, 2013

Senator Kevin Meyer, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
Senator Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
Alaska State Legislature

Dear Sen. Meyer and Sen. Kelly,

RE: Testimony for SB 18 Capital Budget: Support for Japan Tsunami Debris /
Marine Debris Cleanup Funding at \$5,000,000

On behalf of the ALPAR Board of Directors, I would like to voice our support for capital budget funding of \$5 million for cleanup of Alaska's coastlines impacted by debris from the Japan Tsunami as well as other unidentified marine debris. Studies by NOAA, State of Alaska DEC and others confirm that Alaska is significantly more impacted by this debris coming ashore than other west coast states and Hawaii. The cost of cleaning our remote and high-energy beaches is exponentially higher as well.

ALPAR has provided funding for and assisted with litter clean up for Alaska's communities since 1982. We believe that Alaska has never before faced a litter and debris pollution issue of this magnitude and that we, as a state, must move forward as quickly as possible to mitigate the negative impacts to fish and wildlife as well as our view sheds particularly in light of the increasing difficulty and higher costs of removing the debris as it is broken up and disbursed over larger areas.

Alaska's communities, non-profits and the federal government will play a role in this effort as well, but leadership and resources should also come from the State of Alaska. Just as any homeowner in Alaska is responsible for removing litter and pollution from their property no matter where it came from, so is the State of Alaska obligated. We feel it is imperative that the State meet this obligation to our land and our people.

We appreciate your commitment to the stewardship of our coastline and beaches and protecting our fish and wildlife from the negative impacts of this disaster that will continue to impact significant areas in Alaska for a number of years.

Sincerely,

Mary Fisher
Executive Director

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mary Fisher

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

George Lowery, President

Alaska Director
Totem Ocean Trailer Express

Brent Miller, 1st Vice President

Unit Sales Manager
Pepsi Beverage Company

Marion Davis, 2nd Vice President

VP & General Manager, Alaska
Horizon Lines, Inc.

*** Keith Sopp, Secretary**

Media Sales Manager
GCI

Jeff Lowenfels, Treasurer

Author, Renowned Columnist

Michael Blewett, Past President

Home Regional Supervisor, Alaska
Fred Meyer

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Central Alaska Manager
Alaska Marine Lines

*** Scott Smith**

General Manager
Anchorage Media Group

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*** Mark Williams**

Audrey Lee

*** Cherie Myers**

*** Past President**

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 2:45 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: Tsunami debris cleanup funding testimony
Attachments: GoAK public testimony 040113.docx

More public testimony on SB 18

From: chris@goak.org [mailto:chris@goak.org]
Sent: Monday, April 01, 2013 4:54 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: Tsunami debris cleanup funding testimony

Senator Meyer and Senator Kelly,

Please find attached my public testimony supporting a \$5,000,000 appropriation for tsunami debris cleanup contained in **SB 18 Capital Budget**.

Thank you.

Chris Pallister,

1 April 2013

Senator Kevin Meyer
State Capitol Room 518
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: Community Transportation State Match SB 18

Dear Senator Meyer,

As long time supporters of Public Transportation and board members of the Alaska Mobility Coalition (AMC), we thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony today regarding SB 18.

The AMC is a private, non-profit membership organization that represents and advocates for public and community transportation in Alaska. AMC has 125 members across the state from Bethel to Prince of Wales Island. In partnership with the State of Alaska, AMC members provide over 7 million rides annually to Alaskans.

During the last legislative session, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities was awarded \$2 million to use as match for public and community transportation providers across the state. The AMC believes that \$2 million is not enough to meet the growing demand for public and community transportation in Alaska and proposes an increase to \$3 million in the FY 2014 budget. Currently, the SB 18 appropriation funds Community Transportation State Match at \$1 million.

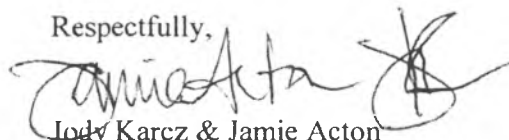
Ms. Karcz and I support the AMC's \$3 million dollar request for the FY 2014 budget. This funding is essential in addressing the ongoing transportation needs of large and rural communities throughout our state. A \$3 million dollar investment in public and community transportation will leverage \$15 million dollars in unanticipated federal, state, and local funds.

Building on the successes of the 2011 and 2012 legislative sessions, a \$3 million dollar appropriation ultimately allows transit providers to make significant improvements to services. Public and community transportation provides reliable access to jobs and services, improves mobility, reduces congestion and energy consumption, and improves safety in our communities.

A continued or increased investment in public and community transportation results in sustainable and tangible benefits for Alaska. Senator Meyer, as you and the Twenty-eighth Alaska State Legislature review the FY 2014 Capital Budget, we respectfully request an increase from the current \$1 million appropriation for Community Transportation State Match to \$3 million.

Thank you for your time and commitment to the State of Alaska.

Respectfully,



Jody Karcz & Jamie Acton
Board Members
Alaska Mobility Coalition

Public Testimony – Senate Finance – Capital Budget
4/1/2013

TU Senator Meyer and Committee Members for taking your time for this public testimony on the capital budget.

I'm representing HOA – a volunteer hospice that by regulation does not charge for the care we provide.

I'm an RN and the Executive Director.

I am requesting your support for HOAs \$600,000 Capital Request for the Talking About it Project

The "it" in "Talking about It" – is a subject we all prefer to avoid - dying.

Most of us don't like to even think about dying, much less talk about it. We all hope we will die in our sleep after living for a healthy 100 or more years.

But that isn't realistic nor is it the reality – with the advances in medical treatments most of us die from an acute episode of a chronic illnesses or the frailty of old age.

As 100% die, Hospice volunteers, board and staff hear countless stories about families who did not learn about the choices they might be faced with during serious illnesses; a loved one who could not speak for themselves received either more care than they wanted or not enough.

Making our wishes known protects our freedom, autonomy, dignity and comfort. It protects families from facing agonizing choices. It saves money for Alaskans and the Alaskan health care system.

This is a one-time request for a 3-year project. It would bring together consumers, volunteers, and professionals to improve our ability and willingness as individuals, families, and health care professionals to learn, plan and talk about how each of us would like to be cared for in the event of a life threatening illness if we can not speak for ourselves.

This project fulfills a finding and recommendation on End of Life from the Alaska Health Commission.

Thank you for your consideration of this project that impacts all Alaskans.

Rick Clair

From: Donna Stephens <donna@hospiceofanchorage.org>
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 1:57 PM
To: Rick Clair
Subject: Finance Comm Capital Budget Hearing
Attachments: 4.1.13 Testimony to Finance Comm on Capital Request.docx

Rick, Thank you for getting my public testimony in the written record.

Donna Stephens, RN, MEd, FT, CTS

Executive Director

Hospice of Anchorage

2612 E Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, AK 99508-4119

907.561.5322 main line
907.561.0334 fax line
907.229.0721 cell phone
www.hospiceofanchorage.org

Pick. Click. Give.

The Pick. Click. Give. program provides a great opportunity to support families struggling with end of life challenges.

Please consider Hospice of Anchorage when you apply for your PFD in 2013. If you've already applied, remember you can still add a charity of choice until August 31!

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Pete Kelly
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 4:48 PM
To: Doniece Gott
Subject: FW: Hospice of Anchorage "Talking It About" Capital Request
Attachments: Public Testimony 4.1.13 Senate Finance Committee.pdf

From: Donna Stephens [<mailto:donna@hospiceofanchorage.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 3:18 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: Hospice of Anchorage "Talking It About" Capital Request

Dear Senator Kelly,

Thank you for your fortitude in taking public testimony for the many capital requests from around Alaska. I appreciate your effort and commitment to making the process as public and available as possible.

We talk about **it** so little that most people aren't even aware of the kind of choices we might face or what the different options might mean. This is why the Alaska Health Care Commission identified this as a priority area where a modest investment will yield tremendous returns in freedom, autonomy, quality of life and delivery of ethical and respectful care according to each persons' preferences. "Talking about It" reduces stress and depression, and improves health outcomes for loved ones who don't have to guess about making the right decision. Making our wishes known and understood by our families is perhaps the greatest gift we can give to them and ourselves.

As the stresses on our health care system increase we have a moral obligation to protect the dignity of our elders. This project will help to ensure that their voices will be heard, even when they can no longer speak for themselves.

Thank you for your consideration and support.

Donna Stephens, RN, MEd, FT, CTS

Executive Director

Hospice of Anchorage

2612 E Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, AK 99508-4119

907.561.5322 main line
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Hospice of Anchorage

Caring for Families since 1980

Public Testimony – Senate Finance – Capital Budget
4/1/2013

Thank you, Senator Meyer and Committee Members for taking your time for this public testimony on the capital budget.

I'm representing Hospice of Anchorage – a volunteer hospice that by regulation does not charge for the care we provide. I'm an RN and the Executive Director.

I am requesting your support for HOAs \$600,000 Capital Request for the Talking About it Project. The "it" in "Talking about It" – is a subject we all prefer to avoid - dying.

Most of us don't like to even think about dying, much less talk about it. We all hope we will die in our sleep after living for a healthy 100 or more years. But that isn't realistic nor is it the reality – with the advances in medical treatments most of us die from an acute episode of a chronic illness or the frailty of old age.

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This project fulfills a finding and recommendation on End of Life from the Alaska Health Care Commission.

Thank you for your consideration of this project that impacts all Alaskans.

Donna M. Stephens

Donna M. Stephens, RN, MEd, FT

Hospice of Anchorage is a 501(c)(3) Non-profit Agency	2612 East Northern Lights Boulevard · Anchorage, AK · 99508-4119 907.561.5322 phone 907.561.0334 fax info@hospiceofanchorage.org www.hospiceofanchorage.org	 United Way of Anchorage
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Our Mission: To help people meet the transition from life through death and to cope with loss and grief.

Doniece Gott

From: Venus Woods <vwoods@anjc.net>
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 12:11 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Cc: ANJC Admin DL
Subject: SB 18

This is to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee- I am speaking tonight on behalf of the collaborative funding for Partners for Progress, Alaska Native Justice Center and Ninestar Employment Services.

Hello, my name is Venus Woods and I wanted to talk with you about the Alaska Native Justice Center's adult reentry program and how it saved my life. I grew up in a broken family with both my parents addicted to drugs; I was in and out of foster care and had my first child at 18. In my late 20s I turned to drugs to numb the pain of my memories and struggles. I was released from Hiland Mountain Correctional Center in August of 2009. My probation officer suggested that I join the Reentry program at the Alaska Native Justice Center. I did and graduated from the program and became a peer mentor. Because of programs like ANJC, I successfully completed probation and reunited with my children. Today I work for ANJC. I facilitate the men and women's support groups and MRT. I use my experience and my past failures and success to help the men and women who are ex-offenders trying to get their life together. Programs like Reentry, Partners for Progress and Ninestar are needed in this community. I can't tell you how many people I meet that just got out of prison and have nowhere to go; they have no idea how to make it out there without returning to their old ways. We sit down with them and go over there options and come up with a plan. It's like putting together a puzzle and we are all very important pieces. We receive more than 300 applications a year. How can these offenders transition back into our communities when they don't have money for the bus or appropriate clothing for a job interview? These are the small things that our program helps with but a HUGE part of offenders being successful. The bottom line is if our program doesn't get any funding we will not be in operation. Without these programs the people we serve will fail. They will go back to what they know and they will go back to prison. I am living proof these programs work please support OUR program.

Venus Woods

Mentor/Coach Coordinator

Alaska Native Justice Center

Office: 907-793-3550

Phone: 907-793-3559

vwoods@anjc.net<mailto:vwoods@anjc.net>

www.anjc.net<http://www.anjc.net>

Pick. Click.

Give.<<http://www.pickclickgive.org/index.cfm/pfdorgs.info?id=48>>

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Thank you.

Doniece Gott

From: Michael Shaffer <mshaffer@anjc.net>
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 12:30 PM
To: Venus Woods; Senate Finance Committee
Cc: ANJC Admin DL
Subject: RE: SB 18

Very well and passionately stated, Venus. I hope the Finance Committee will take due notice of your statement. Although I am engaged in a different program at ANJC, I have been well aware over the past several years as to how the ANJC Re-Entry Program makes a substantial difference not just in the lives of the program participants, but far more broadly in the Anchorage and Alaska community as a whole. When prior offenders have some basic level of support and real options to become productive members of society, that is of significant benefit in terms of their ability to care for and support their own children, to connect with their families, to do meaningful work through honest employment, and to overall reintegrate into the society in a positive rather than harmful manner. Not to mention, it is a proactive approach to prevent further dangerous or harmful crimes that might otherwise be committed by an unsupported re-entrant against individuals in particular or Alaska society in general. Thus, where as I understand it the recidivism rate of the ANJC Re-Entry Program is approximately 17%, while the overall statewide recidivism rate for re-entering felony offenders is approximately 66%, any support by the State for ANJC's reentry program is essentially an investment that pays tangible dividends over the long term in the form of overall savings to law enforcement, corrections, treatment facilities, crime prevention needs, and in many, many other areas and aspects of the larger Alaska community.

Sincerely,

Mike S.

Michael D. Shaffer

Staff Attorney

Alaska Native Justice Center

3600 San Jeronimo Drive, Suite 264

Anchorage, AK 99508

(907) 793-3567 (w)

(907) 793-3570 (f)

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From: Venus Woods
Sent: Tuesday, April 02, 2013 12:11 PM
To: 'senate.finance.committee@akleg.gov'
Cc: ANJC Admin DL
Subject: SB 18

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Venus Woods

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Pick. Click.

Give. <<http://www.pickclickgive.org/index.cfm/pfdorgs.info?id=48>>

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Thank you.

Richard C. Fox
9525 King Street
Anchorage, AK 99515
(907) 346-3247 • Fax – (907) 349-1920

To: Senator Kevin Meyer
(907) 465-3476

Representative Bill Stoltze
(907) 465-4928

Re: Support for Big Brothers Big Sisters Alaska in State Budget

Please accept this fax from me in lieu of in-person testimony to the State budget as my public comment.

Please support Big Brothers Big Sisters AK in the State budget. I am a member of the statewide board and former Board Chair and I am a Big Brother for over 5 years. This is a volunteer program with a proven track record for helping kids to succeed by providing positive adult mentors. BBBSAK is supporting kids across the state and improving our future.

Thank you,

Rick Fox

Request for Funding - \$2 Million Hoonah Health Center Construction

SEARHC is requesting a \$2 million capital improvement appropriation to assist in building a new Hoonah community health clinic.

SEARHC has built a successful and unique partnership with the City of Hoonah, the Hoonah Indian Association and the Hoonah businesses and citizens. State capital funding is needed in order maximize federal funding from the Denali Commission. The Hoonah Health Center's operating budget is funded by the Indian Health Services and third party billing revenue. There is no other healthcare facility providing services in Hoonah.

Hoonah is a city of 760 people located on the northeast shore of Chichagof Island, 40 air miles west of Juneau, and across Icy Strait from Glacier Bay National Park. According to the 2010 US Census, 62% of the population in Hoonah is American Indian or Alaska Native. Total number of patient visits to the Hoonah Health Center in FY 2011 was 3,585 for a monthly average of 299. Visits increased in FY 2012 to 3,966 for a monthly average of 331 per month. The clinic facility currently is a collection of vintage 1970's mobile homes in a patch work assembly that is well beyond its useful life.

Over the past 20 years, SEARHC has focused efforts on decentralizing the delivery of health care to villages. Rather than make people travel long distances to receive health care, SEARHC has focused on adding higher levels of staff in villages and using state-of-the-art technology such as telemedicine to bring an increasingly high level of services to villages such as Hoonah. SEARHC seeks not only to maintain the current level of care, but to improve and expand care through securing new funding and pursuing third party reimbursement whenever possible.

The proposed Hoonah Health Center square footage is in-line with other SEARHC clinics in rural villages in Southeast Alaska. For example, the Angoon Clinic is 7,651 square feet and the new Kake clinic is 7,015 square feet. Based on over 30 years experience providing health care in rural Alaska, SEARHC believes a 9,276 square foot clinic is necessary to meet the long term needs of the community.

In addition to the current population and health delivery model, there are seasonal demands for health care from the increasing cruise ship tourist industry. Over the last five years, Hoonah's Icy Strait Point cruise ship destination has received nearly 70 cruise ships annually with approximately 150,000 visitors per year. Cruise ship visits to Icy Strait Point are expected to increase and with the visitors come seasonal workers. Together these will impact the community's health infrastructure.

The new clinic will accommodate a full range of primary and preventive healthcare services and will include space for two mid-level providers, three Community Health Aides, two behavioral health staff, monthly itinerant doctor, specialty clinics, dental and hygienist clinics, telebehavioral health services and health promotion programs.

SEARHC has completed the design and planning phase of the new facility at a cost of \$500,000. The Denali Commission covered this cost and has committed an additional \$4.2 million for construction costs. The City of Hoonah, in full support of SEARHC and the clinic, has gifted a four acre parcel for the new healthcare campus and continues to include the clinic construction in its Capital Improvement Priority list. Project managers expect to break ground on the new Hoonah Health Center in the spring of 2013.

The Hoonah Indian Association is also fully supportive of this project and has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with SEARHC to cover the cost of site excavation, paving the parking lot and installing sidewalks leading up to the clinic site. This phase of the project will cost up to \$980,916. The Rasmuson Foundation has awarded SEARHC a grant of \$350,000 for construction and the Indian Health Service is funding \$288,725 to cover a portion of the medical equipment cost. Attached is a project budget and funding plan.

For further information about the project please contact Debra O'Gara, Director of Planning and Development at 907-463-6685 (office), 907-723-9913 (cell) or by email at debra.ogara@searhc.org.

Hoonah Medical Center Project Itemized Project Budget & Funding Plan

	Est. cost	Denali Commission	Rasmuson Foundation	City of Hoonah	Hoonah Indian Assoc.	Indian Health Services	SEARHC	State of Alaska
Land	89,139			89,139				0
Planning & Design	500,000	500,000						0
Construction	6,185,069	3,268,763	350,000		980,916		350,000	1,235,390
Furnishings & Equip	625,000	325,000				288,725		11,275
Utility Improvements	545,000						275,000	270,000
Direct Project Management @ 6%	441,304	215,626					38,324	187,354
Contingency @ 4%	294,203	143,751					25,549	124,903
Indirect Costs @ 5%	404,529	197,657					35,130	171,742
Total Project Cost	9,084,244	4,650,796	350,000	89,139	980,916	288,725	724,003	2,000,664
TOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED	864,139	500,000		89,139		0	275,000	
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED	6,269,440	4,200,796	350,000	0	980,916	288,725	449,003	
TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED	1,950,664							1,950,664

Updated 1/17/2013 (corrected 2/4/2013)

Notes:

1. Clinic will be 9,250 square feet, with land available to expand in future
2. SEARHC has secured or expended 75% of the total construction cost
3. Clearing land & construction is expected to begin Spring 2013
4. New funding recently secured: Denali -- \$50,000; Hoonah Indian Assoc. -- \$980,916 & SEARHC FY 13 Capital budget -- \$350,000

Hoonah Medical Center Exterior, current clinic (Top) and Architects design for new center (Bottom)



Hoonah Medical Center Interior, current clinic



City of Hoonah

P.O. Box 360 Hoonah, AK 99829 (907) 945-3663 Fax (907) 945-3445

Resolution 11-09-18

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM EFFORTS TO SECURE FUNDING FROM THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING A NEW HEALTH CENTER IN HOONAH, ALASKA.

WHEREAS: Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, hereinafter referred to as SEARHC, currently operates the local medical clinic in Hoonah, and is pursuing funds to build a new, larger facility to accommodate the medical needs in Hoonah, and

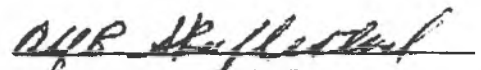
WHEREAS: the City of Hoonah is a partner in efforts to construct a new health center in Hoonah having donated City land for the project; and

WHEREAS: the City of Hoonah has designated a new health center in Hoonah, constructed by SEARHC, as a community priority; including adding the project to the City of Hoonah Capital Improvement Program projects list; and

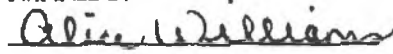
WHEREAS: SEARHC will submit an appropriation request to the Alaska State Legislature to fund a portion of construction funds needed for the new clinic project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the City of Hoonah is in full support of SEARHC efforts to secure funding from the Alaska State Legislature for the purpose of constructing a new health clinic in Hoonah.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY A DULY CONSTITUTED QUORUM OF THE HOONAH CITY COUNCIL THIS 13 DAY OF September, 2011.


Alf R. "Windy" Skaflestad, Mayor

ATTEST:


Alice Williams, City Clerk



City of Hoonah

P.O. Box 360 Hoonah, AK 99829 (907) 945-3663 Fax (907) 945-3445

November 20, 2012

City Council Meeting Minutes

(page 2 of 3)

1. **Introduction of Ordinance 12-11-08 amending title 4 adding the Enhanced 911 System** - M/S M. Erickson/H. Anderson motion to introduce ord. 12-11-08. Roll Call Vote: S. Brown-yes, M. Erickson-yes, N. Morrison-yes, R. Wolfe-yes, E. Phillips-yes, H. Anderson-yes. 6 yes 0 no Motion Carries.
2. **Resolution 12-11-09 authorizing ANTHC to enter into agreement with the City of Hoonah for local prevailing wages.** M/S H. Anderson/N. Morrison motion to pass Resolution 12-11-09. Roll Call Vote: H. Anderson -yes, R. Wolfe-yes, M. Erickson-yes, S. Brown-yes, E. Phillips-yes, N. Morrison. 6 yes 0 no Motion Carries.
3. **Resolution 12-11-10 adopting an alternative allocation method for the FY 2013 Shared Fisheries Business tax program** - M/S M. Erickson/ N. Morrison motion to pass Resolution 12-11-10. Roll Call Vote: E. Phillips-yes, N. Morrison-yes, R. Wolfe-yes, M. Erickson-yes, H. Anderson-yes, S. Brown-yes. 6 yes 0 no Motion Carries.
4. **Old Business** - none
5. **New Business**
 - a. **Appoint 2 vacant seats for HCFC** - only one applicant at this time. Direction to repost to get more applicants. M/S N. Morrison/M. Erickson motion to appoint Frank Wright to the HCFC board. Roll Call vote: N. Morrison-yes, S. Brown-yes, H. Anderson-yes, M. Erickson-yes, R. Wolfe-yes, E. Phillips-yes. 6 yes 0 no Motion Carries.
 - b. **SFY 2014 Capital Improvements Project list**
 1. **Final Phase of Raw Water Transmission line replacement**
 2. **Multi-Service Facility Design & Construction**
 3. **Final Phase of Keidladee Park**
 4. **George Hall Harbor upgrade including dredging and expansion**
 5. **SEARHC Hoonah Health Clinic**M/S M. Erickson/H. Anderson motion to approve the CIP List. Roll Call Vote: R. Wolfe-yes, H. Anderson-yes, E. Phillips-yes, N. Morrison-yes, S. Brown-yes, M. Erickson-yes. 6 yes 0 no Motion Carries.

Tammy Hansen

Vice President of Health Services
tammy.hansen@kanaweb.org

KODIAK
AREA
NATIVE
KSSOCIATION

3449 Rezanof Drive East
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone 907.486.9874
Fax 907.486.9897
Toll-Free 800.478.5721

KANA

Health Center Facility Expansion



An expanded facility for integrated care, a cost-saving investment for the State of Alaska

Key features of the expansion include:

- Adds a behavioral health wing that connects to the medical and dental departments behind a single entry and registration point. The space provides a single point of access and care for the spectrum of health services offered by KANA to our beneficiaries.
- A radiology suite and a moderate-complexity lab. Providing these services in-house will result in cost savings to both KANA and the State of Alaska.
- Medical: adds specialty exam room, reclaims space for additional exam rooms, adds storage, expands offices and control charting area.
- Dental: adds one operatory and office, expands storage and work area, relocates lab.
- Expands parking and improves access for patients.
- Relocates and expands the pharmacy.
- Increases reception and public restroom facilities.
- Creates additional or relocated administrative and conference spaces that foster staff collaboration and increase administrative efficiency.

Not only will this facility expansion help KANA meet increasing demand for its wide array of health care services, the design will further KANA's high-performance integrated

service delivery model. KANA has met or exceeded the goals set by the Indian Health Service for all key preventative health measures: access to dental care, rate of influenza vaccination, blood pressure control and screenings for common cancers, depression and tobacco use. These improvements in health services improve quality of life for beneficiaries, save lives, and reduce expenditures on healthcare interventions and treatment.

The priority for this project has been reaffirmed by KANA's Board of Directors through the organization's Strategic Plan.

FACILITY PROGRAMMING

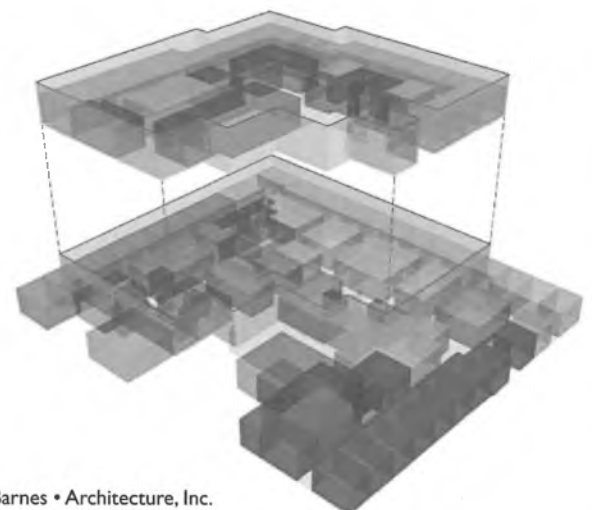


Image courtesy of Barnes • Architecture, Inc.

Alaska General Fund Savings

	Non-tribal	%	Transferred to KANA
Physician	\$723,256	25%	\$180,814
Dental	\$38,898	25%	\$9,725
Pharmacy	\$284,661	25%	\$71,165
Outpatient Radiology	\$261,321	66%	\$172,472
Outpatient Laboratory	\$133,130	66%	\$87,847
MH Services	\$139,569	66%	\$92,116
FQHC (and misc outpatient)	\$42,986	25%	\$10,747
Total Medicaid Payment	\$1,623,821		\$624,886
Alaska General Fund Savings @ 100% FMAP		50%	\$312,443

The KANA Health Center was constructed in 1996. Programs offered by KANA have since expanded. Behavioral health, preventive health and community based services have been added, and existing programs have expanded. Patient encounters at the KANA Health Center have increased 40 percent since 2006, from 17,586 patient encounters in 2006 to over 25,000 encounters in 2012. KANA has recently entered into an agreement with the

The Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA) formed in 1966 as a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation to provide health and social services for the Alaska Natives of the Kodiak region. KANA currently serves 2,600 people (about 20 percent of its service region) with integrated health services that identify and treat the root causes of poor health and prevent health problems by promoting healthy lifestyles and behaviors.

KANA is currently planning to expand the KANA Health Center in Kodiak, Alaska to address space and programmatic needs affecting our Medical, Dental, and Behavioral Health. KANA estimates that the facility expansion will generate \$312,443 in annual savings to the state general fund. We believe this level of annual savings could be achieved in the first three years of operations. In subsequent years we believe KANA's patient centered integrated approach, with its emphasis on preventive and primary care, will yield even greater savings as KANA Medicaid enrollees experience lower rates of health care utilization and costs.

Veteran's Administration to expand its services to veterans. There are 1,300 veterans on Kodiak Island, representing 10 percent of the entire population.

KANA has completed a Facility Master Plan to guide decisions about expanding or replacing the existing facilities. Based on that plan's recommendations, KANA

has completed space programming, concept design, and a cost estimate for the construction and design of the expanded facility. The design adds approximately 9,800 square feet of new building and substantially renovates or reconfigures approximately 6,445 square feet of existing space.

KANA estimates that the facility expansion will generate \$312,443 in annual savings to the state general fund.

For more information, contact:

Mike Pfeffer
 Chief Financial Officer
 3449 Rezanof Drive East
 Kodiak, AK 99615
 907-486-9810
 Mike.Pfeffer@kanaweb.org



Kodiak Area Native Association

Our mission is to elevate the quality of life of the people we serve.



Image courtesy Barnes • Architecture Inc.

wellness • health • safety • quality • customer service • stewardship

Kodiak Area Native Association Health Center Facility Expansion

Potential Impact (Savings) on Alaska General Fund Medicaid Cost

Medicaid Payment to KANA for 2011 totaled about 1.3 million dollars (*Tribal Medicaid Activity Report for Federal Fiscal Year 2011*, DHSS, 2011) representing only about 20% of the total spend on Alaskan Natives living in the KANA service area in 2011. This compares to statewide totals for Alaska Tribal Health Organizations (THO's) that average about 38% of the total spent by Medicaid on AN/AIs enrolled in their regions. It is in the State's and the THO's joint best interest to maximize the provision of care of AN/AIs in Tribal Health Organizations as the cost of this care is reimbursed at 100% by the federal government (100% Federal Medical Assistance Percentage or FMAP) due to the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. This is in contrast to care provided to AN/AIs outside the THO system which is subject to 50% FMAP and 50% paid by the State General Fund.

Along with improving patient service and implementing the patient centered home model, KANA has designed the new and expanded services in the proposed facility to lower barriers to access and provide expanded services to the entire KANA service population. This includes the 710 or approximately 27% of KANA patients enrolled in the Alaska Medicaid Program. The development of the new facility will expand primary care and dental services, and pharmacy, and add integrated behavioral health services and radiology services. After this is complete, significant amounts of care that have previously been provided to the Medicaid AN/AI living on Kodiak Island by non-tribal providers will be able to be provided in the expanded KANA facility. Table 1 below is from the *Tribal Medicaid Activity Report for Federal Fiscal Year 2011* (DHSS, 2011). In total this table indicates that significant (almost 60%) of the Medicaid payments for services which are currently provided or planned in the new KANA facility are being made to non tribal providers due to the capacity constraints and lack of equipment and space imposed on KANA by the current facility.

Table 1
Medicaid Payments for Ambulatory Care Services for Kodiak AN/AI Residents

	<i>KANA</i>	<i>Non- tribal</i>
Physician	\$810,606	\$723,256
Dental	\$162,649	\$38,898
Pharmacy	\$127,421	\$284,661
Outpatient (est. rad.)	\$-	\$261,321
MH Services		\$139,569
FQHC (and misc. OP.)	\$28,385	\$42,986
TOTAL	\$1,129,061	\$1,490,691

KANA estimates that the new facility will provide expanded access to primary care and dental care allowing an estimated 25% of the care currently offered by non-tribal providers to AN/AI living on Kodiak Island to be transferred to KANA. In other areas such as Mental Health and Radiology where previously unavailable services are added we expect two thirds of the care currently provided by non-tribal care to be moved into the KANA facility (or to the greater tribal health system due to increased referrals from KANA to ANMC).

In the FY13 Departmental Budget Overview the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) reported that one of the Department's refinancing objectives is to "increase the proportion of Medicaid Health Services eligible for Indian Health Service (IHS) 100% federal reimbursement. For every dollar shifted to the tribal system from regular FMAP, the State saves on average, 40 (now 50) cents in state matching funds. The department continues to work with tribal health providers to maximize the benefits of this refinancing strategy" (DHSS FY2013 Budget Overview, p. 39). We believe the KANA planned expansion will support and further this objective.

Table 2 below estimates \$312,443 to be the annual savings to the state general fund that we believe will be achieved with the expansion of the KANA facility. We believe these levels of annual savings could be achieved in the first three years of operations. In subsequent years we believe KANA's patient centered integrated approach which emphasizes preventive and primary care will yield even greater savings as KANA Medicaid enrollees experience lower rates of health care utilization and costs.

Table 2
ALASKA GENERAL FUND SAVINGS

	Non-tribal	%	Transferred to KANA
Physician	\$723,256	25%	\$180,814
Dental	\$38,898	25%	\$9,725
Pharmacy	\$284,661	25%	\$71,165
Outpatient Radiology	\$261,321	66%	\$172,472
Outpatient Laboratory	\$133,130	66%	\$87,847
MH Services	\$139,569	66%	\$92,116
FQHC (and misc outpatient)	\$42,986	25%	\$10,747
TOTAL MEDICAID PAYMENT	\$1,623,821		\$624,886
ALASKA GENERAL FUND SAVINGS @ 100% FMAP		50%	\$312,443

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Pete Kelly
Sent: Monday, April 01, 2013 3:55 PM
To: Doniece Gott
Subject: FW: Support funding for Loussac Library

-----Original Message-----

From: Gmail [<mailto:jpveargan@gmail.com>]
Sent: Monday, April 01, 2013 3:48 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: Support funding for Loussac Library

Senator Kelly,

I am a member of the Library Advisory Board for a reason. Like all of us over 30, I grew up in an era of books, quiet spaces, exotic magazines, and thick newspapers from around the world at my local library.

Yes, times have definitely changed. I don't know where I'd be without my Nook. I have 108 books on it already that I have read just in the last three years. But I have a very temporary love of the Nook. My home library is filled with books from my grandparents, my parents, books when I was a child, a teenager, and a college student, and even books my own children grew up with and are passing down to their own children now. I know my Nook won't be around that long!

Senator, technology is a great asset to our way of life, but technology has not diminished any need for libraries at all. I live in Eagle River and have been using the library since 1971 when I took my then very small children to learn to read. Now when I go in our Eagle River library I am amazed at the number of people there, not only reading, but using technology that is not available to them at home. People coming together, sharing a space, sharing a moment and sharing a wonderful resource provided by our State our City, and our community members.

Like all assets, our library also needs to be maintained, updated, and generally cared for. It's not going away, and, like it has ever since I've been here, will continue to grow and continue to nourish our community.

Senator, please support our request to update Loussac Library.

Respectfully,

Jim Yeargan
11334 Lower Sunny Circle
Eagle River, AK 99577
907-229-1945

The State of STEM and Jobs

The first national STEM education and employment conference showcased successful programs--but there's a need to scale up

By Brian Kelly

September 21, 2012



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Dean Kamen and Brian Kelly at the first U.S. News STEM conference in Dallas, TX.

A year ago, *U.S. News & World Report* launched a special project to examine the problem of why, at a time of high unemployment, there are so many jobs going unfilled. The answer: American workers lack the necessary skills for those jobs. We came to summarize this as the STEM problem and called our project “STEM Solutions.” STEM stands for science, technology, engineering, and math, and it is the lack of skills in those subject areas that is behind many of the nation’s vacant jobs today—and the prospect of considerably more in the next few years.

As we learned more about the importance and complexity of this issue, we decided to move beyond just reporting on it and play a role as an information resource for both policymakers looking for solutions to a significant national problem and consumers seeking educational skills that will land them a good job. One key need that became apparent was the lack of a national forum for the many committed groups that are working in this field. We hosted that meeting this summer in Dallas, bringing together 1,600 people representing hundreds of organizations. It turned out to be a unique gathering of a surprisingly broad community of leading educators, corporate and nonprofit executives, and government officials who realize the urgency of making progress on an issue that is at the heart of America’s economic future.

“This, I believe, is a genuine grass-roots movement,” said Microsoft Executive Vice President Brad Smith at the opening of the event. “And in a sense this is the first national meeting of this grass-roots movement.”

The outcomes of the three days of workshops and discussions at STEM Solutions 2012 make up a kind of State of STEM: what’s working and what’s not. What follows is a summary of the most important takeaways. In addition, we’re publishing speeches, videos, and other material from the conference at usnews.com. They will be part of a growing archive as we hold other events and release new reports in the months to come, leading up to STEM Solutions 2013 next June in Austin. Based on the dozens of presentations and feedback from participants, here are the conclusions, and the unfinished business:

- STEM is as much about jobs as education. It's about middle-class jobs, many of which don't require bachelor's degrees.
- Overall, STEM education is getting worse, not better. At the college level, too many capable students are being washed out of STEM majors. Better teaching methods could increase retention and create 30,000 more engineers in four years. Some schools are showing how to do it; all schools need to follow.
- Community colleges are an undervalued resource offering the potential to help many students through skills-based learning tied to jobs. However, they inherit too many high school graduates in need of remedial help and face continued government funding cuts. Cooperation with local businesses has been successful for some schools.
- For K-12 students, it's about doing your math homework. Math is the single most important subject for student success. Students who don't master Algebra I by freshman year will have bleak prospects of getting a decent job.
- Women, Hispanics, and African-Americans are the biggest challenge and the biggest opportunity: Often for cultural reasons, they are underrepresented in many STEM areas, yet they make up the bulk of the future workforce. Mentor programs have helped change perceptions of STEM careers.
- Hands-on learning that links math and science to the real world works best for all students. Online learning and other new technologies show promise but have to be refined and vetted. Combining good teachers with technology may be the game changer.
- There is a severe shortage of qualified math teachers. The most successful teachers are the ones who were trained the same way they teach: by making math and science real-life, hands-on.
- There are many more kids who would like to go into STEM careers than generally recognized, but they aren't properly prepared and mostly drop out.
- We have many good examples of schools and programs that succeed, but no consensus on which ones to focus on and scale up to reach all 55 million public school students. Corporations and philanthropies are anxious to find better measures of success.
- STEM is a subset of the whole unresolved education reform problem of standards, outcomes, and teacher performance; it's just that STEM performance is more easily measurable. You either master a given level of math, or you don't. The new, state-approved Common Core Math and Science Standards are viewed as a very important tool to promote and measure improvement, but there is concern that they will not be fully implemented by many states.
- STEM is a national problem with local and regional solutions. Some argue that it is also a national security problem.
- Businesses must be engaged in helping influence the education system for their own good; they need the workers. Schools must listen to the needs of employers. Education must be aligned to workforce needs. Business-school ties that involve apprenticeships and co-op learning that result in real jobs are demonstrating success.
- Structured partnerships involving all parts of a community are essential and have been shown to work. Progressive states are encouraging and managing these. Several organizations are scaling state and local efforts by tying them into a national network.
- The federal government has not been much of a factor. There needs to be a bigger federal role to focus and organize state and private efforts. The key short-term wish of many companies is for Congress to allow highly skilled foreign students to remain in the United States and fill positions that will then, in turn, create more jobs.
- Parents should be aware of why STEM matters to them and their kids. There is no consistency to the various corporate and philanthropic messages about why STEM is

- important. STEM should be marketed as a path to better paying jobs and career stability. Math means money. Parents need to take more responsibility for their children's education.
- Consumers—parents, students, and those already in the workforce—need better information to connect education choices to career options, including job-search data based on skills.

Conference participants wanted more solutions. We identified some, but we have a long way to go.

Perhaps the most significant outcome was the gathering itself. The STEM community is wide and deep, reflecting the nature of the problem. It encompasses everyone from corporate CEOs to inner city community organizers; preschool teachers to literal rocket scientists. Speakers included basketball great Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who tells children to forget sports and study math, and inventor Dean Kamen, who's helping hundreds of thousands of school kids build robots—that shoot basketballs. Community college presidents and the deans of prestigious engineering schools listened to executives at companies like AT&T and Boeing explain the kind of skills they require to fill the tens of thousands of jobs they have open right now. Top officials from the National Science Foundation, NASA, and major universities made clear to K-12 school superintendents why more math for more students—particularly Hispanics, African-Americans, and, amazingly, an enormous percentage of young girls—was a make-or-break proposition for success. No one came away doubting that mastering fractions in middle school and algebra by freshman year was essential to a child's success in the workplace of the future. STEM is not really about the rocket scientists, although a few more would never hurt. It's really about the middle class. It's less about the folks who design the airplanes than the ones who build them. The guys who used to pour the steel now have to know how to program and instruct a robot to do it.

The next most significant outcome of the event was the realization of a shortcoming. Everyone in the room understood the problem, but 99 percent of the rest of the country would hardly have known what we were talking about. Creating public awareness, informing parents about why this kind of education is so crucial, and finding ways to make students want to do their math homework rather than dread it is a major missing link. Only consumer demand is going to drive the kind of change that's needed, whether it's better math teachers or better software to teach math. The STEM brand is in trouble. It's a hard sell. But would anyone agree that the world will become less technological? That good jobs will become less sophisticated?

Those are clearly questions that much of the world has been answering aggressively. The STEM problem in the United States is most clear when viewed against the gap we see between our high school students and those in China, South Korea, and much of Europe. Or the huge volume of mid-level engineers being produced by a place like India. "We've invested nearly a billion dollars," said AT&T's John Donovan of their education program, "because we need a continual supply of smart, skilled workers in our increasingly competitive workplace." U.S. companies are seeing this need more clearly than the education establishment. "Decline is a choice, it's not a fate," said Wes Bush, CEO of Northrop Grumman.

The corporate role is crucial. The STEM jobs problem is a case where demand must lead supply. Employers must communicate with a fragmented education system about the skills they need in their workers, now and in the future. Educators, the smart ones, are going to have to follow that lead. In Dallas, there was much evidence of that beginning to happen.

Where it's taking place is mostly on a state or regional level. Local employers are partnering with universities and community colleges to reshape courses and create hands-on internships that turn into jobs. Northrop Grumman and the University of Maryland created a specialized program in

cybersecurity; the Business-Higher Education Forum, which pairs CEOs with college presidents, discussed the successful partnerships they have created in St. Louis and Louisville, Ky. Everyone agreed that the next step was to scale up these efforts.

To that end, one major outcome was the launching of STEMx, a national network that acts as a clearinghouse to share the work being done on a state level between businesses, educators, and governments. Managed by the Battelle Corp., the network launched with 11 states including North Carolina, Ohio, Washington, and Texas, and more are coming on board. The state networks are forging relationships between business, industry, and schools from pre-K to graduate programs. The objective is to put the best thinking behind the design of in-school and out-of-school programs to create better teachers and encourage more students to pursue math and science fields.

The sweep of industries affected by the STEM skills shortage was revealing, from healthcare, energy production and distribution, and autos to the whole slowly renewing domestic manufacturing area, transportation, and agriculture. “There are no more jobs that require a strong back,” said Tom Luce, the force behind the successful National Math and Science Initiative. “We have to explain to parents and kids that 30 years ago you could have a living wage job and not be STEM capable. Today that is not possible.”

It would be naive to try to oversimplify this intricate problem. But there are some clear next steps. Broader public awareness is crucial. Public demand for better education and jobs information will drive behavior at all levels. Creating a message that resonates is essential. The brand marketers have to step forward. “Just Do the Math” might work if a certain shoe company doesn’t mind. “Math Means Money” could have a catchy beat.

The talented students dropping out of ill-conceived university science programs is an immediate fix. “We at universities have to look in the mirror and agree that we can do a better job of supporting our students so that if we tell them they can come into engineering, they’ve got a good shot at making it in engineering,” said Freeman Hrabowski, head of the University of Maryland–Baltimore County.

In K-12, teachers are crucial, but minting many thousands in the next few years won’t happen. Technology is likely the missing ingredient based on evidence that there are better ways to learn. Getting the good teachers to amplify their skills is the only solution; you can’t mass produce enough to meet the need.

Some communities get it. U.S. News’s ranking of Best STEM High Schools shows that folks in high-income zip codes like Palo Alto, Calif., Westchester, N.Y., and the Washington, D.C., suburbs have the right schools. Success is possible anywhere: Magnet and charter schools all over the country perform well. But there aren’t nearly enough schools on our list. “The fact that it’s not being done for 55 million children is our fault,” said NMSI’s Luce. “That’s a lack of public will.”

Everyone agrees that we don’t have a choice. Unless it’s a choice to fail.

This story is based on the more than 100 U.S. News STEM Solutions 2012 conference speaker remarks, as well as the numerous sessions, reports, and surveys of the 50 co-chair organizations and 1,600 conference participants. Additional reporting was provided by the staffs of U.S. News, Southern Methodist University Department of Education, STEMconnector, and Innovate + Educate.

Project Title: Juneau Economic Development Council - STEM Workforce Development for Alaska's Economic Competitiveness

TPS Number: 60701

Priority: 1

Agency: Commerce, Community and Economic Development
Grants to Named Recipient (AS 37.05.316)

Federal Tax ID: 94-3053042

Grant Recipient: Juneau Economic Development Council

FY2014 State Funding Request: \$975,000

Future Funding May Be Requested

Brief Project Description:

Statewide Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics for Alaska - STEM AK education programs including extracurricular student enrichment, teacher professional development, curriculum development and outreach to increase STEM aptitude and talent pool for 21st century workforce needs of Alaska's industries.

Funding Plan:

Total Project Cost:	\$1,200,000
Funding Already Secured:	(\$225,000)
FY2014 State Funding Request:	(\$975,000)
Project Deficit:	\$0

Explanation of Other Funds:

2008, Department of Defense (DOD), Wright-Patterson Airforce Research Laboratory, \$1446,519; 2009 DOD National Defense Education Program (NDEP), \$240,000; 2010 NDEP \$240,000; 2011 NDEP \$210,000; 2012 NDEP \$160,000; 2012 AK DCCED \$250,000; 2013 DCCED \$250,000; 2013 AKDOL \$45,970; Various years corporate grants totalling \$269,000; Program fees and tuition since inception \$152,000.

Detailed Project Description and Justification:

"Talent will be the oil of the 21st century."

Deborah Wince-Smith of the Council on Competitiveness

Cultivating STEM talent, skills and aptitudes in Alaska's K-12 students is critical to ensure Alaska's workforce can serve the state's highly technical industries and maintain or improve Alaska's economic competitiveness and sustainable economic growth. For individual students, the proposed program cultivates interest in and mastery of the skills increasingly important to obtaining living wage jobs and 21st century careers. Whether a student's postsecondary path is college, technical school, apprenticeship programs or directly into the workforce, STEM qualifications matter.

STEM AK is a statewide program of the Juneau Economic Development Council, which has been serving Alaska's students since 2007. STEM AK has leveraged resources by partnering with federal laboratories, corporate donors, school districts, teachers, and leagues of volunteers, to bring top-level expertise, enthusiasm and revenues to Alaska to advance STEM opportunities for students. STEM AK has directly impacted more than 550 teachers with its professional development workshops and teachers and students in at least 25 of Alaska's school districts. Two thousand school-age kids participate in STEM AK's robotics program annually.

By 2018, the Alaska Department of Labor projects 8,000 new job openings which will require STEM mastery. This number does not include jobs in health care, Alaska's fastest growing sector, another STEM intensive field. The future is clearly much brighter for Alaska students who graduate from high school prepared for further study or training in STEM fields.

Today, most Alaska high-school grads are unprepared for the postsecondary training required for these jobs. In 2012, based on ACT test

scores, 52% of Alaska's students did not meet college-readiness benchmarks in mathematics, and 70% did not meet college-readiness benchmarks in science. In 2012, only 13 Alaska students took the AP subject test in computer science. This indicates a profound shortage of opportunities in a field with broad application across Alaska's occupational sectors.

To meet this workforce challenge, STEM AK will continue to deliver the high quality K-12 STEM programs through the infrastructure it has created over the last six years, including:

Professional Development for classroom teachers, including:

- Engineering is Elementary
- Underwater Robotics (SeaPerch Remote Operated Vehicle and SeaGlide)
- Teacher-as-scientist/engineer model curriculum such as CryoConn (Cryosphere Connections) which provide teachers proven classroom materials and opportunities to engage in Alaska with accomplished scientists and engineers

Enrichment opportunities directly impacting students, including:

- FIRST Robotics
- Summer STEM Camps
- Community STEM Events
- STEM workshops (Saturday Thing) and classroom visits

Accomplishments

FIRST Robotics is engaging students and building STEM and workforce skills in this after school "sport of the mind". STEM AK is the operational partner for FIRST in Alaska, responsible for statewide coordination including 17 tournaments, coach training, summer camps and rookie team recruitment. 2012-13 School-year statistics of note:

- Alaska has the highest per capita participation in FIRST LEGO League (ages 9-14) and FIRST Tech Challenge (introductory high school level) in the nation
- The gender gap is being closed with 45% of Alaska's FIRST LEGO League participants girls, as compared with national average of 25-30%
- There are FIRST teams in 50 Alaska communities, 25 School Districts, involving over 2,000 students
- FIRST has successfully tapped local volunteerism, with over 4,000 volunteer hours invested in hosting tournaments alone

Additional accomplishments of the STEM AK program include successful launch of Engineering is Elementary (EiE), a nationally recognized teacher training program that introduces elementary teachers to the engineering design process using a literature-based approach that reinforces literacy and math skills. For middle school, underwater robotics allows students to explore engineering in the marine environment. Through STEM AK to date, the SeaPerch ROV project has impacted 4,500 students, with 1,500 kits distributed, 170 teachers trained, and 2 regional competitions hosted.

This Capital Request offers the State the means of directly investing in targeted, high quality STEM education opportunities for Alaska students.

Project Timeline:

Resources, along with existing funding will cover approximately two years of STEM AK operating expenses.

Entity Responsible for the Ongoing Operation and Maintenance of this Project:

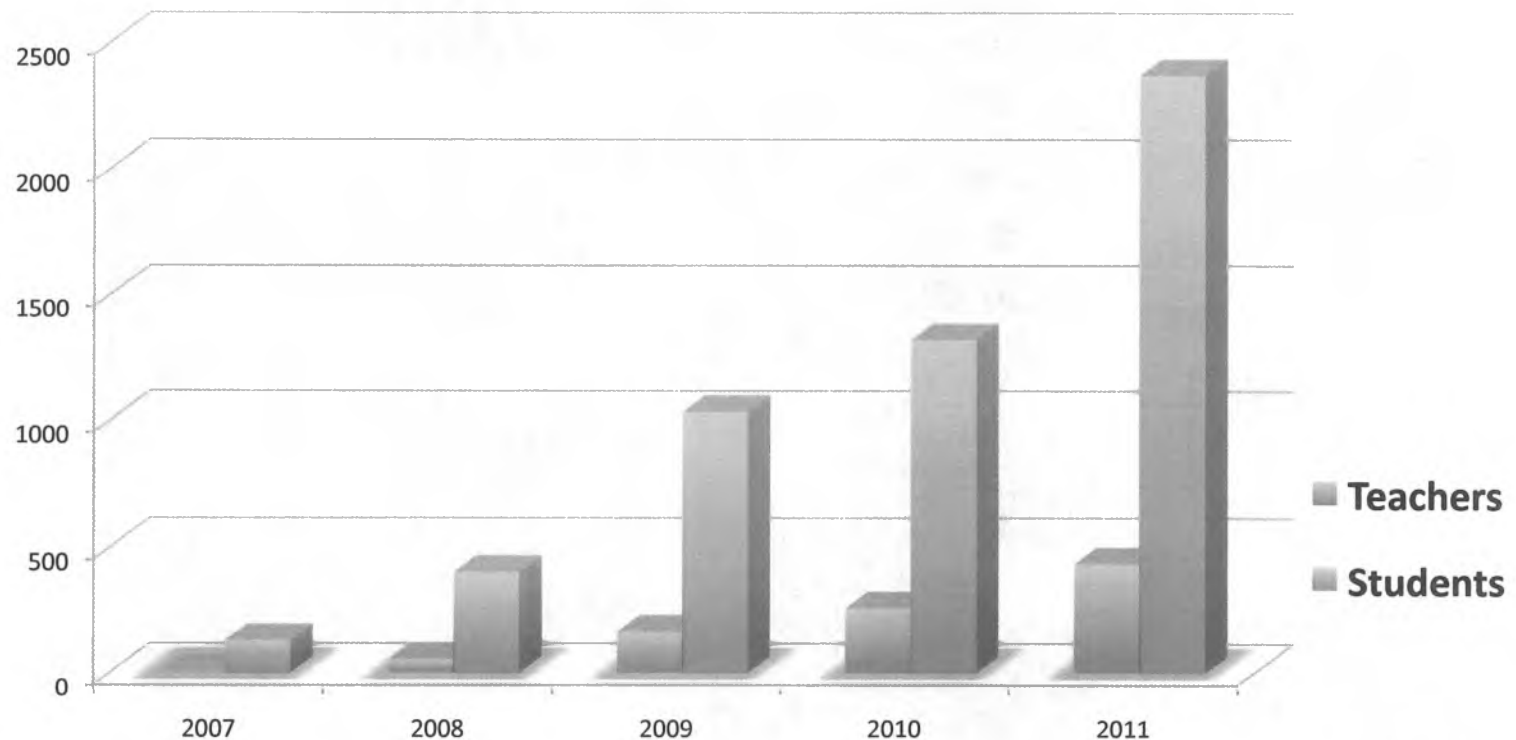
N/A this is not a capital construction project.

Grant Recipient Contact Information:

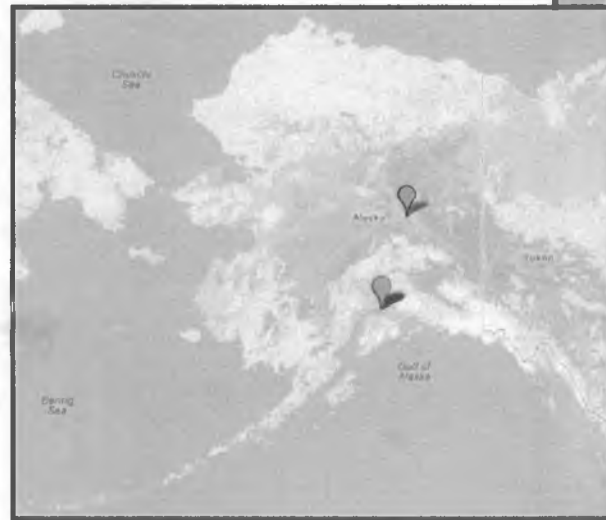
Name: Brian Holst
Address: 612 W Willoughby Ave

STEM AK - Building Momentum

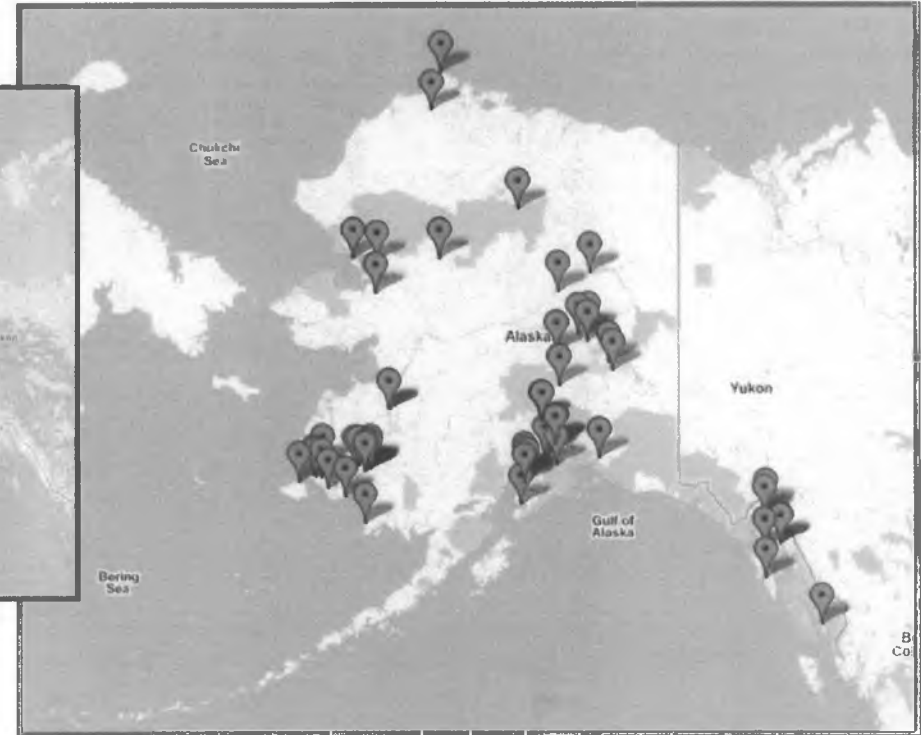
Overall Impact (all funding sources, not cumulative)



FIRST Robotics – Geographic Reach



2007



2012



Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Pete Kelly
Sent: Monday, April 01, 2013 4:35 PM
To: Doniece Gott
Subject: FW: Loussa Renewal
Attachments: LoussacRenewal_1.11.13.pdf

From: elaine kroll [mailto:krollelaine@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, April 01, 2013 4:32 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: Loussa Renewal

Senator Kelly,

The Loussac Library is a vital part of our community...libraries help connect community members to opportunities, ideas and worlds beyond their neighborhood. Loussac is in critical need of improvements. Please review the enclosed attachment...and keep in mind the following points:

- \$8M capital request for Loussac is a priority in the Mayor's MOA package
- \$8M is the bare minimum for this project to be successful—we did not inflate our request. We have spent a year in the planning and have already invested past state dollars into a plan that requires a full \$8M request. To get less means a complete redesign and could jeopardize the start of creating a good building flow.
- The first phase addresses the most immediate needs for building safety and efficiency: a more welcoming entrance, an expanded lobby, a new library circulation desk, an elevator directly from lobby to 4th floor and a drive-up indoor book drop.
- Phase one will help us gain momentum with the community and private funders. We may come back in future years for money for the next phases. The Anchorage Library Foundation is planning a campaign to raise \$2M as part of this phase of the project. What's in it for the rest of the state - : most visited library in Alaska, highest # of kids learning to read, Interlibrary Loan Program, Ready to Read Resource support statewide, . . .
- We provide nontraditional library services: we're not sitting around waiting for a handout, but creative about partnerships and creating new opportunities for patrons.
- The Library will fill the gap for school district budget shortfalls.

Thank you for your consideration.

Elaine Kroll

Anchorage Library Foundation Board Member & Secretary

LOUSSAC LIBRARY: Your Library. Your Future.

Z.J. LOUSSAC LIBRARY GENERATIONAL RENEWAL

- A once in a generation renovation of a vital and beloved institution.
- \$10M for phase one; \$50M for future phases
- The project has strong community support and was the leading recommendation from the 2010 Library Community Plan.
- Across the country, communities that have invested in modernizing their libraries have seen great returns in educational opportunities and economic development; this renovation will allow the Loussac to step into a much-needed role for Anchorage.
- By phasing the project, we can immediately address critical needs and keep the building open to the public throughout the renovation.



OVERVIEW

PRE DEVELOPMENT

A facility master plan was completed in December 2012. RIM Architects and a team of designers, planners and library experts from across the country worked with our community to develop an inspiring long-term vision for the facility. The plan addresses the Library's goals to improve technology and educational opportunities in support of community initiatives, such as the United Way's 90% by 2020 and Anchorage Economic Development Corporation's *Live. Work. Play* campaigns.

The project will be spread out over multiple phases, which allows the library to remain open throughout the renovation and provides a more manageable time line for fundraising. The Library will use the first phase of construction to build community support and awareness to launch future phases.

PHASE ONE: \$10M. Construction start: 2014

2013 State Capital Request: \$8M (included in Mayor's Anchorage Package)

The first phase will address the most immediate needs for building safety and efficiency: a more welcoming entrance, an expanded lobby, the library circulation desk moved to first floor, a beacon tower to make the entrance more identifiable, an elevator directly from lobby to 4th floor, café on 1st floor, and a drive-up indoor book drop.

FUTURE PHASES: \$40M Public Funding. \$10M Private Donations.

Future phases will continue to address building safety and efficiency needs: seismic, ADA and life safety upgrades, energy efficiency improvements, and RFID automated materials handling. They will also address the heart of the building: renovation of the children's area, expansion of Teen Underground, installation of a computer learning lab, a way finding package, new furnishings and fixtures, an A/V upgrade to the Wilda Marston Theatre and overall exterior and interior refinishing. After the first phase, the remainder of the project can be split into 1-2 phases with design work beginning as early as 2014 and construction in 2015.

STATEWIDE IMPACT

An investment in the Loussac Library has statewide impacts. Programs housed at the Loussac, such as The Ready to Read Resource Center, Interlibrary Loans, book donations, and the 800# reference hotline, provide materials, training and support to rural libraries across the state.

Project info can be found at www.LoussacFuture.org

Sign up for project newsletter by emailing Loussac@anchoragelibraryfoundation.org



THE FUTURE OF THE Z.J. LOUSSAC LIBRARY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



The Loussac Facility Master Plan received thoughtful and creative input from thousands of community members through two community workshops, an online survey, an online discussion forum and seven focus groups for specific user groups, such as Alaska Natives, senior citizens, recent immigrants and the business community.

Recurring themes center on the library becoming a “third place” for community gathering and dialog across generations, more opportunities for teaching and training, better way finding, and using the building to showcase Alaska history and culture.

BALANCE OF TRADITIONAL AND NEW ROLES FOR THE LIBRARY

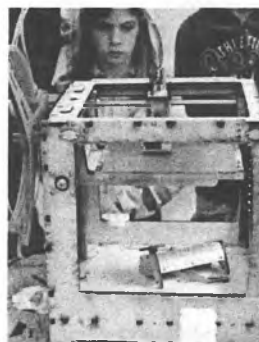
While the community wants the renovated building to take on new roles, there is also strong support for the Library’s traditional services such as checking out books and taking kids to story times. The Facility Master Plan maintains a balance of the following for the facility:

- Balance of new and traditional media
- Welcoming and comfortable
- Be true to place
- Ensure access to information
- Library as icon of civic life
- Range of social and solitary
- New entryway
- Community hub

LEARNING LABS, MAKERSPACE, AND A WELCOMING ENVIRONMENT

The newly renovated Loussac Library will be a dynamic and interactive hub for community engagement, featuring:

- Opportunities to learn, share, teach and collaborate using advanced technology and traditional methods.
- More spaces for community gathering, meeting facilitation and group work.
- New partnerships to expand programs and services.
- An attractive, easy to navigate building, with increased natural light for a safe and welcoming experience for users of all ages and backgrounds.
- More energy efficient, which will reduce annual operating expenses
- Improved efficiency of operations, which allows library staff to offer increased direct service to the public.



STRONG RECORD OF COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

The Municipality of Anchorage, the Library and Anchorage Library Foundation raised \$14M between 2006-2010 for four new neighborhood libraries and Teen Underground at Loussac. Past major funders include: the State of Alaska, Rasmuson Foundation, BP, Anchorage voters through a bond, the Denali Commission, the Gottstein Foundation, the Atwood Foundation, the Crews Family, the Chugiak-Eagle River Foundation and Municipal Light and Power. It is anticipated that many of these donors will continue their support for the Loussac renovation. Target, Walmart, Rasmuson Foundation, Wells Fargo, the Alaska State Library, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Alaska Humanities Forum have provided grants for Library projects within the past year.

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Sent: Thursday, April 04, 2013 9:18 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: Alaska Rural Communication System Funding

From: Al Bramstedt [<mailto:bramstedt@alaska.net>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 10:51 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Anna Fairclough; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Click Bishop
Cc: 'Andy MacLeod'; 'Nancy Johnson'
Subject: Alaska Rural Communication System Funding

Dear Members of the Senate Finance Committee:

The Alaska Rural Communications System, to continue as a source of free over-the-air television for the rural areas of Alaska, is required to convert its transmission facilities to become digital. This is a Federal mandate that is forthcoming. As a nonvoting member of the ARCS board of directors for almost 15 years, I saw how vital the ARCS service is to rural Alaskans. Please grant ARCS the funding it needs to continue operating in this digital era.

Thank for your dedication to the people of Alaska.

Sincerely,

Al Bramstedt

Doniece Gott

From: Terrie <terrie.gottstein@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 04, 2013 7:44 AM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer
Subject: IMPORTANT -UAA Engineering Building

Senator Meyer -

As you consider amendments to the capital budget this morning, I strongly urge you to consider amending the budget to include completion funding for the new engineering facilities at the University of Alaska.

Having provided the first half of funding last session for this important investment in Alaska's future, preliminary steps in the construction process are already underway. Putting the brakes on at this stage will not only waste previously committed State funds, but will result in dramatic cost increases for a project that all agree is ultimately needed to help train the next generation of Alaskan engineers and ensure the continuing development of our state.

It would be penny wise/pound foolish to force a shutdown of the project midstream for lack of funding at this stage of the project. At a minimum, please consider amending the budget to include enough funding to allow the project to keep moving forward, until full funding can be realized.

Thank you for your consideration of these facts.

Terrie Gottstein
Anchorage

Sent from my iPhone

Doniece Gott

From: Jan Wrentmore <jan@redonion1898.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2013 6:52 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Thank you
Attachments: 2014JA fiscal note.pdf

Thank you for removing the Governor's capital budget request of **\$10 million** for Juneau Access from your Committee Substitute for S.B. 18. In a time when state and federal transportation dollars are in steep decline, the Governor's request was deserving of your scrutiny.

1. This year's \$10 million constitutes only a fraction of the funds that will be required to complete the project. According to the attached fiscal note, starting in 2015, the annual general fund amount required for this project will balloon to **\$50 million each year** over the next five years. Over ten years, the total construction cost is estimated to exceed half a billion dollars.
2. It is premature to allocate large sums of state and federal dollars to a project of uncertain future. The EIS for Juneau Access is currently under court ordered review and the preferred alternative has yet to be determined. Alaska's transportation dollars should be committed to projects which can be completed within a reasonable timeframe
3. The Governor is calling for fiscal austerity. In his recent press release he stated: "Much like Alaska's families manage their household budgets and spend less when they take in less, the State must spend less when its revenues decrease." An unfunded mandate of the magnitude and uncertainty of Juneau Access has no place in a five year fiscal plan to manage Alaskans' money wisely.

I urge you to spend the \$10 million on the many critical transportation needs that exist in Alaska today and which will benefit Alaskans in the immediate future.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jan Wrentmore

Business Owner

Skagway Alaska

04/05/2013

To the Senate Finance Committee and Members of the Alaska State Senate,

Please vote in favor of HB 77 introduced by the Governor. I work closely with the various permitting agencies, both federal and state, and see the necessity for improving the permitting system to allow permits to be issued in a timely manner. If we want resource development and jobs for Alaskans it is essential that we have a permitting system that processes applications in a timely and efficient manner. Your help in passing this legislation would be beneficial for all Alaskans.

Roger C. Burggraf
830 Sheep Creek Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709-6310
(907) 378-7335