

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

2525 SCOMM 111: DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE, 1997

Deferred maintenance - Nome/Kotzebue

Editor's Note: The Deferred Maintenance Task Force visited Nome and Kotzebue Sept. 11 and 12, and toured four villages in the Arctic Northwest Borough (Kiana, Noorvik, Shugnak, and Buckland). Following are comments relating principally to Bering Straits REAA and Nome School District. We hope to follow next issue with commentary from Arctic Northwest Borough and the City of Nome.

Nome Schools - caught with an old expensive high school they inherited!

In Nome the committee heard presentations from the City of Nome and the Nome City School District, lead by the City Manager, and others, including representatives of CH2M Hill, who do facilities work for the school district. Nome operates three schools, including an older facility, the Beltz School, built by the state system in the years just after statehood in an abortive attempt to develop a regional high school for the Norton Sound Region. The multiple-building facility was turned over to the city in the early 1970s, and while the facility has been well maintained outwardly, internally the buildings have major problems, including asbestos. Planners for the district estimate that the facility would be cheaper to replace than renovate by as much as \$20 million over 20 years. The Beltz site, several miles outside the city, was designed as a regional facility with multiple buildings that include dormitory, cafeteria, shop, and other space that is excessive and not really usable, but which escalates maintenance costs. Nome has an application before the Department of Education (DOE) for a replacement high school, an application for renewal of the Beltz facility if a new facility proves not possible, and a third application for an elementary school expansion.

Nomeschool population up 15 percent: Nome is also experiencing school growth, with student population up by 15 percent over the past three years, leaving a growing number of in-town students categorized as "unhoused." Nome is a city school district and consumes a hefty 10-mills out of the city's 14-mill total property tax levy. The local contribution produces \$1.2 million, or roughly 17% of a budget total of \$7.2 million. What Nome doesn't have benefit of is help from federal impact funds, since the city has "local boundaries" and is an older town site that does not include many federal or Indian title lands. The result is that Nome, a regional hub city with added school and municipal impacts from that role, is left as an impact dollar poor district. Cities like Nome also find school costs, including maintenance cost, competing for dollars needed to keep other city facilities maintained. The community has a fully developed local tax agenda, including property, hotel, and sales taxes.

The Bering Straits Rural Education Attendance Area (REAA)

The Bering Straits School District, which includes all of Norton Sound, most of the Seward Peninsula, and St. Lawrence Island, presented the Deferred Maintenance Committee with a pretty grim picture of real life maintenance in one of the state's more sizable Rural Education Attendance Areas (REAAs). These are school districts dependent on state dollars for funding, and varying amounts of federal impact dollars. REAAs have no revenue authority of their own.

(Continued page 7)

(Continued from page 6) Bering Straits school officials say that their six-year CIP plan has not changed much in the past five years, or substantially in the last nine years. Nothing has been funded. District schools are generally old BIA facilities transferred to the state, a few are former state schools, and many are early "Molly Hootch" schools, which are village high schools mandated by a court decision in the 1970s. Bering Straits school administrators say many of these schools were hurriedly constructed, poorly planned, inadequately funded, and that many were planned and funded with additional expansion expected to follow. In many schools the district must still operate water and sewage facilities, or share systems, something urban schools don't have to do. In addition, above ground utilities and coastal wind conditions increase deterioration. The life of boilers, pipes, heating systems, wiring, and especially roofs are generally shorter under coastal conditions of extreme cold and moisture, augmented by wind conditions. Presently the Bering Straits District has five schools with major renewal needs on the Department of Education facilities list, and another three with unhoused student needs (Teller, Shismaref, and St. Michaels).

The District operates schools in 15 communities over 24,240 square miles, schooling 1,845 students, of which 92 percent are Alaska native, with 75 percent coming from families below the poverty line. In 1992 per capita income was about half of per capita income in the state's major urban areas. The area is heavily welfare impacted with limited employment opportunity. In terms of tax base, the good news is that the region qualifies for substantial federal impact aid, technically property taxes paid in lieu of taxes on tax-exempt federal or Indian lands. The bad news is that the region has almost no major private facilities and properties that could contribute much to an actual real property tax base.

Some pointed comments by North Slope Superintendent Leland Dishman

North Slope School District Superintendent Leland Dishman joined the Deferred Maintenance Committee in Kotzebue, and accompanied lawmakers on their tour of villages. Dishman, a veteran of rural school administration ranging from the highway districts to the North Slope, told us lawmakers saw:

" village school facilities that in urban areas would be closed because of code violations."

In rural Alaska there really is no one to carry out such an action, nor are there alternate facilities. "Basically in rural Alaska you get used to just making do with what you got," Dishman told us.

Dishman told us that the problem is bigger than just funding maintenance, and said that sooner or later state policymakers have to realize that children are children, whether urban or rural, and that there has to be some real equal opportunity.

He said: **" the state hasn't really stepped up to the plate, urban or rural, and has let the value of the school funding unit collapse from a real value of \$60,000 in 1988 to a value of \$40,000 today."**

"Under these long-term (funding) conditions sooner or later facility maintenance is going to fail," Dishman told us.

Senate Finance Committee meeting School Foundation and new subcommittees

The Senate Finance Committee meeting in Anchorage Sept. 8 made tentative plans for work (and hearings) on the School Foundation Act, and named two new subcommittees.

School Foundation: The committee will set dates for hearings after Sen. Sharp (Finance) and Sen. Wilkens (Chair - HESS) work out details. One school foundation bill, SB-36 (Sen. Phillips/Anchorage) was sent on to Sen. Finance near the end of last session, while SB-146 (Sen. Wilkens/Fairbanks) remains in HESS. *Note: While the Phillips bill moved we understand that it did so as 'the vehicle,' and that the scope of a foundation bill remains open and to be worked out with Wilkens and HESS participation.*

Human Resources Subcommittee: This subcommittee is made up of Sen. Torgerson (chair) and members Sens. Kelly, Donley, Wilken, and Adams (or other minority designation). The committee's scope will be review of human resources training program, including workfare type programs, and vocational type programs like those at Seward and UAA.

Child Care Subcommittee: Sen. Pearce (chair), Sen. Leman, and Sen. Ellis.

Scheduled hearings/House

Oil & Gas Committee

Sept. 29 - Anchorage
Mayors - state & local taxes,
(gas pipeline tax concessions)

House Special Fisheries Committee

Sept. 30 - Mat-Su: Consumptive use fish
Oct. 24 - Kodiak: Consumptive use
Nov. 6 - Kenai: Consumptive use
Nov. 18: Consumptive use

House State Affairs

(Joint with Senate State Affairs)
Oct. 24 - Fairbanks - HB-228
Oct. 31 - Wasilla - HB-228
Board of Agriculture/Ag. Develop Corp.

Scheduled hearings/Senate

DOT Task Force meetings

Sept. 16 - Ketchikan
Sept. 17 - Thorne Bay
Sept. 17 - Craig
Sept. 18 - Wrangell
Sept. 19 - Petersburg

Senate Rules Committee

Sept. 24 - Fairbanks - SB-42 - ARR budget/land

Senate Interim - Subsistence

Sept. 24 - Fairbanks
Sept. 25 - Mat Su
Sept. 26 - Kenai
Sept. 27 - Anchorage

Senate Labor & Commerce

Oct. 23 - Anchorage

Senate State Affairs

Oct. 24 - Fairbanks - HB-228
Oct. 31 - Wasilla - HB-228
Board of Agriculture/Ag. Develop Corp.

Senate Finance Committee

Watch for hearings on school formula

Anchorage Caucus

Oct. 1 - Anchorage - School formula

House HESS Committee

Sept. 30 - Anchorage
HB-148 - school funding
Child care grants, Medicaid regs. fraud

Joint House/Senate Task Force Deferred Maintenance

Sept. 29 - Kodiak
Oct. 30 - Mat Su
Oct. 2 - Anchorage
Oct. 7 - Ketchikan
Oct. 14 - Fairbanks
Oct. 21/22 - Anchorage
Nov. 5 - Anchorage

Alaska Legislative Digest

An Inside View of Alaska Policy

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October 8, 1997
No. 21/97

In Mat-Su: 2,000 students are unhoused, three schools are unbuilt, and growth is catastrophic!

As the Deferred Maintenance Task Force moves around the state, the discussion is beginning to frame the problems and drift towards talk of solutions - options for financing capital needs. Hearings last week in Kodiak, Mat-Su, and Anchorage surfaced some key points.

Need for a \$300 million range capital outlay

One point (by Mayor Selby/Kodiak), who testified and also talked with us personally, was that there is a need for a state capital budget in the range of a \$250/300 million annual outlay. Such a level is needed to meet the full spectrum of state related needs, but local governments have a significant place in that agenda. In recent years capital budgets have been held to the range of \$100 million, half consumed by state match for federal dollars and nitty-gritty boiler plate stuff that borders on operational costs. Selby was also not restrained from treading in sensitive territory, suggesting that Permanent Fund income might have a role in helping fund capital needs.

The state has fiscal tools

A second point, made in the Mat-Su hearings, was that the state does have a range of fiscal tools. The state presently has minimal bonded indebtedness; a \$3 billion extra savings account in the form of the Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR); no substantial direct state taxes (sales/income tax); and citizens, in fact, which receive non-need based payments from the state (Permanent Fund dividends). Another point made was that the state's \$22 billion permanent fund is restricted only in terms of its principal. The income stream is open to statutory direction, either for direct use of some portion of income, or "creative" use, such as for leveraging.

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In the meantime students go unhoused and facilities unmaintained

A third point made at Mat-Su: While the state has fiscal tools, students go unhoused and school plants are aging and in need of repair. In the case of the Mat-Su, there are 2,000 students in 64 portables. Other students must be bussed considerable distances to schools that have space. In addition, three facilities have been approved by Mat-Su voters at a 70/30 percent state local debt split, but the state program of debt support is in "moratorium." (Continued on page 2)

The Mat-Su problem: Financing rapid growth

Mat-Su in recent decades has been a high population growth region, with that growth continuing and likely to continue in the foreseeable future. Compounding the growth problem is that workplace tax value tends to be drained to nearby Anchorage where many Mat-Su residents work. The borough must provide the costly service of education based largely on a neighborhood home-value tax base. Mat-Su assessed value per capita is on the low end of boroughs over 10,000 in population. *Note: The Mat-Su had to absorb catastrophic school growth in the 1980s, which perhaps opens up the question of whether a reopened state debt support program should contain some provision for temporary increased support for communities having to finance (1) extreme school growth, or (2) consider such growth when coupled with a relatively low assessed value per capita.*

The Mat-Su has three needed school projects pre-approved for bonding by borough residents and bid-ready, but dependent on the state reauthorizing participation in local bond debt support at the prior rate of 70 percent state and 30 percent local. But if the state reopens the program it may be at 50/50 (SB 11, passed Senate, now in House). *Note: The current level of capital funding at \$100 million has resulted in no major priority projects on the Department of Education statewide list being funded for the past two years.*

Roads are a second high Mat-Su need

Mat-Su is a rural road district, with 80 percent of the borough's 50,000 residents living outside of cities. The road network is an extensive grid of state highway, state and borough roads. Which roads are maintained, and how, by both the state and borough, is also a significant capital and maintenance issue in the valley region.

Thinking out loud about solutions?

As we listened to the Mat-Su proceedings we heard suggestions for some sort of revolving fund, or support fund, perhaps based on reserves or guarantees of the Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR). The expectation seemed to be that such a fund source would then be linked to shared support programs between the state, local governments and schools, much like what previously existed for schools in the form of the school debt support program. One merit of this approach would appear to be that the CBR, or some similar endowment, would be constructed to resolve the issue of continuity regarding the year-to-year availability of funds.

Continuity is also needed to resolve the "on again/off again" pattern that currently characterizes state and local shared funding. Kodiak Mayor Selby told us that spikes of funding, such as occurred in the 1993 authorizations, brings in inexperienced outside contractors, drives up bid prices, and confuses local decision making. Continuity of funding also links to the needed stability necessary for state policymakers to impose what might be called "definitional discipline." That is the need for clear definition in terms of where the state will help, where it clearly will not, and perhaps what kind of things fall in a special appeals arena, that are project and need "anomalies".

Anchorage: School district and the city; Both do a good job in framing the issues

What the task force heard in Anchorage last week were two well done presentations, one by the city and the other by the Anchorage School District, but it was the Anchorage School District presentation that was particularly well ordered, pragmatic, and "on issue." It carried a message that lawmakers could perhaps get their hands on, and from the interaction with the task force, members liked what they heard.

The basic message: We are doing the job - what is needed is help!

The Anchorage message was that schools are expensive, the community is growing, student populations are growing even faster, physical plants need constant attention, new facilities and major renewal requires ongoing planning, and some older schools are becoming functionally obsolete.

The good news was that Anchorage is a district that has not neglected maintenance. It has an up and running maintenance program that is consistently funded (roughly \$14 million annually or 4 percent of operating budget). Anchorage also has a preventative maintenance program, does facility maintenance audits, has a six-year capital improvement plan largely geared to major renewal, and updates this plan annually. The district has made considerable progress working through its six-year capital plan, but in recent years has depended on 100 percent bond support money coming solely from local taxpayers. *Editors Note: While Anchorage is often viewed a wealthy community, measured by per capita wealth it is 10th out of the state's 16 boroughs.*

What's needed: Not free money, but assistance!

What Anchorage defined as a solution was assistance in funding deferred maintenance in conjunction with a comprehensive capital improvement plan. *Editor's note: What we inferred was that this means dependability and consistency in whatever kind of assistance is provided.* Under questioning Anchorage school board members responded that Anchorage voters have clearly expressed a willingness to pay their share for schools, even providing 100 percent local support for recent school bond issues (no state participation).

School officials pointed out that their research shows that the public appears to feel 50-50 state/local participation is fair, but research also shows a decline in public support for local bond issues as they exceed the \$50 million level. *Editor's Note: It may be that keeping local bond issues at an acceptable size when presented may be more important for public acceptance than whether support is 50/50 or 70/30.* In addition, without state help at some point voter retrenchment should be expected. It should be noted that in formal testimony the Anchorage District did not advocate 50/50 as opposed to 70/30, or any specific proposal for solution. However, under questioning board members present seemed willing to peg a fair deal at 50/50.

Continued on page 4

A key element is consistency in capital support, a critical element if districts are to maintain viable district capital and maintenance programs!

(Continued from page 3) What is interesting about the Anchorage 50/50 response is that the presentation was aggressive and positive. The message was that the district is hanging in there, doing deferred maintenance and struggling to meet major renewal and construction needs. Anchorage has been able to do this because local taxpayers have stepped up to the plate. However, the ability to maintain the stream of needs over the long haul requires state assistance, in part as a sales tool for local taxpayer support and also to keep bond issues more frequent and smaller. If a 50/50 bond support program is permitted by lawmakers as a part of any plan, it is also probable that a 50/50 plan would come with fewer restrictions than a 70/30 plan.

A 50/50 plan for major districts might be considered sufficiently regulated by local taxpayer scrutiny, permitting it to be more available on demand, while the legislature would likely insist on project or allocation approval within a 70/30 approach. Those controls then become political and also undermine consistency. *Editor's Note: It should be noted that a general state/local bond support program does not preclude such a program working in concert with other approaches. The state payment for such support, when bond payments come due, could come from a funding source program built around the earnings of the CBR, or the Alaska Permanent Fund.*

Wealth measure in debt support appears acceptable

Under questioning, Anchorage officials accepted the premise, in principle anyway, that other districts, with less of a tax base, might require a higher level of state support or some other means of state support. This is not to suggest that there was not present a sentiment that everyone should "pay something." *Note:* One of the difficult bridges to cross, both politically and in operational terms, will be how to build a capital support program that meets the needs of less able city and rural districts. How lawmakers from the larger and more viable tax base areas approach this issue, meaning pragmatically or with a political chip on their shoulder, may have an impact on how quickly a broad deferred maintenance/capital funding program might comprehensively come together.

The old problem is: Will one shoe fit all ?

Our old policy nemesis, the disparity in our governmental structures is still with us. Alaska does not have the benefit of border-to-border counties, and fails in reasonable similarity in wealth base and sophistication of administration across such common units of governance. However, this disparity is gradually closing. One can now go from Fairbanks to Unalaska and never be outside an organized borough or a city school district. In Southeast Alaska, while there are gaps, only 10% of students are in non-school tax supporting jurisdictions. Still, much to the frustration of our state policymakers, one-shoe solutions are not likely fit all. It is also noteworthy that tax base is not always a function of either size, rural/urban location, or governance system in this state.

Anchorage school - \$1.2 billion in facilities:

A snap shot of the ongoing needs renewal, replacement and growth needs of the state's largest school district!

The Anchorage School District is the largest operational public structure in the state. It now employs 5,000 professional and support staff; has enrollment of over 49,000 this year; busses students more than 2.5 million miles a year; serves in excess of 3 million lunches a years; and has held wage cost growth for a decade to less than two-thirds of inflation. School facilities total 6.7 million square feet and are valued at \$1.2 billion. The district educates 37 percent of Alaska students, with a average pupil-teacher ratio of 25-to-1 (grades 1-6); 28-to-1 (grades 7-8); and 30-to-1 (9-12). Roughly 20 percent of Anchorage residents spend their day in a school facility. The school building inventory is aging, with 63 facilities 20 to 50 years old. Eight are older than 40 years.

Anchorage does organized building audits of each facility. They estimate their average elementary school needs about \$2 million in work, while high schools on average need roughly \$15 million in system repairs and renewal. The age profile of schools also mean some facilities pose issues of functional obsolescence.

Growth - more than a school a year?

Growth requirements (2 percent year) mean Anchorage grows at a rate of one elementary school a year, with additional partial demand for middle and high school components. The district now has 142 relocatable classrooms. Anchorage in 1994 shared in the reopening of the state debt support program with authorization to raise \$175 million in capital funds. *Note:* While this program was authorized at 70/30 state-local participation, due to building for rapid growth beyond the criteria allowable by state DOE, the actual share was 53 percent state/47 percent local. In 1996 Anchorage voters approved \$27 million in bonds with no state participation for school renewal and replacement. In 1997 Anchorage voters again approved a sizable 100 percent local bond package.

Anchorage recurring six year plan - \$297 million

The current Anchorage six-year capital plan totals \$297 million, of which \$43 million is allocatable to growth needs, with the remainder being renovation and replacement. The district estimates that the districts \$1.2 billion plant requires roughly \$70 million a year in combined capital effort for renewal, replacement, and new growth.

Thinking about solutions:

- * Ongoing state bond support for local school bonds.
- * Ability to bond when the district needs, also permitting more frequent bonding to keep bond issues smaller.
- * Routine maintenance should a part of regular funding and not dealt into the less certain environment of even the best of capital funding schemes.

City of Anchorage - go for tax relief and the long term!

Anchorage Mayor Rick Mystrom did a good job of laying out the quantum of capital needs of Alaska's largest municipality for the Deferred Maintenance Task Force. Mystrom pushed lawmakers to recognize the impact of diminishing capital assistance, stressing that the share of capital funding coming from the state has shrunk considerably since 1994, with the city increasingly using its bond capacity to fund local needs. The list presented by Mystrom was a heavy load of dollars, but the handout charts also described needs as examples, not suggestion that the state necessarily has an obligation to fund all, or any of the particular items. The mayor stressed that citizens don't differentiate between a city road or a state road. Looking at only state roads in isolation means half the problem is not addressed. The point: The state and municipalities need to work together on road problems, as well as other services and functions interlock between the branches of government.

Mystrom urged that lawmakers look for more than a short term solution. The goal of a final product, the mayor outlined should be:

- (1) Improve infrastructure,
- (2) Provide tax relief, and
- (3) Develop a long range funding solution.

You people are raising local property taxes!

Mystrom also produced a chart that showed the dollar cost that lawmakers have shifted to local taxpayers, largely revenue sharing and municipal assistance reductions, showing the data as how much this shift equates to an increased local real property mill levy. Rep. Norm Rokeberg challenged the mayor, pushing the charts across the table and calling them "insulting." The remark seemed more of a statement, one of those designed to send a message across the table, but not be answered. The implication seemed sort of a - "how dare you say anything bad about us." But Mystrom picked up the challenge and made it very politely clear, that as mayor, he intends to lay such information on the public table.

The translation, of course, is that if anyone doesn't like the data, the mayor is willing to discuss the issue - perhaps very "publicly." Why is this important? Because it was the second time in two days we saw a local elected official make such an affirmative response, no longer willing to simply let such an issue slide. The other official was Anchorage School Board Member Harriet Drummond, who told the House HESS Committee she is: " . . . through apologizing for living in a healthy, growing community.

Issue: The sheer weight of the capital agenda of a major municipality like Anchorage forces real questions regarding the extent the state should participate in funding local capital needs, under what circumstances, and by what kind of process.

More on Anchorage in our future reports!

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair
Rep. Kim Elton
Rep. Richard Foster
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Gail Phillips



Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair
Sen. Loren Leman
Sen. Georgianna Lincoln
Sen. Robin Taylor
Sen. Gary Wilken
Sen. Mike Miller

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

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Building an Alaska for the 21st Century

Deferred Maintenance Task Force Moves Toward Recommendations.

For Immediate Release

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Contact: Denny DeWitt
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(Anchorage, AK) -- Meeting in Anchorage on October 20 and 21, the Deferred Maintenance Task Force discussed ways of financing over \$1 billion in deferred maintenance of public assets identified this interim through a series of statewide hearings. The list includes Alaska's schools, University buildings, roads, harbors, airports, and other state facilities.

The Task Force recommendations will include a multi-year, long-range, plan to finance \$1.5 billion in capital funding to renovate existing schools and University buildings, and improve our highway system, harbors, airports, water and sewer systems, and other public facilities. It will also address new school and University construction.

"We will need to use the state's large bonding capacity to rebuild our state's infrastructure," stated Representative Eldon Mulder, Task Force Co-Chair. "Our plan will provide a framework for legislative consideration beginning in January.

Equally important, the plan is consistent with the Majority's Five-Year plan to balance the state's operating budget."

"I am delighted at our progress," commented Senator Tim Kelly, Task Force Co-Chair. "We visited over a dozen communities and listened to many Alaskans. They helped focus our attention on defining the deferred maintenance problem. They gave us many positive suggestions that have been of considerable value. I think our final recommendation will receive the public's support because we find a responsible way to address this capital investment need which does not affect the Permanent Fund Dividend or force a state income tax."

Alaskans told the Task Force that schools and the University of Alaska are important assets that need expansion. As a result, the Task Force's plan will include room for including new schools and University facilities to accommodate growing student populations in many of the fastest growing areas of Alaska.

The Task Force discussed options and is developing a recommendation to be considered at its final meeting on November 6, 7, and 8, in Anchorage. At that meeting, the Task Force will also propose recommended legislation to prevent state agencies, the University, and school districts from getting behind on future maintenance responsibilities. Those recommendations will include mandatory requirements for an annual maintenance program in order to participate.

The Legislature established the Deferred Maintenance Task Force to assess the condition of public facilities and solicit input on needs. Further, and equally necessary, the task force was directed to evaluate various funding proposals to pay for the needed repair and replacement of public facilities. The task force will report back to Legislature in January of 1998.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

News From The Senate and House Majorities

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Legislative Task Force on Deferred Maintenance **Encouraged by Governor's Participation**

For Immediate Release: October 27, 1997

Contact: Ken Freeman (907) 258-8164
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ANCHORAGE - Members of the Legislative Deferred Maintenance Task Force (DMTF) welcomed Governor Tony Knowles announcement today he would join with the Legislature's efforts to address the repair, maintenance and construction of schools in Alaska.

"We're pleased that the Governor is following our lead on school deferred maintenance and construction needs. Our comprehensive plan proposed by the Legislature's Deferred Maintenance Task Force last week covers not just schools, but the needs of the University of Alaska, roads and other state owned facilities," said Task Force Co-Chair Representative Eldon Mulder.

Last week the DMTF announced a proposal to address Alaska's short and long-term deferred maintenance needs. The Legislative proposal will be addressed at the beginning of the next session of the State Legislature.

"We are going to balance state funds with the needs of schools statewide. The fastest growing communities of the state - most of which are in Alaska's railbelt need to be addressed as well," said House Speaker Gail Phillips.

The current Department of Education school construction and major maintenance priority spending lists are slated to spend 85% of state funds in rural Alaska, leaving just 15% for Alaska's railbelt - which includes Fairbanks, Anchorage, the Mat-Su Borough and the Kenai Peninsula.

Another area where the Legislature's DMTF concentrated its attention this summer was the University of Alaska.

"The University system also needs immediate attention," said DMTF Co-Chair Tim Kelly. "I appreciate the Governor's efforts to address primary and secondary education, but we must also look at higher education in Alaska."

2-2-2-2-2

"We will look at how the Governor's recommendations fit into our Deferred Maintenance Task Force recommendations as well as the Legislative Majorities Five-Year fiscal plan," said Phillips.

"One of our priorities is to protect the integrity of the permanent fund and the permanent fund dividend," said Rep. Mulder.

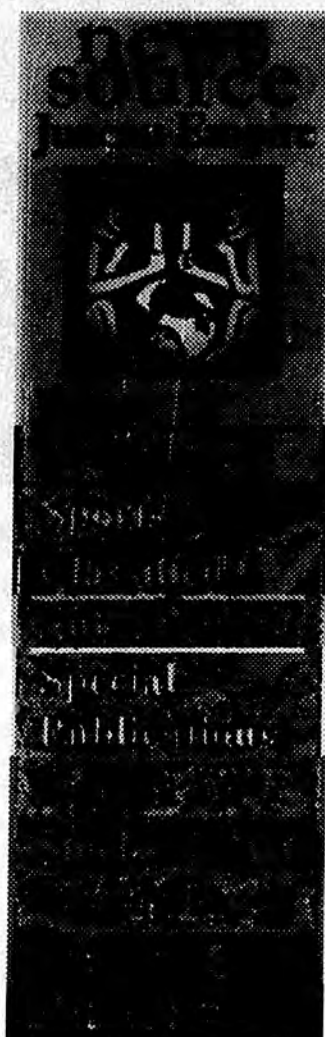
"It is important to point out the Deferred Maintenance Task Force held hearings and toured facilities statewide this summer. We will listen to the Governor's suggestions and then decide how best to address Alaska's educational and other public facilities needs during the upcoming session," said Senator Tim Kelly.

The Task Force recommendations, to be finalized by December, will include a multi-year, long-term plan to finance \$1.5 billion in capital funding to renovate existing and build new schools and University buildings. Additionally, the plan will address the repair of Alaska's highway system, harbors, airports, water and sewer systems, and other public facilities.

"Included in the DMTF proposal will be a mandatory requirement for an on-going maintenance plan for all new construction and renovation, so that we don't find ourselves in this place again 15 years from now," said Speaker Phillips.

Broadcast Note: An audio actuality is available by calling 1-800-478-6540.

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S.E. & Alaska



L i n k s

Monday, October 27, 1997

Deferred maintenance adding up

Aging state
facilities will
need \$1.5
billion, says
legislative panel



Last modified at 2:10
a.m. on Tuesday,
October 28, 1997

"The transportation backlog is
as high as \$250 million."
Rep. Eldon Mulder

By **MARK
SABBATINI**
THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Statewide facilities deteriorating from age, neglect
and budget cuts may get a massive infusion of cash
beginning next year.

A legislative task force studying the problem
advocates spending up to \$1.5 billion on deferred
maintenance projects during the next five years.
Officials say thousands of projects need attention
statewide, including several hundred in Juneau
totaling about \$73 million.

Legislators are still figuring out how to pay for the
work, but said the money could come from reserve
accounts, Permanent Fund earnings and taxes.

"It will include a variety of things, but I don't think
you'll see any recommendations coming out of this
committee that will affect the Permanent Fund
(principal) or the dividend," said Rep. Eldon
Mulder, an Anchorage Republican who co-chairs the
Deferred Maintenance Task Force.

State spending for capital projects in recent years has

been about \$100 million annually, not including federal and other matching funds.

Hearings about the problems caused by the lack of maintenance funds have been conducted statewide this year.

The task force is expected to come up with recommendations starting next month that will be debated during the upcoming legislative session.

Juneau officials have a long list of neglected projects, including leaky roofs and inadequate ventilation in buildings, harbor repairs, erosion control projects and waterline improvements. Statewide projects with local impacts include road repairs, maintenance to Alaska Marine Highway vessels and repairs to facilities such as the State Office Building.

But communities shouldn't be asking what they will get out of the proposal, said Rep. Kim Elton, a Juneau Democrat who is a member of the task force. He said focusing on where the needs are greatest statewide and deciding what categories - such as education and public health - deserve first consideration will prevent lawmakers from trying to appease constituents by seeking local projects.

"I don't think a community, including my community, should be looking at it asking 'what's in it for us,' because if that's the question that's being applied to the project, then we're going to get political answers," he said.

Plenty of projects will go unfunded.

Requests from many cities, including Juneau, are being made through the Alaska Municipal League, but Mulder said the task force is recommending against using the list. Joe Buck, Juneau's engineer director, said if the list isn't used, city officials will make their case directly to local legislators.

Funding may be spread over a 19-year time span by purchasing bonds, Mulder said. He said 15-year bonds of \$300 million could be purchased during each of the five years the maintenance work is done.

A 10 percent initial payment on the bonds, or \$30 million a year, could come from the Constitutional Budget Reserve, a \$3.5-billion account typically used to balance budget shortfalls, Mulder said. Possible sources for remaining payments include surplus Permanent Fund earnings after dividends and inflation-proofing are paid, a portion of the state's recently increased tobacco tax and a new tax such as

a motor fuel tax.

Majority members frequently campaign on a platform of less government spending and opposing tax increases, but Mulder said the deferred maintenance projects and payment proposals shouldn't be bothersome to constituents.

"The transportation backlog is as high as \$250 million," he said. "So if we had a fuel tax that people knew was going to make better roads and a better highway system I don't think people would be as reluctant to pay that kind of tax."

Bob King, a spokesman for Gov. Ton Knowles, said more detail about the proposal is needed before commenting on it.

Elton said he is concerned spending too much at once could "superheat" the economy, causing the state to hire workers from other states to meet demand. He said insufficient engineering work and other problems during previous booms caused many current maintenance problems, and suggested reducing the annual allocation by perhaps a third.

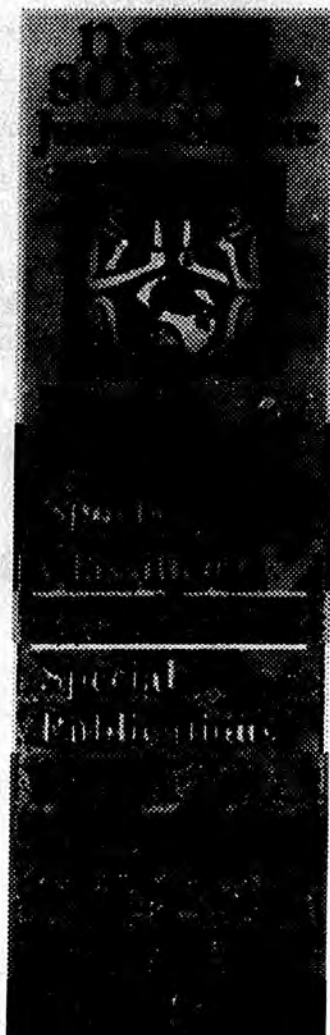
Also, he said bonding is likely to be more expensive in the long run unless the state's interest earnings on its reserve accounts are higher than interest payments on the bonds.

Mulder said his conversations with contractors convinced him in-state companies should be able to do the work. He said acting relatively quickly on those projects that do receive funding is important.

"If we take more than five years to wipe out that backlog the cost of some of those projects are going to double and the problems might never go away," he said.

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S.E. & Alaska



L i n k s

Tuesday, October 28, 1997

Knowles details school projects plan

Last modified at 3:16 a.m. on Wednesday, October 29, 1997

By KRISTAN HUTCHISON
THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Gov. Tony Knowles has a \$850 million plan to fix and build schools in the next decade.

The plan would fund construction and maintenance projects identified each year by the state Department of Education. With more funding available, Juneau school officials hope to finally get a new high school, new roofs and other improvements.

In the past, projects such as a new roof for Mendenhall River Community School waited years before being funded, while district personnel propped up the eaves and put buckets under leaks, said Joe Mueller, facilities supervisor for the school district.

"My hope is that our top priorities for major maintenance that have basically sat on the (Department of Education) list would be taken care of," said Mary Rubadeau, Juneau school superintendent. "It's not just our district. It's the whole state of Alaska that has projects that have just sat on the list for years."

The state could fund all school projects and repairs currently before the Department of Education, Knowles told the state Board of Education Monday. He proposes using revenues from recently increased tobacco taxes to pay off bonds for the projects, which the state would fund on a sliding scale. Other funds could come from general revenues as other debt is paid off.

Knowles' proposal comes out just days after a legislative task force suggested spending \$1.5 billion over five years on deferred maintenance projects, including school repairs. Juneau's legislators said the

two proposals will be somehow combined in the Legislature, since their purposes overlap.

“Obviously we're not going to have \$300 million for ports and harbors and other facilities, and another \$300 million for schools alone,” said Juneau Rep. Bill Hudson, a Republican.

The \$850 million is meant to cover 10 years, but the projected need for capital improvements and maintenance to Alaskan schools over the next six years is \$850 million, said Michael Morgan, facilities manager at the Department of Education. More requests will probably be submitted as school districts realize it isn't a futile endeavor.

“We also have districts that have been so frustrated by the process the last couple years they haven't put in their needs,” Morgan said.

The governor's proposal won't cover all school needs, but it would be a significant improvement over current funding, Morgan said. The state provided \$4.7 million for school repairs this fiscal year and \$6.9 million last year. Of the 150 to 200 projects on the Department of Education list each year, only 12 have been funded since 1996.

“At least this is a focused plan that will attempt to work down the backlog of need,” Morgan said.

Juneau schools need about \$43.4 million in capital improvements and repairs in the next six years, said Mueller of the school district. Most of the expense will be a new high school, estimated to cost \$34.9 million. That project has been a top priority for the Juneau school district for several years, but hasn't made it on the Department of Education list of projects that compete for funding.

The Department of Education list of capital and maintenance projects won't be complete until Nov. 5. Juneau requested funds for 18 projects, including a new roof at Marie Drake for \$1.2 million, a new roof at Auke Bay Elementary School for \$1 million, improved heating and ventilation at Juneau-Douglas High School for \$107,000, gym floor replacement at Floyd Dryden Middle School for \$143,800, a new cover on the overpass to the high school for \$203,833, a heating coil replacement at Gastineau Elementary School for \$174,000, a new high school gym floor for \$111,500 and site development at Dzantik'i Heeni Middle School for \$3.5 million.

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State of Alaska
Office of the Governor

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NEWS RELEASE



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Oct. 27, 1997

97-319

KNOWLES INTRODUCES SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR PLAN
Urban, Rural School Needs Addressed in \$850 Million Package

ANCHORAGE—Gov. Tony Knowles today unveiled a long-range statewide plan to build new schools and repair, maintain and expand existing schools. The package, funded in part by revenues from the newly increased tobacco tax, will authorize approximately \$850 million for school projects over the next decade.

"School construction and repair needs have been neglected for too long," Knowles said. "Enough is enough - parents, educators and students need to know there's a long-term plan in place to meet the needs in their school districts. As we improve the quality of Alaska's schools inside the classroom, this plan will ensure the buildings themselves are safe, sturdy and adequate for learning."

The plan will be funded by combining general funds for debt reimbursement and revenues from last year's tobacco tax increase to cover the cost of revenue bonds.

Speaking to the state Board of Education and a coalition of education leaders at Anchorage's 4th Avenue Theater, Knowles said his plan will make available \$80 million to \$100 million annually for school construction and repair over the next decade. By comparison, just \$4.7 million was authorized this fiscal year and \$6.9 million last year for school repairs.

The state Department of Education is currently scoring and ranking school projects for next year's new construction and major maintenance lists. By law, those lists are made public each year on Nov. 5.

Typically, 150-200 projects make the DOE lists each year, but only a total of 12 have been funded since fiscal 1996. By comparison, the governor's plan will fund every project on the current list within 10 years.

The plan addresses needs in both urban and rural Alaska. The package will balance the distribution of money between municipalities and REAAs (Rural Education Attendance Areas) to complete projects in approximately the same time period. A sliding scale, based on a district's ability to pay, will be used to determine what percentage of each project is funded by the state. REAA schools have received essentially no funding since 1993.

-MORE-

"I'll introduce a bill on day one of the next legislative session to put this plan in place," Knowles said. "Finally, we'll have long-term stability. School districts and REAAs will know where their projects fall on the lists and when they can expect work to begin."

The governor said he is also looking forward to the recommendations of an interim legislative committee studying Alaska's deferred maintenance needs.

The most sorely needed schools to be addressed by Knowles' plan include:

- Talkeetna Elementary, 32 years old, is severely overcrowded at 142 percent over capacity and suffers from a leaking roof. During rainy weather, students must dodge buckets in their classrooms. The governor heard details of Talkeetna's problems Friday when he met with affected parents at Wasilla High School.
- Kenny Lake Elementary in the Copper River District, 43 years old, where mechanical systems like water and heat fail regularly. Periodically, elementary students are escorted through the weather to the high school to use rest rooms.
- Kiana Elementary, 35 years old, and at 113 percent over capacity. The school suffers from foundation problems and does not meet fire codes.
- Arctic Village Elementary, 37 years old at 181 percent over capacity. The school also suffers from foundation problems and students must use honey buckets behind curtains for restrooms.

"School administrators across Alaska support additional state funds to meet what have grown to be huge needs, so this plan will help in a big way," said Juneau Superintendent Mary Rubadeau. "In Juneau, our top priority is a new high school, so I'm pleased the governor's plan will address that need."

Knowles made today's announcement after visiting Anchorage's Taku Elementary School, which is scheduled to undergo renovation and expansion next summer. Taku was built in the mid 1970s and is currently at 136 percent over capacity. It suffers from leaks in the library and hallways, breakfast is served in the halls and the multi-purpose room is used as a gym so all students at the school can have access to exercise.

Anchorage voters approved bonds for Taku this spring, but under the governor's plan the Anchorage School District will be able to apply for partial reimbursement from the state.

The governor's school construction and maintenance package is the second major education announcement this month. Knowles on Oct. 10 unveiled a plan to improve school quality with mandatory academic standards, frequent and meaningful testing, and potential consequences for low-performing schools. Work is currently under way on the third piece of the governor's education package - fair and adequate funding for school operations.

School	Priority
TALKEETNA (MMSU)	# 9
Kenny Lake (Copper River)	# 29
KIANA ELEMENTARY (NW ARCTIC)	# 54
ARCTIC Village (YUKON FLATS)	# 8
TAKU (ANCHORAGE)	# 4/9
JUNEAU High School	NOT ON List

Talking Points for the Week

Week of October 27, 1997

Speaking to the Issues

"Where's government for the people and by the people? This is getting back to it. I don't have anything, but I can get in touch with the governor. It's important."
Anchorage Daily News, 10/23/97, a participant commenting on the governor's Open Door constituent meetings.

Governor Knowles answers questions from the public during a monthly, one-hour call-in show on APRN, at 10 a.m. Tuesday. To participate, call 1-800-478-TALK.

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Knowles Emphasizes Education, Responsible Economic Development

● **Knowles Introduces School Maintenance and Construction Plan.** Gov. Tony Knowles unveiled a long-range statewide plan to build new schools and repair, maintain and expand existing schools, during remarks to the state Board of Education and a coalition of education leaders this morning at Anchorage's Fourth Avenue Theatre. The package, funded in part by revenues from the newly increased tobacco tax, will authorize approximately \$850 million for school projects over the next decade. The plan will be funded by combining general funds and the tobacco tax increase to cover the cost of revenue bonds and will address needs in both urban and rural Alaska. Knowles said he plans to introduce a bill on the first day of the next legislative session to put his proposal in place. The Legislature authorized just \$4.7 million this fiscal year and \$6.9 million last year for school repairs.

● **Knowles Calls for Unity.** Gov. Tony Knowles reiterated his commitment to tribes and to resolving the subsistence dilemma during his remarks at the Alaska Federation of Natives convention in Anchorage late last week. "Just as your convention theme is unity, my goal is the same - to bring Alaskans together," he said. The governor discussed the state's appeal of the Venetie Indian Country case. Regardless of the outcome, the governor said he envisions a vital role for tribes in fish and game management and the administration of village justice, social services and education. Knowles announced three education proposals at the convention: to change the way Alaska funds public schools; put more money into deferred maintenance and school needs; and create a new rural vocational boarding school to provide job training for students in grades 11 through 14. "I'll put more money into education - if it's tied to higher quality - but I will not accept a Foundation Formula that divides Alaska by punishing rural school districts," Knowles said, drawing applause from the crowd.

● **Fairbanks Runway Extension Opened.** A \$9.4-million runway extension at the Fairbanks International Airport was dedicated by the governor Friday. Lengthening the south runway, along with an earlier north runway extension, allows freighters to carry maximum loads. By making the runway safer for all aircraft, the project puts the airport in a better position to attract refueling business from international cargo carriers. Knowles also highlighted a new multi-million project proposed for the airport. The governor plans to ask for legislative authorization for \$5.5 million in capital improvements to the terminal, roads and parking lot to accommodate unexpected passenger growth. During the ribbon-cutting ceremony, he praised cold-weather testing programs made possible through a partnership between the state-run airport and the Fairbanks Industrial Development Corporation.

● **Kenai River Habitat Protected.** The state has acquired another piece of Kenai River property, the 27-acre "Grubbs" property, which strengthens efforts to protect the river's world-class sport fishery, a goal the governor has repeatedly called a top priority. The property was purchased from Dolores Grubbs with \$255,000 in Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds. The tract, which includes approximately 750 feet of river frontage, wetlands and a slough important to salmon rearing, is intended to offset increasing development that threatens the river's salmon run. "Our plan to protect habitat is a holistic approach that involves purchasing some parcels and protecting them in perpetuity while still providing responsible recreational access at other sites," Knowles said.

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Denny - from KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS

10/29/97

Joe

A-4

OPII

EDITORIAL

Time to avert crisis

Maintenance of state buildings isn't something that is going to go away. It's something that increases with time, both in the amount of necessary maintenance and the cost to complete it.

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force estimates the cost of completing maintenance on state facilities at \$1.5 billion. Before the task force's report goes to the Legislature and that body and the Administration act, the cost will be much higher.

The state is deferring its maintenance into a crisis — if it isn't there already. It's one thing to be cautious and prudent when spending the taxpayers' dollars, but it's foolhardy to allow valuable property to deteriorate for lack of maintenance.

The state is not without funds or options. Some of those are:

- New taxes. The state might implement a tax over a specific period of time to fund the maintenance. At the completion of the work schedule, the tax would be rescinded.
- Buy bonds. Communities do it to pay for projects. The state could too.
- Acquire maintenance funds from the \$3.5 billion reserve account used for budget deficits and devise a repayment plan.
- Use excess investment earnings — after dividends and inflation — from the Permanent Fund.

If the Legislature and Administration are hard pressed to come up with a preferred option and implement it during the next session that begins in January, then before it ends in May some sort of legislation that allows all Alaskans to make the decision should be put on the November ballot. The ballot, because it will include a gubernatorial race in '98, will attract a large segment of the possible voters.

Spending Permanent Fund monies, new taxes and dipping into reserves aren't popular. But most Alaskans, especially those who own homes and other buildings, realize that maintenance cannot be put off indefinitely. Eventually unmaintained investments become worthless or of considerable less value. New public facilities will cost enough to necessitate more spending, larger taxes and deeper dips. We know we pay now or later, but we will pay.



Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Maintenance must be addressed

Last modified at 2:17 a.m. on Thursday, October 30, 1997

THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

A little deferred maintenance here and there has added up to an enormous problem for our state. The price of ignoring maintenance on state facilities: \$1.5 billion. That's the amount a legislative task force says the state must spend soon to address the thousands of maintenance problems that have mounted across the state.

Putting off repairs of public facilities is a lot like walking on a broken leg - it's only going to get worse. Yet that is what is happening across Alaska because state funding for repairs has fallen short of actual needs. The Legislature must shoulder the blame for allowing the problem to go unaddressed for so long.

It's a shame, too, because the money to fix most of the problems can be found either in the Constitutional Budget Reserve, which is used to cover budget shortfalls, or in other state reserve accounts. If, out of the regular budget, the Legislature can't find the money to pay for maintenance, that's what we call a budget shortfall, exactly what our reserve accounts are for. In fact, money is still pouring into the state coffers as oil prices continue to remain above expected levels. We are not impoverished.

The citizens of the state ought not to be fooled into buying bonds to fix up roads and buildings - bonds are appropriate funding mechanisms for new construction, but they aren't the first choice to pay for repairs to existing facilities. The money to pay back those bonds will come from state accounts like the Constitutional Budget Reserve, so why not just go directly to those accounts and avoid borrowing money?

S.E. & Alaska

L i n k s

On the bright side, at least the Legislature is acknowledging the problem and seems ready to act. And if it does, the overall state economy stands to benefit when contractors hire workers to complete these projects. By scheduling maintenance and repairs over the next five to 10 years, a steady construction economy can thrive. However, care must be taken not to supercharge the Alaska economy by creating a false construction boom that would attract a flood of out-of-state workers and lead to a bust economy later on.

The biggest danger in handling this amount of money is that, instead of making prudent choices for spending money on repairs, the maintenance program could become one big pork frenzy for legislators clamoring to show their constituents how they bring home the bacon. We'd hate to see very real needs across the state ignored just because they weren't in the districts of those who are on the task force.

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Alaska Legislative Digest

An Inside View of Alaska Policy

PUBLISHERS: Mike Bradner
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October 31, 1997
No. 22/97

Capital construction: The rough perimeters of a fiscal plan emerge

The Deferred Maintenance Task Force has surfaced the rough perimeter of a plan to finance the state's growing backlog of deferred maintenance, facility renewal, replacement, and new construction. In case anyone hasn't noticed, this is about a whole lot more than just deferred maintenance. What it is really about is adjusting the overall fiscal plan and putting in place a financing scheme that prevents accumulated deferred maintenance and provides for a predictable outlay for state and school construction across the state's needs.

The emerging order of priority

Nothing is anywhere near being set in stone yet, but some rough conclusions are possible. One is that the proposal is moving in a direction that is more about maintaining the needs of state facilities, and schools, and less about responsibility for a variety of municipal needs.

This doesn't mean that municipalities are out of the capital facilities agenda, or out of whatever plan emerges, but rather that they are probably number three in the line of priority. The role of the state in municipal facilities support may also require a somewhat separate initiative.

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Knowles surfaces his own
school capital plan Page 5
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Capital: What costs so much? Page 4

The proposed plan: Using cash reserves to leverage debt, and boosting state capital outlay above \$300 million annually

The plan, at this point, is a broad outline at best, and still in the mode of being a brainstorming guideline to help lawmakers explore the possibilities and the problems. The idea is that the most costly long-run option may be using raw cash from state reserves, or even the general fund, and the most desirable option being to use the guarantees of the state's sizable cash reserve to leverage debt. This debt, repaid from a portion of future cash reserve earnings, would enable the state to increase state dollar outlay for capital spending to a sustainable level in excess of \$300 million and maintain this level from year-to-year.

Continued on page 3

Beginning to look beyond the fiscal plan

(Continued from top page 1) The capital planning effort, cautiously guarded by the more sober pseudonym 'deferred maintenance,' is an effort to look beyond the confines of the fiscal plan. The ideal goal is to plan for spending at a rate that can maintain, renew, and replace existing facilities, while providing for new construction in some relationship to demand created by state growth.

The issue is not so much whether we should spend the money, but rather where to find the money to provide the spending that will have to take place.

Whether lawmakers realize it or not, what they're trying to do is build necessary bridges to the future, leading away from the confines of the current five-year fiscal plan. In many respects, the same thing should take place regarding operational expenses. There needs to be a plan to lead into the future from the end of the fiscal plan. If there isn't, then event-driven pressures will force lawmakers into a more chaotic and less controllable pattern of reactive spending.

Angles of approach: There are no shortage of angles of approach to the capital facilities and funding issue.

One is simply quantifying the needs; the second is simply identifying the players. This means the projects, and then the owner institutions - state, university, school, municipal, and nonprofit service provider. Third might be determining the margins of state responsibility. Why, and under what circumstances, and for what, and for whom, should the state provide a stream of capital funding support. These latter questions revolve mostly around state involvement in municipal and nonprofit facility support. Fourth, is how the state can provide reasonable continuity in the flow of a sufficient amount of capital dollars for whatever margin of responsibilities policymakers and public determine in the post-fiscal plan era.

A careful capital recipe for capital allocation

Capital funding is a critical piece of state policy, and keeping healthy perimeters on such funding amidst the on-and-off again winds of state revenues driven by volatile oil prices is important. But we all will need to keep watch on the huge political appetites as we crank up capital spending. The smell of sizzling pork often brings out the worst, not just in political leadership, but in all of us. Caution and careful recipe for this kind of spending will be needed.

By the way, this is what we're doing now, working on the basic recipe, and a part of that recipe has to be aimed at controlling our own appetites.

If we don't work at putting some guardrails around capital policy, then continuity and stability of taking care of our capital needs will fail. There is another element lingering around the edge of this issue. This is the premise that the people of a particular generation, meaning us, might actually considering paying for the costs of the facilities we need and use in our time.

\$1.95 billion in capital outlay ?

(Continued from bottom page 1) As the Deferred Maintenance Task Force worked through two days of hearings and brainstorming in Anchorage what appeared to emerge was a capital liability of up to \$1.95 billion stretching into the mid-years of the next decade. The current cash outlay of roughly \$100 million, already built into the annual state spending, would cumulatively total a half billion of this outlay. The remaining \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion would come from debt, with the repayment stretched into the years beyond mid-decade. This breaks down to an annual capital budget outlay of \$300 million from debt and \$100 million from cash.

Over the years between FY 99 and 2003 debt service would climb between \$30 million to possibly \$150 million, with repayment secured by a mix of principal (in the first years) and then interest earnings from a portion of the Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR). Funds would likely be channeled through a special state lending corporation, something like the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA), which would use CBR funds as reserves, then issuing revenue bonds in behalf of state capital needs. Handled correctly, the state would earn arbitrage on reserves in excess of the cost of borrowing costs.

The present conception of this plan rests on using the Constitutional Budget Reserve, but there could be problems here in the later years, since the majority of CBR revenues are committed to plugging the fiscal gap.

Very in the rough, back of the napkin plan

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Annual added debt service	\$30-m(1)	\$30-m(1)	\$30-m(1)	\$30-m(2)	\$30-m(2)	—
Cumulative debt service	\$30-m	\$60-m	\$90-m	\$120-m	\$150-m	—
Cap. funds from debt	\$300-m	\$300-m	\$300-m	\$300-m	\$300-m	\$1.5-b
Cap. Funds Gen. Fund	\$ 93-m(3)	\$ 93-m	\$ 93-m	\$ 93-m	\$ 93-m	—
Total annual capital \$	\$393-m	\$393-m	\$393-m	\$393-m	\$393-m	\$465-m

(1) Principal approp. from CBR

(2) Interest earnings CBR

(3) Cash from state general fund. Some cash outlay adjusted downward, some of present level GF capital outlay shifted to debt to fit limits of fiscal plan.

Continued on page 4

Where the spending will be!

We tend to forget that facilities, once constructed, wear out, and need to be maintained, renewed, and replaced. We have to spend money to keep up our homes, and businesses have to spend money to keep up their facilities too. An oil well has to be maintained, repaired, and renewed from time to time. If not, then production is lost and even the entire well may be prematurely lost. State, university, school, and municipal buildings are no different. Then there are roads, airfields, ports, harbors, and so on. However, nitty gritty stuff like this is not politically sexy, and can tend to be ignored by politicians in favor of something shiny and new. This may not be very good political stewardship, but guess what, the public is generally not much better. Bond issues for new facilities pass, bond issues for repair and renewal squeak by, and are the most likely to fail. So, I suppose this is why good solid capital planning makes sense, a plan to help force us to keep our noses to the more pragmatic grindstone.

Basically, if you have \$10 billion in facilities, then it may take \$100 million annually just to keep current with repair and renewal. Age profiles of facilities make a difference, and Alaska's profile of post-statehood facilities are now mature and aging.

Rough estimates - repair and renewal

Public facilities (buildings)	\$190 million
Highway and airport repairs	\$300 million
University facilities	\$170 million
Schools	\$300 million
Harbors	\$ 55 million
Water/sewer, etc.	<u>\$105 million</u>
Total repairs	\$1.012 billion
New schools	<u>\$ 300 million</u>
Total	\$1.312 billion

Then there are other needs to be met. Emergency needs, help for municipalities, and outlay for state participation in economic development initiatives.

Capital Facilities Financing Corporation

The initial vehicle for finance would be to utilize a portion of Constitutional Budget Reserve assets (earnings) for support of bonds and repayment of debt. The problem will revolve around how many roles can be assigned to the CBR, and whether there is sufficient CBR capacity, since CBR income is already incorporated in the majority fiscal plan. Another element will be sustainability. Can we make a process function after 2003.

----- More in our future issues

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FINAL
EDITION

Lawmakers offer \$1.5 billion plan

By ROBERT KOWALSKI
Daily News Juneau Bureau

JUNEAU — A legislative task force on Friday proposed setting up a special corporation and giving it money from a state reserve fund to help pay for \$1.42 billion in maintenance for schools, roads and ports over six years.

In the plan, the state would transfer \$1.5 billion from its Constitutional Budget Reserve to the newly established corporation, which would then use a creative financing arrangement to take advantage of tax laws and sell bonds to pay for the maintenance work.

In the end, the repairs would ac-

Six-year fund would go to fix schools, roads, ports

tually be paid for with interest earned by the reserve fund and by about \$30 million a year in revenue from tobacco taxes.

No new taxes would be raised, a point backers of the plan emphasized strongly.

"We are not calling for an increase in any existing taxes," said Rep. Eldon Mulder, R-Anchorage, a co-chairman of the legislative task force that has studied the so-called "deferred maintenance" issue in recent months. "No one thought we could come up with this plan."

Rep. Eldon Mulder, task force co-chairman, said, "We are not calling for an increase in any existing taxes."



The overall financing plan would be put to a vote next November, but that would be advisory only and the proposal technically could go for-

ward regardless of the outcome.

While the task force was not ready Friday to detail which projects the plan would pay for first, members of the panel said they hoped to have a priority list for the Legislature when it convenes in January and before the public vote.

To transfer the money out of the budget reserve, the plan would require approval of three-fourths of the Legislature and the governor's signature. But even if the governor vetoed it, the Legislature could carry out the plan by overriding the

veto with a two-thirds vote.

The budget reserve currently contains about \$3 billion.

"Perhaps the most difficult part in my mind was to develop a mechanism to pay for the maintenance work," said Mulder. "We have done a lot of homework on this. ... I think it is realistic."

House Speaker Gail Phillips, R-Homer and a member of the task force, said she expected support from Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature. "I have not talked to a single legislator who does not support what we are doing," she said.

Please see Back Page, MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE: Task force recommends \$1.5 billion to fund school, road work

Continued from Page A-1

Bob King, Gov. Tony Knowles' spokesman, said the administration had not had a chance to study the financing plan.

But he said the governor welcomed the Legislature's interest in the matter.

Knowles last month proposed a plan for \$850 million in repairs to Alaska school facilities, which would be paid for by tobacco taxes and other state funds.

"I think it is very positive that the Legislature has come out with a similar proposal of its own," King said Friday. "Deferred maintenance matters have always been something today."

one of Knowles' high priorities."

During two days of hearings that the maintenance task force held in Anchorage this week, the governor's legislative director, Pat Pourchot, said the state should hire finance experts to study the proposed financing arrangement.

"We need expert outside bond counsel," he said. "Is there anybody out there that is going to market the bonds and ultimately buy the bonds?"

Denny DeWitt, an aide to Mulder, agreed on the need for an outside assessment. "We need someone to sprinkle holy water on it. ... This is something we are not doing today. For Alaska it is new."

Mulder noted that the finance plan would provide money for much-needed repairs to facilities such as roads and schools without creating income or sales taxes.

He said it would not draw down the Permanent Fund.

Mulder did acknowledge, however, that while the plan would leave the budget reserve with more money than it currently has, the reserve total would be smaller in the long run than if it were allowed to continue earning full interest income.

That is because much of the interest the fund earns from investments would be used to pay for road and school maintenance rather than going back into the reserve.

The budget reserve is a pool of money the state Legislature has set aside to use when government revenues from oil and other sources fall short of what lawmakers want to spend on state programs.

Why not just spend money directly from the reserve fund to pay for the maintenance instead of funneling it through a new corporation?

Mulder said tax advantages for such a corporation issuing revenue bonds could save the state millions of dollars when compared with a traditional government bond sale.

A traditional or general obligation bond sale also would require formal approval by voters. A revenue bond sale by a corporation would not.

While such a corporation would have the authority to hire a staff, the Legislature would decide where to spend the money, Mulder said.

He also emphasized that the maintenance corporation would not evolve into a bureaucracy as have other public/private state enterprises such as the Alaska Housing Finance Corp.

Under the finance plan the task force proposed, the state would spend \$300 million on schools; \$188 million on university facilities; \$300 million on highways, ferries and airports; \$55 million on harbors; and about \$280 million on other public facilities including water and sanitation.

THURSDAY
NOV. 20, 1997

IRS rules could block repair plan

■ Use of tax-exempt
investment income
may not fly

By MARK SABATTINI

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A \$1.5 billion plan to fix aging schools, roads and other facilities may not pass muster with the Internal Revenue Service.

The deferred maintenance proposal by a group of state legislators may take unfair advantage of Alaska's tax-exempt status, according to state officials. But some say careful legal wording may allow it to go forward.

Legislators are essentially proposing to borrow money through bonds at a low government-only rate, while making investments designed to exceed that rate. Because the earnings would be tax-free, the

extra money could pay for the projects.

But the federal government tends to frown on states using their tax-free status for anything beyond paying back an actual debt, state officials said.

"One of their concerns has always been that a state or municipality not take advantage of this subsidy to enhance their own pocketbooks, so to speak," Forrest Browne, the state's debt manager, said today.

In this case, the state would be borrowing money at 8.5 percent and expecting to earn 7.16 percent during the next 15 years, said state Sen. Tim Kelly, an Anchorage Republican co-chairing the legislative committee proposing the plan.

Kelly said legislators were told the proposal is legal and at least two state programs make

Repairs...

Continued from Page 1

such investments. He said committee members are working with the Department of Revenue to ensure a thorough independent legal analysis of the proposal is done, but in the end he believes it will be acceptable.

"We're aware there could be potential problems, but nobody has told us it can't work," he said.

The proposal is for the state to set aside \$1.5 billion in funds from the Constitutional Budget Reserve, using that money as collateral to secure bonds for the same amount. The reserve funds would be invested, allowing them to pay off the bonds while generating income.

The IRS has not raised concerns about the proposal, but might once it's enacted because the state is doing more than paying back a loan, said Ross Kinney, deputy commissioner of the Department of Revenue.

"Uncle Sam says 'Why do you need that money in the first place? You've got money in the bank,'" he said.

“
Uncle Sam says 'Why do you need that money in the first place? You've got money in the bank.

Ross Kinney
”

Among the possibilities, Kinney said, is the IRS forcing the state to turn over any excess income from the investments. That would essentially deprive legislators of the money they are counting on to make deferred maintenance repairs.

Kelly said the Alaska Housing Finance Corp. and the Alaska Permanent Fund Corp. both rely on such investment tactics. Michael Buller, chief administrative officer for AHFC, said his agency is allowed to do so under narrowly defined rules, but doesn't know enough about the deferred maintenance proposal to know whether

the exemptions could apply there are well.

The plan, announced Nov. 7, also is being questioned because of its reliance on such potentially volatile revenue sources as the state's tobacco tax, money from oil and gas royalty settlements and investment earnings from the stock market.

At least one state legislator said the proposal shouldn't go forward without the binding approval of voters. The plan currently calls only for an advisory vote.

"I'm uncomfortable if the people don't have a voice in it," said Rep. Terry Martin, an Anchorage Republican who is a member of the House Finance Committee. "You must leave it up to the public."

The sale of the bonds can't legally be subject to a binding vote by Alaska voters, Kelly said. The issue would be placed on next November's ballot if the proposal is approved during the coming legislative session.

ccccc

The Associated Press contributed to this article.



Time for repairs

Maintenance task force weighs in

Alaska, so young in the cavalcade of states, has some old business to attend. Maintenance — hundreds of millions of dollars in postponed repairs — demands our attention. The leaking ceilings, the cracked walls, the nasty potholes no longer can be ignored.

A legislative task force on deferred maintenance, which has been meeting for months, recommends spending \$1.5 billion over seven to 10 years to fix up Alaska public facilities. The money in large measure would come from the Constitutional Budget Reserve through some creative accounting that would allow lawmakers to borrow from the fund.

Is this an idea whose time has come? Sen. Tim Kelly, co-chairman of the committee, is confident the plan will work. Critics outside the Legislature, however, worry that the Internal Revenue Service will challenge the plan because of various provisions that take advantage of tax-free financing. Private corporations could not behave this way, the reasoning goes, so why should the state have the privilege?

Lawmakers have plenty of time to achieve certainty when the session begins, and that's exactly what they should do through the hearing process where experts, with lawmakers and members of the Knowles administration, can challenge assumptions, explore alternatives and eliminate surprises. There is no excuse for putting together a financing package that itself will need maintenance in a couple of years.

Legislators — and the administration — also should use the session to draw boundaries on the term "deferred maintenance." New roads, new schools and new offices should not be permitted to creep into the maintenance budget. New projects should be forced to compete for attention in the capital budget.

It's the holiday season, but deferred maintenance should not become an excuse to put up a Christmas tree.

Finally, everyone in Juneau has to realize that a seven-to-10-year maintenance plan is only part of the answer for Alaska. While contractors are busy repairing \$1.5 billion worth of wear, other facilities will be aging. Ten years from now we could be facing another deferred maintenance crisis if we don't make repairs as we go along.

Maintenance doesn't stir many souls. Nobody is going to stand up on the floor of the Legislature and bellow, "Give me maintenance or give me death." But the work must be done, and it should be routinely. The cost of delay can be measured in the billions.

Denny
465-3518

SCOMM

111:4

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair
Rep. Kim Elton
Rep. Richard Foster
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Gail Phillips



Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair
Sen. Loren Leman
Sen. Georgianna Lincoln
Sen. Robin Taylor
Sen. Gary Wilken
Sen. Mike Miller

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 8

RESOLVED that the task force shall

(1) review and evaluate state policy and strategy recommendations and assumptions from reports and publications from similar efforts in the past made by the executive branch, the legislative branch, and other public and private individuals and organizations;

(2) identify and evaluate all current and deferred maintenance needs for public facilities, including their location, estimated costs, and the priority with which they should be addressed; the task force shall coordinate with the University of Alaska, the principal state departments, municipalities, the office of management and budget, and other affected entities in order to ensure that the task force's work is as comprehensive and complete as possible;

(3) disseminate information and solicit public comment about its subject of consideration;

(4) submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature by the convening of the Second Regular Session of the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature concerning the current scope of deferred maintenance for public facilities and, to the extent necessary, a plan for funding the expenses of the deferred maintenance needs identified by the task force; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force may begin work immediately upon the appointment of its full membership and is terminated upon the convening of the Second Regular Session of the Twentieth Alaska State Legislature.

OPENING REMARKS
REPRESENTATIVE ELDON MULDER
CO-CHAIR
TASK FORCE ON DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
MAY 6, 1997
CAPITOL ROOM 205

THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING OUR FIRST MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE ON DEFERRED MAINTENANCE. I AM PLEASED TO BE THE CO-CHAIR FOR THE HOUSE. I AM PLEASED SENATOR TIM KELLY WILL BE THE CO-CHAIR FROM THE SENATE.

I INTEND, DURING THE COURSE OF THIS TASK FORCE, TO COME TO A FULL AND COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE VOLUME AND LOCATIONS OF OUR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS IN ALASKA.

I ALSO EXPECT THAT WE WILL COME TO CLOSURE ON A RECOMMENDATION ON HOW TO FINANCE THE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE WE IDENTIFY.

- DESCRIBE CONTENTS OF NOTE BOOK
- ASK IF KEY PEOPLE WANT TO TAKE POINT ON SPECIFIC ISSUES
 - WILKEN -- UNIVERSITY
 - MASEK -- ROADS
 - OTHERS
- TIMING FOR ACTIVITIES
 1. DURING SUMMER STAFF WILL WORK TO COMPILE AND SORT THROUGH REPORTS AND PREPARE INVENTORY INFORMATION FOR THE TASK FORCE AND SUGGESTIONS FOR A PRIORITIZATION PROCESS
 2. SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER WE WILL VISIT SITES AND HEAR PUBLIC COMMENT ON NEEDS AND SUGGESTIONS ON FINANCING
 3. NOVEMBER WE WILL WORK TO COME TO CLOSURE ON FINANCING PROPOSAL

K + Duke:

→ Budgetary Planning to Build-in mtn. costs
C.H.I.E.F.

Jerry Nibest: U + A

by → 2001 totally funded def mtn / maj. Ren.

DOT: Bo Brown field (Mike Downing)

- ★ ← Define deferred mtn:
 - ← what work products
 - ← value of dollars (1997 dollars)
 - ← Funding Sources logically linked with problems:
 - harbors ~ marine fuel tax
 - roads ~ Fuel tax

★ Budget Process to Establish a formula
for agency's budgets for Def mtn.

Alaska State Legislature

News From The Senate and House Majorities

State Capitol

465-3804

Juneau, AK 99801

465-4582

Actuality line: 1-800-478-6540

<http://www.akrepublicans.org>

Ken Freeman (907)

Wendy Lindskoog (907)

web site:

Deferred Maintenance Task Force Scheduled to Begin Work

For Immediate Release: May 5, 1997

Contact: Rep. Eldon Mulder (907)

465-2647

JUNEAU - The Deferred Maintenance Task Force will hold its first meeting to begin addressing Alaska's deferred maintenance needs. The meeting will take place at 9:00 a.m. Tuesday, May 6, 1997 in the Butrovich Room of the State Capitol Building - Room 205.

The task force was created by House Concurrent Resolution 8, sponsored by House Speaker Gail Phillips. The Task Force will be Co-Chaired by Representative Eldon Mulder and Senator Tim Kelly. Rep. Mulder will preside over Tuesday's meeting.

The Task Force will hear presentations from the University of Alaska, State Court System, Department of Education, and Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. The agencies have been asked to summarize the state of the buildings, roads, docks and other parts of Alaska's infrastructure as well as the current need for maintenance of those facilities.

In addition to the presentations, the Task Force will discuss the process it will use to develop recommendations for addressing the deferred maintenance needs it identifies.

"We need to focus on the needs of existing buildings. Our intention is to address leaking roofs, docks that are rotting, and structures that are marginally safe for occupancy," said Speaker Gail Phillips.

Phillips said the Task Force will be looking at University buildings, school buildings, National Guard buildings, docks, roads, and airports. She said the task force will make site visits throughout Alaska. "We need to see the problems and hear from citizens the suggestions they have for identifying and funding deferred maintenance needs," said Phillips.

"Part of our goal is to develop a process that will keep deferred maintenance from becoming a recurring problem," said Co-Chair Eldon Mulder. "This means that our real charge is not only developing a process that will identify, prioritize, and fund our current needs, but to prevent the need for another Task Force like this in the future."

The Task Force on Deferred Maintenance will:

- Σ review and evaluate existing reports and publications about past deferred maintenance recommendations
- Σ identify and evaluate all current and deferred maintenance needs

- Σ solicit public comments on addressing the deferred maintenance problem
- Σ submit a report of its findings and recommendations, including a plan for funding, by the convening of the 1998 Legislative Session.

The Task Force Members are Representatives Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair, Kim Elton, Richard Foster, Jeannette James, and Beverly Masek; and Senators Tim Kelly, Co-Chair, Loren Leman, Georgianna Lincoln, Robin Taylor, and Gary Wilken. House Speaker Gail Phillips and Senate President Mike Miller will also serve on the Task Force.

Alaska State Legislature

News From The House Majority

web site: <http://www.akrepublicans.org>

State Capitol
Freeman
Juneau, AK 99801
Press Secretary
Actualty line: 1-800-478-6540
(907) 465-3804

Ken

Legislature Creates Deferred Maintenance Panel

Task Force Established To Determine Alaska's Maintenance Needs

For Immediate Release: March 26, 1997
465-4582

Contact: Ken Freeman (907)

JUNEAU - A legislative task force to determine the extent of Alaska's infrastructure and public facility deferred maintenance needs and recommend funding options, will be announced Thursday. The resolution establishing the task force, HCR 8, unanimously passed the Alaska State Senate Wednesday.

House Speaker Gail Phillips and Senate President Mike Miller will announce the task force members at a press conference Thursday at 8:50 a.m., immediately prior to the House floor session in the Speakers Chambers on the second floor of the state capitol.

Speaker Phillips, sponsor of HCR 8, said deferred maintenance is the result of years of unmet maintenance on Alaska's public facilities.

"Meeting our maintenance needs is not about building a skywalk from the court building to the capitol. It is about a capitol building that leaks when it rains and ruins documents. It is about docks that are rotting and falling into harbors. It's about schools with inadequate fire protection," said Phillips. "It is about an infrastructure that needs mending."

HCR 8 establishes a Legislative task force to make recommendations to the Governor and the legislature on how to address Alaska's unmet maintenance needs. The Task Force will be made up of five members from the House and five members from the Senate. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate will also serve as non-voting members.

The Task Force is specifically charged with:

- reviewing and evaluating existing reports and publications about deferred maintenance recommendations previously made
- identifying and evaluating all current and deferred maintenance needs
- soliciting public comment about this topic
- submitting a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature by the convening of the second regular session
- forwarding recommendations about funding all deferred maintenance needs

###

MEMORANDUMS

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair
Rep. Kim Elton
Rep. Richard Foster
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Gail Phillips



Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair
Sen. Loren Leman
Sen. Georgianna Lincoln
Sen. Robin Taylor
Sen. Gary Wilken
Sen. Mike Miller

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE

RESCHEDULED

TASK FORCE MEETING
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1997
BUTROVICH ROOM
9:00 TO 10:00 AM
ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

CALL TO ORDER

REP. MULDER CO-CHAIR

OPENING STATEMENT

REP. MULDER, CO-CHAIR
SEN. KELLY, CO-CHAIR

OPERATION OF COMMITTEE

REP. MULDER

PRESENTATIONS
COURT SYSTEM

KIT DUKE
FACILITIES MANAGER

UNIVERSITY

JERRY NEUBERT
UNIVERSITY ARCHITECT

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

BOYD BROWNFIELD
DEP. COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MIKE MORGAN
FACILITIES SECTION

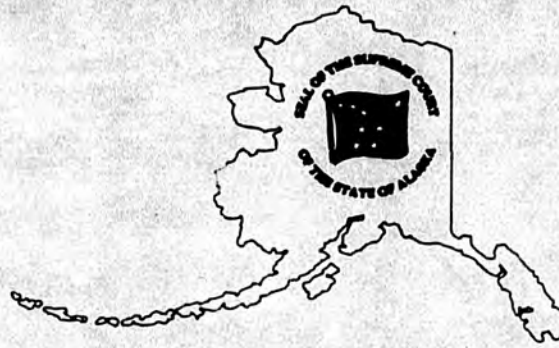
DISCUSSION

ADJOURNMENT

REP. MULDER

State
Department / Agency
Information

COURT SYSTEM



ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
State of Alaska
Office Of The Administrative Director

820 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 264-8238
FAX (907) 264-8291

Kit Duke
Facilities Manager

April 18, 1997

Mr. Chris Christensen
Alaska Court System
P.O. Box 114100
Juneau, AK 99811-4100

Dear Chris:

Attached is a compilation of the current and deferred maintenance projects that need to be accomplished within court system facilities. In compliance with House Concurrent Resolution 8, I have identified our maintenance needs by location and have estimated the costs for each project.

In determining the priority of the projects, I am using the following criteria. The first level of priority is given to that work which is most critical to allow for the continued use of a building and to prevent failure of the building structure. The repair of leaking roofs and windows, and of deteriorating structural materials would be included in this first level of priority.

The second level of priority is given to that work which is necessary for the safety of the public users and occupants of the building. This would include such work as replacement of ripped, patched and taped carpeting to prevent risk of injury, repairs to deteriorated and unsafe electrical systems, hardware repair and replacement, and repairs to ventilation systems that no longer supply needed air changes.

The third level of priority is maintenance that will replace worn out building system components, decrease energy consumption, and provide an adequate work

April 18, 1997
Page 2

environment accommodating the variety of public use of the building. This work would address repairs to heating and cooling systems, air intake, replacement of HVAC controls and lighting fixtures, etc.

In order to make the most efficient use of contractors and procurement procedures, all work at a building identified as having the most critical need will be accomplished at the time the priority one item is being done. This consolidation of the work will also minimize the disruption at the location.

If you need additional information from me, please let me know.

Very truly yours,



Kit Duke
Facilities Manager

JM:bh

Distribution: Deferred Maintenance Task Force

Sen. Kelly, co-chair
Sen. Taylor
Sen. Wilken
Sen. Lincoln
Sen. Leman
Pres. Miller

Rep. Mulder, co-chair
Rep. Masek
Rep. Foster
Rep. James
Rep. Elton
Speaker Phillips
Rep. Kubina (ex officio)

Alaska Court System Maintenance Project List
(Prepared in Accordance with HCR 8)

Facility Priority	Project Priority	Building Name	Facility Use	Size: ACS\Total	Project	Project Cost
1		Juneau Dimond Courthouse	Joint: Trial Court, Exec Branch Agencies	45,030\79,116		
	1				replace roof and deck	\$ 140,000
	1,2				replace deteriorated carpet, repair damage by leaking water	\$ 640,000
2		Anchorage Boney Courthouse	Appellate and Trial Court; Statewide Library	147,440		
	2				replace deteriorated vinyl and carpet, 75% of building	\$ 750,000
	1				roof replacement	\$ 675,000
	2,3				fire/life safety/energy code upgrades	\$ 905,000
	3				structural/mechanical safety issues	\$ 140,000
3		Ft. Yukon Court and Office	Joint: Trial Court, Exec Branch, City Agencies	3,500		
	1,2				replace deteriorated carpet and tile, subfloor damaged by water, paint	\$ 150,000
4		Anchorage Administrative Office Building	Statewide Support Offices	62,500		
	1				roof replacement	\$ 200,000
	2				work required to meet code, 3rd floor	\$ 110,000
5		Delta Junction Court	Trial Court	1,650		
	2				repair electrical plug-ins	\$ 20,000
	1,2				replace worn finishes, broken windows, etc	\$ 85,000
	2,3				new lighting, repair ext. lights, replace water tank, paint interior	
6		Kodiak Court and Office		11,362\13,440		
	1				roof replacement	\$ 180,000
	2,3				life safety/energy code upgrades	\$ 850,000
	2				replace deteriorated carpet and vinyl	\$ 100,000
7		Kotzebue Courthouse		5,430		
	1				roof replacement	\$ 265,000
	2				replace deteriorated carpet	\$ 50,000
	3				install HVAC controls to conserve energy	\$ 150,000

Alaska Court System Maintenance Project List
(Prepared in Accordance with HCR 8)

Facility Priority	Project Priority	Building Name	Facility Use	Size: ACS\Total	Project	Project Cost
8		Ketchikan Court and office	Joint: Trial Court, Exec Branch, City Agencies	50,616\74,600		
	2,3				provide interior signs to comply with ADA	\$ 12,000
	3				repair cooling system	\$ 80,000
	3				paint interior	\$ 100,000
	2				replace courtroom door hardware	\$ 4,000
	2				replace deteriorated carpet and vinyl flooring	\$ 400,000
	2				increase lighting levels in public areas	\$ 50,000
	3				provide sound control in Clerk of Court area	\$ 10,000
	1				replace roofing	\$ 345,000
9		Fairbanks Court and Office	Joint: Trial Court, Exec Branch, City Agencies	69,530\78,500		\$ 6,245,985
	3				energy upgrades	
	2				fire/life safety upgrades	
	1				replace deteriorated finishes (carpet, paint, etc)	
	2,3				repair/replace mech/elec systems	
	3				reconfigure space for state occupancy	\$ 2,000,000
10		Valdez Court and Office		7,470\15,400		
	1				replace roof	\$ 380,000
11		Sitka Court and Office		12,987\30,000		
	3				replace HVAC controls and make repairs to ventilation system	\$ 250,000
	2				replace deteriorated carpet and vinyl flooring, paint	\$ 300,000
	1				roof repairs	\$ 100,000
12		Tok Courthouse		2,700		
	1				roof repairs	\$ 40,000
	3				repair and replacement of HVAC equipment	\$ 35,000
	2				carpet replacement	\$ 36,000
13		Anchorage Parking Garage	Parking	68,400		
	2				replace worn parking gates and rusted stair supports	\$ 15,000
	1				replace roof deck material	\$ 50,000
	1,2				repair spalling concrete, install drains, upgrade lighting	\$ 20,000

Alaska Court System Maintenance Project List
(Prepared in Accordance with HCR 8)

Facility Priority	Project Priority	Building Name	Facility Use	Size: ACS\Total	Project	Project Cost
14		Seward Court and Office		2,436\12,000		
	2,3				provide adequate ventilation, soundproofing	\$ 100,000
	2				replace carpet, paint	\$ 50,000
15		Kenai Courthouse	Trial Court	31,800		
	2				relocate combustion air intake to eliminate IAQ problems	\$ 40,000
16		Palmer Court Bldg.		25,080		
	2				replace worn hardware	\$ 40,000
	3				install HVAC controls to conserve energy	\$ 45,000
		Anchorage Nesbett Courthouse	Trial Court	206,000		
					NONE	
					TOTAL	\$ 14,627,988
Project Priorities:						
		1. Maintain structural integrity of building				
		2. Maintain safety for employees and public				
		3. Maintain energy-efficient and habitable building; work needed to maintain or extend life of facility				

**DEPARTMENT
OF
EDUCATION**

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION EDUCATION SUPPORT SERVICES/FACILITIES

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

GOLDBELT PLACE
801 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1894

(907) 465-1858
FAX (907) 465-3452

May 6, 1997

REFERENCE: Deferred Maintenance Task Force
Organizational Meeting - Department of Education Briefing

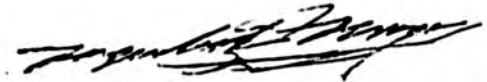
Dear Task Force Members:

The Department of Education is pleased to have an opportunity to assist the Task Force in compiling a comprehensive list of deferred maintenance needs facing public facilities in the State of Alaska. We feel an effective solution for addressing the statewide needs must be part of a comprehensive long-term plan.

The Department's focus for long-term facilities needs for education continues to place primary emphasis on maintenance and care of existing facilities. As these needs are met, focus will shift to providing an allowance for meeting the demands of a growing population and replacement of aging facilities.

Thank you for this opportunity to assist development of a plan to address this growing and critical need.

Sincerely,



Michael D. Morgan, PMP
Facilities Manager

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Education

To: Deferred Maintenance Task
Force

Date: May 6, 1997

Phone: 465-1858

FAX: 465-3452

File: g:\mdm\deptmemo\FY97
\task force briefing

From: Michael Morgan, PMP
Facilities Manager
Education Support Services

Subject: Deferred Maintenance

BRIEFING PAPER

The Department of Education considers capital project requests from two sources. They include requests from school districts and from department agencies. The department agencies include: Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska Vocational Technical Center, libraries, museums and archives.

The department advocates for a comprehensive plan for capital projects which will address all of the needs for education, statewide. A comprehensive plan will address the established need for major maintenance and renovation of our current infrastructure as its first priority. The plan should also include a means to address construction required to meet growing populations or replacement of aging facilities.

Currently, needs for department agencies are identified annually in the Department of Education's capital budget request.

Requests for school districts are listed on either the school construction list or the major maintenance list. Determination of which list to place a district's project on is fixed in statute and is controlled by the district selection of the category which best defines the major focus of the project. The categories include projects for:

- life/safety
- unhoused students
- achieving an operating cost savings
- improving the instructional program
- protection of the structure
- or, to remedy building code deficiencies

The first four of these categories define the projects which appear in the school construction list, while the last two categories determine which projects appear on the major maintenance list.

As the Task Force works to identify and quantify the deferred maintenance requirements of the state, it will be important to recognize a limitation of the lists prepared by the Department of Education. Because districts have the option to submit projects which include work from multiple categories, each list may contain deferred maintenance work. When the Task Force formalizes a working definition of the type of work scope to be considered "deferred maintenance" we will assist in identifying projects on each list which meet the specified criteria.

STATE OF ALASKA

FAX TRANSMITTAL INFORMATION SHEET

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Division of Educational Support Services

801 West 10th Street, Suite 200

Juneau, AK 99801-1894

DATE: April 25, 1997

TIME: 01:27 PM

TO	
Name:	<u>Matt Gill</u>
Title:	<u>Representative Muldur</u>
Agency/Office:	<u>AK State Legislature</u>
FAX #:	<u>465-3518</u>
Phone #:	<u>465-2647</u>

FROM	
Name:	<u>Jack Kinnunen</u>
Title:	<u>Project Assistant</u>
Division/Office:	<u>School</u> <u>Finance/Facilities</u>
FAX #:	<u>463-5279</u>
Phone #:	<u>465--2890</u>

REFERENCING: CIP Priority Grant list for Construction & Major Maintenance

COMMENTS:

Per your phone request --- this date

This transmittal contains 7 page(s) including the cover page. If you do not receive the total number of pages, please contact the sender.

State of Alaska
Department of Education
Capital Improvement Program
School Construction Grant Fund

Issued April 21, 1997
Final Agency Decision

Final Pri. #	Dec. 12 Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
1	1	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$25,506,000	\$24,230,700	\$484,614	\$23,746,086	\$23,746,086
2	2	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	\$18,036,366	\$887,696	\$17,754	\$869,942	\$24,616,028
3	3	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$18,692,385	\$905,068	\$18,101	\$886,966	\$25,502,994
4	6	SW Region	Togiak School Replacement	\$27,686,906	\$704,833	\$14,099	\$690,835	\$26,193,829
5	4	Chatham	Recovery of Funds/Hobart Bay	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$1,187	\$58,186	\$26,252,015
6	5	NW Arctic	Buckland Remediation Phase II	\$14,303,591	\$308,216	\$30,822	\$277,395	\$26,529,409
7	7	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	\$4,940,552	\$4,446,497	\$88,930	\$4,357,567	\$30,886,976
8	8	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village K-12 School Addition/Renovation					
				\$2,761,483	\$2,761,483	\$55,230	\$2,706,253	\$33,593,229
9	9	Mat/Su	Talkeetna Addition & Renovation	\$7,568,327	\$418,886	\$41,889	\$376,997	\$33,970,227
10	10	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$22,451	\$1,100,111	\$35,070,337
11	11	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$11,101,986	\$553,168	\$11,063	\$542,105	\$35,612,442
12	12	Bering Strait	Golovin	\$12,244,731	\$462,858	\$9,257	\$453,600	\$36,066,043
13	13	Denali	Tri-Valley Addition & Remodel	\$12,873,848	\$12,873,848	\$3,862,154	\$9,011,694	\$45,077,736
14	14	Bering Strait	Elim	\$12,198,123	\$479,246	\$9,585	\$469,661	\$45,547,397
15	15	Yupik	Akiachak Replacement/Renovation	\$14,273,502	\$452,583	\$9,052	\$443,532	\$45,990,928
16	16	Bering Strait	Teller	\$12,145,749	\$478,561	\$9,571	\$468,990	\$46,459,918
17	17	Craig	New Secondary School	\$17,936,486	\$382,367	\$38,237	\$344,131	\$46,804,049
18	18	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory/Upper Kalskag	\$3,520,500	\$158,880	\$3,178	\$155,702	\$46,959,751
19	19	NW Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion	\$13,607,421	\$528,056	\$52,806	\$475,250	\$47,435,001
20	20	SE Island	Edna Bay New Construction	\$1,896,056	\$1,896,056	\$37,921	\$1,858,135	\$49,293,136
21	21	Bering Strait	Koyuk	\$11,980,102	\$480,348	\$9,607	\$470,741	\$49,763,878
22	22	Iditarod	McGrath Voc-Ed Expansion	\$1,494,513	\$1,494,513	\$29,890	\$1,464,623	\$51,228,500
23	23	Craig	Elementary Classroom Addition	\$3,243,213	\$317,629	\$31,763	\$285,866	\$51,514,366
24	24	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New Construction	\$121,692	\$121,692	\$2,434	\$119,258	\$51,633,625
25	25	SW Region	Manokotak K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$10,279,763	\$323,772	\$6,475	\$317,297	\$51,950,921
26	26	SE Island	Nauyas School Construction	\$3,052,415	\$3,052,415	\$61,048	\$2,991,367	\$54,942,288
27	27	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Renovation	\$2,811,472	\$92,028	\$1,841	\$90,188	\$55,032,476
28	28	SW Region	New Stuyahok K-12 Remodel & Expansion					
				\$12,312,132	\$444,300	\$8,886	\$435,414	\$55,467,889
29	29	Copper River	Kenny Lake Additions	\$2,881,093	\$2,881,093	\$57,622	\$2,823,471	\$58,291,360
30	30	Aleutians East	False Pass Addition & Remodel	\$1,700,000	\$1,581,000	\$474,300	\$1,106,700	\$59,398,060
31	31	Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautluk Elementary Addition	\$5,136,551	\$201,846	\$4,037	\$197,809	\$59,595,869
32	32	Kuspuk	Johnnie John Jr Addition/Crooked Creek	\$4,754,975	\$196,160	\$3,923	\$192,237	\$59,788,106
33	33	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Middle School	\$22,735,746	\$793,328	\$15,867	\$777,461	\$60,565,567
34	34	SE Island	Howard Valentine New Construction	\$2,929,655	\$2,929,655	\$58,593	\$2,871,062	\$63,436,629

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Final Pri. #	Dec. 12 Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
35	35	Kake	Elementary Addition	\$849,100	\$849,100	\$42,455	\$806,645	\$64,243,274
36	36	Bering Strait	White Mountain	\$8,350,569	\$287,567	\$5,751	\$281,816	\$64,525,090
37	37	Yukon Flats	Circle School Replacement	\$1,346,322	\$1,346,322	\$26,926	\$1,319,396	\$65,844,486
38	38	Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk School Addition	\$14,142,956	\$545,614	\$10,912	\$534,702	\$66,379,188
39	39	Unalaska	New Elementary Design & Construction	\$6,270,755	\$4,891,189	\$1,711,916	\$3,179,273	\$69,558,460
40	40	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute Addition	\$4,394,288	\$178,373	\$3,567	\$174,806	\$69,733,266
41	41	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary Renovation	\$4,944,012	\$154,500	\$3,090	\$151,410	\$69,884,676
42	42	Lower Kuskokwim	Chefornak Elementary Addition Phase III	\$874,718	\$874,718	\$17,494	\$857,224	\$70,741,900
43	43	Yupik	Consolidated High School/Boarding Home	\$20,645,442	\$786,493	\$15,730	\$770,763	\$71,512,663
44	44	Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	\$307,503	\$307,503	\$6,150	\$301,353	\$71,814,016
45	45	Chatham	Angoon Elementary Addition	\$801,833	\$801,833	\$16,037	\$785,796	\$72,599,812
46	46	Iditarod	Lake Minchumina Asbestos Abatement	\$238,305	\$238,305	\$4,766	\$233,539	\$72,833,351
47	47	Mat/Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary	\$12,297,399	\$1,171,550	\$117,155	\$1,054,395	\$73,887,746
48	48	NW Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion	\$12,191,436	\$335,379	\$33,538	\$301,841	\$74,189,587
49	49	Anchorage	Taku Addition & Renovation	\$6,479,633	\$81,699	\$24,510	\$57,189	\$74,246,777
50	50	Mat/Su	Altasta Middle School	\$30,525,931	\$2,571,727	\$257,173	\$2,314,554	\$76,561,331
51	51	Yukon/Koyukuk	Kaltag Renovation	\$4,185,461	\$147,572	\$2,951	\$144,621	\$76,705,951
52	52	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	\$13,122,089	\$310,315	\$6,206	\$304,109	\$77,010,060
53	53	Delta/Greely	Delta Construction Project	\$18,089,575	\$397,719	\$7,954	\$389,765	\$77,399,825
54	54	NW Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion	\$10,408,769	\$309,670	\$30,967	\$278,703	\$77,678,528
55	55	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation	\$5,194,867	\$135,185	\$2,704	\$132,481	\$77,811,009
56	56	Klawock	New High School Planning & Design	\$876,156	\$475,263	\$23,763	\$451,500	\$78,262,509
57	57	Petersburg	Vocational / Maintenance / Food Serve Addition	\$1,884,041	\$1,884,041	\$565,212	\$1,318,829	\$79,581,338
58	58	Dillingham	Elementary Addition	\$2,127,164	\$2,127,164	\$638,149	\$1,489,015	\$81,070,353
59	59	Iditarod	Grayling Demo/Asbestos	\$409,780	\$368,802	\$7,376	\$361,426	\$81,431,779
60	60	Nome	Nome Beltz Complex Facility Upgrade	\$7,871,631	\$339,606	\$101,882	\$237,726	\$81,669,504
61	61	Galena	Equipment & Fixtures for Project Education	\$860,315	\$860,315	\$86,032	\$774,284	\$82,443,788
62	62	NW Arctic	Kotzebue Middle/High Expansion	\$6,625,205	\$219,706	\$21,971	\$197,736	\$82,641,524
63	63	Iditarod	Anvik Oil Storage	\$178,873	\$178,873	\$3,577	\$175,296	\$82,816,819
64	64	Anchorage	Muldoon New Elementary Prototype	\$12,704,393	\$403,314	\$120,994	\$282,320	\$83,099,139
65	65	Chugach	Tatitlek Well	\$103,568	\$103,568	\$2,071	\$101,497	\$83,200,636
66	66	Juneau	Cover for JDHS/UAS Overpass	\$201,614	\$201,614	\$60,484	\$141,130	\$83,341,765
67	67	Denali	Cantwell Heating & Sprinkler	\$1,673,140	\$1,338,512	\$401,554	\$936,958	\$84,276,724

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Final	Dec. 12			Amount	DOE	Participating	State	Aggregate
Pri. #	Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Requested	Recommended Amount	Share	Share	Amount
68	68	Denali	Anderson Heating & Ventilation	\$1,663,237	\$1,330,590	\$399,177	\$931,413	\$85,210,136
69	69	Juneau	Dzantik'i Heeni Site Development	\$3,524,066	\$181,504	\$54,451	\$127,053	\$85,337,190
TOTALS				<u>\$534,273,415</u>	<u>\$95,758,024</u>	<u>\$10,418,834</u>	<u>\$85,337,190</u>	<u>\$85,337,190</u>

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Final Pri. #	Dec. 12 Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
1	1	Juneau	Mendenhall River School Roof Replace	\$2,230,651	\$2,230,651	\$669,195	\$1,561,456	\$1,561,456
2	2	Fairbanks	Hunter: Planning, Design & Renovation/Addition	\$2,875,571	\$2,875,571	\$862,671	\$2,012,900	\$3,574,355
3	3	North Slope	Bulk Fuel Systems Upgrade	\$6,012,074	\$6,012,074	\$2,104,226	\$3,907,848	\$7,482,204
4	4	Bering Strait	Diomedea Structural Remediation Phase II & III	\$343,592	\$343,592	\$6,872	\$336,720	\$7,818,924
5	5	Fairbanks	Denali: Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$8,806,624	\$373,583	\$112,075	\$261,508	\$8,080,432
6	6	NW Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation	\$2,551,571	\$2,551,571	\$255,157	\$2,296,414	\$10,376,846
7	7	SW Region	Koliganek Foundation & Basement Repair	\$1,367,835	\$1,367,835	\$27,357	\$1,340,478	\$11,717,324
8	8	Sitka	High School Renovation	\$10,260,604	\$437,337	\$131,201	\$306,136	\$12,023,460
9	9	Delta/Greely	Delta Roof Repair & Fire Alarm Replacement	\$1,074,013	\$1,074,013	\$21,480	\$1,052,533	\$13,075,993
10	10	Anchorage	Romig Jr. High Roof	\$1,795,000	\$1,795,000	\$538,500	\$1,256,500	\$14,332,493
11	11	Sitka	Baranof Renovation	\$5,926,045	\$242,641	\$72,792	\$169,849	\$14,502,341
12	12	Hoonah	Roof, Foundation & Fuel Tank Replacement	\$1,294,705	\$1,294,705	\$64,735	\$1,229,970	\$15,732,311
13	13	Lake & Penn.	Pedro Bay Renovation	\$1,008,000	\$776,160	\$77,816	\$698,544	\$16,430,855
14	14	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Maintenance & Renovation	\$3,338,720	\$3,338,720	\$1,001,816	\$2,337,104	\$18,767,959
15	15	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$125,000	\$1,125,000	\$19,892,959
16	16	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	\$239,327	\$239,327	\$4,787	\$234,540	\$20,127,500
17	17	Fairbanks	Barnette Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$5,717,586	\$238,417	\$71,525	\$166,892	\$20,294,391
18	18	NW Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation	\$2,664,469	\$2,664,469	\$266,447	\$2,398,022	\$22,692,414
19	19	Anchorage	Birchwood Roof Replacement	\$970,000	\$970,000	\$291,000	\$679,000	\$23,371,414
20	20	Fairbanks	Nordale: Planning Design & Renovation	\$9,299,000	\$393,463	\$118,039	\$275,424	\$23,646,838
21	21	Cordova	Elementary & High School Renovation	\$135,766	\$135,766	\$40,730	\$95,036	\$23,741,874
22	22	Chugach	Whittier Drainage	\$144,608	\$144,608	\$2,892	\$141,716	\$23,883,590
23	23	Ketchikan	Valley Park Maintenance & Renovation	\$1,893,963	\$1,893,963	\$568,189	\$1,325,774	\$25,209,364
24	24	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Sprinkler Systems	\$1,515,000	\$1,515,000	\$151,500	\$1,363,500	\$26,572,864
25	25	Annette Island	Major Maintenance Renovation	\$3,555,455	\$3,555,455	\$71,109	\$3,484,346	\$30,057,210
26	26	Pelican	Major Maintenance	\$781,172	\$781,172	\$234,352	\$546,820	\$30,604,030
27	27	Lower Kuskokwim	Mikeinguut Eliinaurviat Roof Repair	\$1,384,332	\$1,010,562	\$20,211	\$990,351	\$31,594,382
28	28	Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	\$1,189,354	\$1,189,354	\$356,806	\$832,548	\$32,426,929
29	29	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	\$847,817	\$847,817	\$254,345	\$593,472	\$33,020,401
30	30	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Tank Repairs 9 sites	\$3,159,966	\$3,159,966	\$63,199	\$3,096,767	\$36,117,168
31	31	Klawock	Major Maintenance	\$2,033,477	\$90,962	\$4,548	\$86,414	\$36,203,581
32	32	Wrangell	Exterior Windows	\$165,477	\$165,477	\$49,643	\$115,834	\$36,319,415
33	33	Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment	\$144,284	\$144,284	\$2,886	\$141,398	\$36,460,814

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Final Pri. #	Dec. 12 Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
34	34	Haines	High School -Swimming Pool Roof Replacement	\$403,459	\$403,459	\$121,038	\$282,421	\$36,743,235
35	35	Galena	Roofing & Sprinkler Renovation	\$1,277,281	\$1,277,281	\$127,728	\$1,149,553	\$37,892,788
36	36	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	\$1,607,162	\$1,607,162	\$32,143	\$1,575,019	\$39,467,807
37	37	NW Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation	\$2,009,179	\$2,009,179	\$200,918	\$1,808,261	\$41,276,068
38	38	Annette Island	Asbestos Abatement	\$117,719	\$117,719	\$2,354	\$115,365	\$41,391,432
39	39	Wrangell	Civil Site Work	\$89,315	\$89,315	\$26,795	\$62,521	\$41,453,953
40	40	Kake	District Wide Maintenance	\$3,000,730	\$117,031	\$5,852	\$111,179	\$41,565,132
41	41	Lower Kuskokwim	Nelson Island, Tooksook Bay, Roof Repair	\$998,300	\$998,300	\$19,966	\$978,334	\$42,543,466
42	42	Tanana	Electrical Retrofit	\$278,065	\$278,065	\$13,903	\$264,162	\$42,807,628
43	43	Wrangell	Civil Site Development Parking Lot	\$264,375	\$264,375	\$79,313	\$185,063	\$42,992,690
44	44	Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	\$396,611	\$396,611	\$7,932	\$388,679	\$43,381,369
45	45	Juneau	High School Heating & Ventilation	\$106,663	\$106,663	\$31,999	\$74,664	\$43,456,033
46	46	Iditarod	Grayling Oil Storage	\$162,612	\$162,612	\$3,252	\$159,360	\$43,615,393
47	47	NW Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance	\$253,913	\$253,913	\$25,391	\$228,522	\$43,843,915
48	48	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	\$183,654	\$183,654	\$55,096	\$128,558	\$43,972,472
49	49	Bristol Bay	Sprinkler System	\$2,551,374	\$2,551,374	\$892,981	\$1,658,393	\$45,630,866
50	50	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment 8 Sites	\$8,166,524	\$352,331	\$7,047	\$345,284	\$45,976,150
51	51	SW Region	Weather Protection 4 buildings.	\$771,955	\$771,955	\$15,439	\$756,516	\$46,732,666
52	52	Alaska Gateway	Northway Fuel Storage Replacement	\$177,638	\$177,638	\$3,553	\$174,085	\$46,906,751
53	53	NW Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance	\$380,495	\$380,495	\$38,050	\$342,446	\$47,249,196
54	54	Alaska Gateway	Mentasta Storage Tank	\$562,493	\$562,493	\$11,250	\$551,243	\$47,800,440
55	55	Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation	\$3,798,330	\$138,121	\$2,762	\$135,359	\$47,935,798
56	56	Hydaburg	Heating System Renovation	\$184,248	\$184,248	\$9,212	\$175,036	\$48,110,834
57	57	Nenana	Handicap Access Repairs & Improvements	\$138,757	\$138,757	\$13,876	\$124,881	\$48,235,715
58	58	Nenana	Interior Lighting	\$64,709	\$64,709	\$6,471	\$58,238	\$48,293,953
59	59	Hydaburg	Major Maintenance	\$857,316	\$857,316	\$42,866	\$814,450	\$49,108,403
60	60	Fairbanks	District Wide ADA Compliance	\$6,200,048	\$230,700	\$89,210	\$161,490	\$49,269,893
61	61	Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance	\$301,683	\$301,683	\$6,034	\$295,649	\$49,565,543
62	62	Fairbanks	District Physical Plant Renovation/Addition	\$4,884,480	\$150,721	\$45,216	\$105,505	\$49,671,047
63	63	Chugach	Districtwide Building Security & ADA	\$65,175	\$65,175	\$1,304	\$63,872	\$49,734,919
64	64	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	\$129,197	\$129,197	\$38,759	\$90,438	\$49,825,357
65	65	Tanana	Voc-Ed Roof Replacement	\$50,061	\$50,061	\$2,503	\$47,558	\$49,872,915
66	66	Wrangell	Hot Water Tank Replacement	\$33,750	\$33,750	\$10,125	\$23,625	\$49,896,540
67	67	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide ADA	\$4,047,823	\$174,636	\$3,493	\$171,144	\$50,067,683
68	68	Wrangell	Interior Corridor Finish	\$39,500	\$39,500	\$11,850	\$27,650	\$50,095,333

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69	69	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	\$183,236	\$183,236	\$54,971	\$128,265	\$50,223,599
70	70	Skagway	School Roof Replacement	\$798,855	\$798,855	\$279,599	\$519,256	\$50,742,854
71	71	Kenai	Homer Jr High Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$60,000	\$140,000	\$50,882,854
72	72	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$7,106,415	\$199,286	\$3,986	\$195,301	\$51,078,155
73	73	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	\$151,606	\$151,606	\$15,161	\$136,445	\$51,214,600
74	74	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	\$467,547	\$467,547	\$9,351	\$458,196	\$51,672,796
75	75	Unalaska	Multi-Purpose Room Roof Replacement	\$76,985	\$76,985	\$26,945	\$50,040	\$51,722,837
76	76	Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$193,373	\$193,373	\$3,867	\$189,506	\$51,912,342
77	77	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Tank Farm Upgrades	\$4,251,099	\$142,620	\$2,852	\$139,768	\$52,052,110
78	78	Kenai	Kenai Middle School Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$60,000	\$140,000	\$52,192,110
79	79	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Repairs	\$1,334,737	\$1,334,737	\$26,695	\$1,308,042	\$53,500,152
80	80	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrade	\$821,157	\$815,868	\$12,317	\$803,550	\$54,103,703
81	81	Iditarod	McGrath Flooring Upgrade	\$185,456	\$185,456	\$3,709	\$181,747	\$54,285,450
82	82	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	\$104,489	\$104,489	\$2,090	\$102,399	\$54,387,849
83	83	Alaska Gateway	Tetlin Sewer Line	\$73,145	\$73,145	\$1,463	\$71,682	\$54,459,531
84	84	Skagway	School Access/Egress Replacement	\$391,730	\$391,730	\$137,106	\$254,625	\$54,714,155
85	85	Craig	Elementary Roof Replacement	\$557,274	\$557,274	\$55,727	\$501,547	\$55,215,702
86	86	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Entries	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$34,200	\$79,800	\$55,295,502
87	87	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Restrooms	\$274,000	\$274,000	\$82,200	\$191,800	\$55,487,302
88	88	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Parking	\$81,100	\$81,100	\$24,330	\$56,770	\$55,544,072
TOTALS				\$148,096,856	\$67,069,022	\$11,524,950	\$55,544,072	\$55,544,072

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1	1	Kashunamiut	Chevak School Replacement	\$25,506,000	\$24,230,700	\$484,614	\$23,746,086	\$23,746,086
2	2	Lower Yukon	Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	\$18,036,366	\$887,696	\$17,754	\$869,942	\$24,616,028
3	3	Lower Yukon	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	\$18,692,385	\$905,068	\$18,101	\$886,966	\$25,502,994
4	6	SW Region	Togiak School Replacement	\$27,686,906	\$704,933	\$14,099	\$690,835	\$26,193,829
5	4	Chatham	Recovery of Funds/Hobart Bay	\$59,373	\$59,373	\$1,187	\$58,186	\$26,252,015
6	5	NW Arctic	Buckland Remediation Phase II	\$14,303,591	\$308,216	\$30,822	\$277,395	\$26,529,409
7	7	Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok	\$4,940,552	\$4,446,497	\$88,930	\$4,357,567	\$30,886,976
8	8	Yukon Flats	Arctic Village K-12 School Addition/Renovation	\$2,761,483	\$2,761,483	\$55,230	\$2,706,253	\$33,593,229
9	9	Mat/Su	Talkeetna Addition & Renovation	\$7,568,327	\$418,886	\$41,889	\$376,997	\$33,970,227
10	10	Iditarod	Takotna Training Center	\$1,122,562	\$1,122,562	\$22,451	\$1,100,111	\$35,070,337
11	11	Lower Yukon	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	\$11,101,986	\$553,168	\$11,063	\$542,105	\$35,612,442
12	12	Bering Strait	Golovin	\$12,244,731	\$462,858	\$9,257	\$453,600	\$36,066,043
13	13	Denali	Tri-Valley Addition & Remodel	\$12,873,848	\$12,873,848	\$3,862,154	\$9,011,694	\$45,077,736
14	14	Bering Strait	Elim	\$12,198,123	\$479,246	\$9,585	\$469,661	\$45,547,397
15	15	Yupit	Akiachak Replacement/Renovation	\$14,273,502	\$452,583	\$9,052	\$443,532	\$45,990,928
16	16	Bering Strait	Teller	\$12,145,749	\$478,561	\$9,571	\$468,990	\$46,459,918
17	17	Craig	New Secondary School	\$17,936,486	\$382,367	\$38,237	\$344,131	\$46,804,049
18	18	Kuspuk	Joseph & Olinga Gregory/Upper Kalskag	\$3,520,500	\$158,880	\$3,178	\$155,702	\$46,959,751
19	19	NW Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion	\$13,607,421	\$528,056	\$52,806	\$475,250	\$47,435,001
20	20	SE Island	Edna Bay New Construction	\$1,896,056	\$1,896,056	\$37,921	\$1,858,135	\$49,293,136
21	21	Bering Strait	Koyuk	\$11,980,102	\$480,348	\$9,607	\$470,741	\$49,763,878
22	22	Iditarod	McGrath Voc-Ed Expansion	\$1,494,513	\$1,494,513	\$29,890	\$1,464,623	\$51,228,500
23	23	Craig	Elementary Classroom Addition	\$3,243,213	\$317,629	\$31,763	\$285,866	\$51,514,366
24	24	Delta/Greely	Healy Lake New Construction	\$121,692	\$121,692	\$2,434	\$119,258	\$51,633,625
25	25	SW Region	Manokotak K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$10,279,763	\$323,772	\$6,475	\$317,297	\$51,950,921
26	26	SE Island	Naukati School Construction	\$3,052,415	\$3,052,415	\$61,048	\$2,991,367	\$54,942,288
27	27	Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Renovation	\$2,811,472	\$92,028	\$1,841	\$90,188	\$55,032,476
28	28	SW Region	New Stuyahok K-12 Remodel & Expansion	\$12,312,132	\$444,300	\$8,886	\$435,414	\$55,467,889
29	29	Copper River	Kenny Lake Additions	\$2,881,093	\$2,881,093	\$57,622	\$2,823,471	\$58,291,360
30	30	Aleutians East	False Pass Addition & Remodel	\$1,700,000	\$1,581,000	\$474,300	\$1,106,700	\$59,398,060
31	31	Lower Kuskokwim	Almautluak Elementary Addition	\$5,136,551	\$201,846	\$4,037	\$197,809	\$59,595,869
32	32	Kuspuk	Johnnie John Jr Addition/Crooked Creek	\$4,754,975	\$198,160	\$3,923	\$192,237	\$59,788,106
33	33	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Middle School	\$22,735,746	\$793,328	\$15,867	\$777,461	\$60,565,567
34	34	SE Island	Howard Valentine New Construction	\$2,929,655	\$2,929,655	\$58,593	\$2,871,062	\$63,436,629

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Final Pri. #	Dec. 12 Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
35	35	Kake	Elementary Addition	\$849,100	\$849,100	\$42,455	\$806,645	\$64,243,274
36	36	Bering Strait	White Mountain	\$8,350,569	\$287,567	\$5,751	\$281,816	\$64,525,090
37	37	Yukon Flats	Circle School Replacement	\$1,346,322	\$1,346,322	\$26,926	\$1,319,396	\$65,844,486
38	38	Lower Kuskokwim	Kipnuk School Addition	\$14,142,956	\$545,614	\$10,912	\$534,702	\$66,379,188
39	39	Unalaska	New Elementary Design & Construction	\$6,270,755	\$4,891,189	\$1,711,916	\$3,179,273	\$69,558,460
40	40	Lower Kuskokwim	Nightmute Addition	\$4,394,288	\$178,373	\$3,567	\$174,806	\$69,733,266
41	41	Copper River	Glennallen Elementary Renovation	\$4,944,012	\$154,500	\$3,090	\$151,410	\$69,884,676
42	42	Lower Kuskokwim	Cheforak Elementary Addition Phase III	\$874,718	\$874,718	\$17,494	\$857,224	\$70,741,900
43	43	Yupik	Consolidated High School/Boarding Home	\$20,645,442	\$786,493	\$15,730	\$770,763	\$71,512,663
44	44	Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van & Bus Storage	\$307,503	\$307,503	\$6,150	\$301,353	\$71,814,016
45	45	Chatham	Angoon Elementary Addition	\$801,833	\$801,833	\$16,037	\$785,796	\$72,599,812
46	46	Iditarod	Lake Minchumina Asbestos Abatement	\$238,305	\$238,305	\$4,766	\$233,539	\$72,833,351
47	47	Mat/Su	Meadow Lakes Elementary	\$12,297,399	\$1,171,550	\$117,155	\$1,054,395	\$73,887,746
48	48	NW Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion	\$12,191,436	\$335,379	\$33,538	\$301,841	\$74,189,587
49	49	Anchorage	Taku Addition & Renovation	\$6,479,633	\$81,699	\$24,510	\$57,189	\$74,246,777
50	50	Mat/Su	Altasta Middle School	\$30,525,931	\$2,571,727	\$257,173	\$2,314,554	\$76,561,331
51	51	Yukon/Koyukuk	Kallag Renovation	\$4,185,461	\$147,572	\$2,951	\$144,621	\$76,705,951
52	52	Yukon/Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	\$13,122,089	\$310,315	\$6,206	\$304,109	\$77,010,060
53	53	Delta/Greely	Delta Construction Project	\$18,089,575	\$397,719	\$7,954	\$389,765	\$77,399,825
54	54	NW Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion	\$10,408,769	\$309,670	\$30,967	\$278,703	\$77,678,528
55	55	Yukon/Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation	\$5,194,867	\$135,185	\$2,704	\$132,481	\$77,811,009
56	56	Klawock	New High School Planning & Design	\$876,156	\$475,263	\$23,763	\$451,500	\$78,262,509
57	57	Petersburg	Vocational / Maintenance / Food Serve Addition	\$1,884,041	\$1,884,041	\$565,212	\$1,318,829	\$79,581,338
58	58	Dillingham	Elementary Addition	\$2,127,164	\$2,127,164	\$638,149	\$1,489,015	\$81,070,353
59	59	Iditarod	Grayling Demo/Asbestos	\$409,780	\$368,802	\$7,376	\$361,426	\$81,431,779
60	60	Nome	Nome Beltz Complex Facility Upgrade	\$7,871,631	\$339,608	\$101,882	\$237,726	\$81,669,504
61	61	Galena	Equipment & Fixtures for Project Education	\$860,315	\$860,315	\$86,032	\$774,284	\$82,443,788
62	62	NW Arctic	Kotzebue Middle/High Expansion	\$6,625,205	\$219,706	\$21,971	\$197,736	\$82,641,524
63	63	Iditarod	Anvik Oil Storage	\$178,873	\$178,873	\$3,577	\$175,296	\$82,816,819
64	64	Anchorage	Muldoon New Elementary Prototype	\$12,704,393	\$403,314	\$120,994	\$282,320	\$83,099,139
65	65	Chugach	Tatitlek Well	\$103,568	\$103,568	\$2,071	\$101,497	\$83,200,636
66	66	Juneau	Cover for JDHS/UAS Overpass	\$201,614	\$201,614	\$60,484	\$141,130	\$83,341,765
67	67	Denali	Cantwell Heating & Sprinkler	\$1,673,140	\$1,338,512	\$401,554	\$936,958	\$84,278,724

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68	68	Denali	Anderson Heating & Ventilation	\$1,663,237	\$1,330,590	\$399,177	\$931,413	\$85,210,136
69	69	Juneau	Dzantik'l Heeni Site Development	\$3,524,066	\$181,504	\$54,451	\$127,053	\$85,337,190
TOTALS				<u>\$534,273,415</u>	<u>\$95,756,024</u>	<u>\$10,418,834</u>	<u>\$85,337,190</u>	<u>\$85,337,190</u>

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Final Pri. #	Dec. 12 Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
1	1	Juneau	Mendenhall River School Roof Replace	\$2,230,651	\$2,230,651	\$669,195	\$1,561,456	\$1,561,456
2	2	Fairbanks	Hunter: Planning, Design & Renovation/Addition	\$2,875,571	\$2,875,571	\$862,671	\$2,012,900	\$3,574,355
3	3	North Slope	Bulk Fuel Systems Upgrade	\$6,012,074	\$6,012,074	\$2,104,226	\$3,907,848	\$7,482,204
4	4	Bering Strait	Diomedea Structural Remediation Phase II & III	\$343,592	\$343,592	\$6,872	\$336,720	\$7,818,924
5	5	Fairbanks	Denali: Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$8,806,624	\$373,583	\$112,075	\$261,508	\$8,080,432
6	6	NW Arctic	Kiana High School Renovation	\$2,551,571	\$2,551,571	\$255,157	\$2,296,414	\$10,376,846
7	7	SW Region	Koliganek Foundation & Basement Repair	\$1,367,835	\$1,367,835	\$27,357	\$1,340,478	\$11,717,324
8	8	Sitka	High School Renovation	\$10,260,604	\$437,337	\$131,201	\$306,136	\$12,023,460
9	9	Delta/Greely	Delta Roof Repair & Fire Alarm Replacement	\$1,074,013	\$1,074,013	\$21,480	\$1,052,533	\$13,075,993
10	10	Anchorage	Romig Jr. High Roof	\$1,795,000	\$1,795,000	\$538,500	\$1,256,500	\$14,332,493
11	11	Sitka	Baranof Renovation	\$5,926,045	\$242,641	\$72,792	\$169,849	\$14,502,341
12	12	Hoonah	Roof, Foundation & Fuel Tank Replacement	\$1,294,705	\$1,294,705	\$64,735	\$1,229,970	\$15,732,311
13	13	Lake & Penn.	Pedro Bay Renovation	\$1,008,000	\$776,160	\$77,616	\$698,544	\$16,430,855
14	14	Ketchikan	Houghtaling Maintenance & Renovation	\$3,338,720	\$3,338,720	\$1,001,616	\$2,337,104	\$18,767,959
15	15	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$125,000	\$1,125,000	\$19,892,959
16	16	Chatham	Tenakee Retaining Wall Replacement	\$239,327	\$239,327	\$4,787	\$234,540	\$20,127,500
17	17	Fairbanks	Barnette Planning Design & Renovation/Addition	\$5,717,586	\$238,417	\$71,525	\$166,892	\$20,294,391
18	18	NW Arctic	Noorvik High School Renovation	\$2,664,469	\$2,664,469	\$266,447	\$2,398,022	\$22,692,414
19	19	Anchorage	Birchwood Roof Replacement	\$970,000	\$970,000	\$291,000	\$679,000	\$23,371,414
20	20	Fairbanks	Nordale: Planning Design & Renovation	\$9,299,000	\$393,463	\$118,039	\$275,424	\$23,646,838
21	21	Cordova	Elementary & High School Renovation	\$135,766	\$135,766	\$40,730	\$95,036	\$23,741,874
22	22	Chugach	Whittier Drainage	\$144,608	\$144,608	\$2,892	\$141,716	\$23,883,590
23	23	Ketchikan	Valley Park Maintenance & Renovation	\$1,893,963	\$1,893,963	\$568,189	\$1,325,774	\$25,209,364
24	24	Lake & Penn.	District Wide Sprinkler Systems	\$1,515,000	\$1,515,000	\$151,500	\$1,363,500	\$26,572,864
25	25	Annette Island	Major Maintenance Renovation	\$3,555,455	\$3,555,455	\$71,109	\$3,484,346	\$30,057,210
26	26	Pelican	Major Maintenance	\$781,172	\$781,172	\$234,352	\$546,820	\$30,604,030
27	27	Lower Kuskokwim	Mikelnguut Eliitnaurviat Roof Repair	\$1,384,332	\$1,010,562	\$20,211	\$990,351	\$31,594,382
28	28	Juneau	Marie Drake Roof Replacement	\$1,189,354	\$1,189,354	\$356,806	\$832,548	\$32,426,929
29	29	Juneau	Auke Bay Roof Replacement	\$847,817	\$847,817	\$254,345	\$593,472	\$33,020,401
30	30	Lower Kuskokwim	Bulk Fuel Tank Repairs 9 sites	\$3,159,966	\$3,159,966	\$63,199	\$3,096,767	\$36,117,168
31	31	Klawock	Major Maintenance	\$2,033,477	\$90,962	\$4,548	\$86,414	\$36,203,581
32	32	Wrangell	Exterior Windows	\$165,477	\$165,477	\$49,643	\$115,834	\$36,319,415
33	33	Alaska Gateway	Northway Wastewater Treatment	\$144,284	\$144,284	\$2,886	\$141,398	\$36,460,814

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34	34	Haines	High School -Swimming Pool Roof Replacement	\$403,459	\$403,459	\$121,038	\$282,421	\$36,743,235
35	35	Galena	Roofing & Sprinkler Renovation	\$1,277,281	\$1,277,281	\$127,728	\$1,149,553	\$37,892,788
36	36	Lower Yukon	Hooper Bay Major Maintenance	\$1,607,162	\$1,607,162	\$32,143	\$1,575,019	\$39,467,807
37	37	NW Arctic	Ambler High School Renovation	\$2,009,179	\$2,009,179	\$200,918	\$1,808,261	\$41,276,068
38	38	Annette Island	Asbestos Abatement	\$117,719	\$117,719	\$2,354	\$115,365	\$41,391,432
39	39	Wrangell	Civil Site Work	\$89,315	\$89,315	\$26,795	\$62,521	\$41,543,953
40	40	Kake	District Wide Maintenance	\$3,000,730	\$117,031	\$5,852	\$111,179	\$41,565,132
41	41	Lower Kuskokwim	Nelson Island, Tooksook Bay, Roof Repair	\$998,300	\$998,300	\$19,966	\$978,334	\$42,543,466
42	42	Tanana	Electrical Retrofit	\$278,065	\$278,065	\$13,903	\$264,162	\$42,807,628
43	43	Wrangell	Civil Site Development Parking Lot	\$264,375	\$264,375	\$79,313	\$185,063	\$42,992,690
44	44	Iditarod	Lime Village Oil Spill	\$396,611	\$396,611	\$7,932	\$388,679	\$43,381,369
45	45	Juneau	High School Heating & Ventilation	\$106,663	\$106,663	\$31,999	\$74,664	\$43,456,033
46	46	Iditarod	Grayling Oil Storage	\$162,612	\$162,612	\$3,252	\$159,360	\$43,615,393
47	47	NW Arctic	Noatak Major Maintenance	\$253,913	\$253,913	\$25,391	\$228,522	\$43,843,915
48	48	Juneau	Floyd Dryden Gym Floor Replacement	\$183,654	\$183,654	\$55,096	\$128,558	\$43,972,472
49	49	Bristol Bay	Sprinkler System	\$2,551,374	\$2,551,374	\$892,981	\$1,658,393	\$45,630,866
50	50	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Water Treatment 8 Sites	\$8,166,524	\$352,331	\$7,047	\$345,284	\$45,976,150
51	51	SW Region	Weather Protection 4 buildings.	\$771,955	\$771,955	\$15,439	\$756,516	\$46,732,666
52	52	Alaska Gateway	Northway Fuel Storage Replacement	\$177,638	\$177,638	\$3,553	\$174,085	\$46,906,751
53	53	NW Arctic	Shungnak Major Maintenance	\$380,495	\$380,495	\$38,050	\$342,446	\$47,249,196
54	54	Alaska Gateway	Mentasta Storage Tank	\$562,493	\$562,493	\$11,250	\$551,243	\$47,800,440
55	55	Alaska Gateway	Northway Soil Remediation	\$3,798,330	\$138,121	\$2,762	\$135,359	\$47,935,798
56	56	Hydaburg	Heating System Renovation	\$184,248	\$184,248	\$9,212	\$175,036	\$48,110,834
57	57	Nenana	Handicap Access Repairs & Improvements	\$138,757	\$138,757	\$13,876	\$124,881	\$48,235,715
58	58	Nenana	Interior Lighting	\$64,709	\$64,709	\$6,471	\$58,238	\$48,293,953
59	59	Hydaburg	Major Maintenance	\$857,316	\$857,316	\$42,866	\$814,450	\$49,108,403
60	60	Fairbanks	District Wide ADA Compliance	\$6,200,048	\$230,700	\$69,210	\$161,490	\$49,269,893
61	61	Chatham	Angoon High School Major Maintenance	\$301,683	\$301,683	\$6,034	\$295,649	\$49,565,543
62	62	Fairbanks	District Physical Plant Renovation/Addition	\$4,884,480	\$150,721	\$45,216	\$105,505	\$49,671,047
63	63	Chugach	Districtwide Building Security & ADA	\$65,175	\$65,175	\$1,304	\$63,872	\$49,734,919
64	64	Juneau	High School Gym Floor Replacement	\$129,197	\$129,197	\$38,759	\$90,438	\$49,825,357
65	65	Tanana	Voc-Ed Roof Replacement	\$50,061	\$50,061	\$2,503	\$47,558	\$49,872,915
66	66	Wrangell	Hot Water Tank Replacement	\$33,750	\$33,750	\$10,125	\$23,625	\$49,896,540
67	67	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide ADA	\$4,047,823	\$174,636	\$3,493	\$171,144	\$50,067,683
68	68	Wrangell	Interior Corridor Finish	\$39,500	\$39,500	\$11,850	\$27,650	\$50,095,333

Issue Date: 4/21/97
Run Date: 4/21/97

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Final Pri. #	Dec. 12 Pri. #	District Name	Project Name	Amount Requested	DOE Recommended Amount	Participating Share	State Share	Aggregate Amount
69	69	Juneau	Gastineau Heating Coil Replacement	\$183,236	\$183,236	\$54,971	\$128,265	\$50,223,599
70	70	Skagway	School Roof Replacement	\$798,855	\$798,855	\$279,599	\$519,256	\$50,742,854
71	71	Kenai	Homer Jr High Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$60,000	\$140,000	\$50,882,854
72	72	Lower Kuskokwim	Districtwide Asbestos Abatement	\$7,106,415	\$199,286	\$3,986	\$195,301	\$51,078,155
73	73	Nenana	Sprinkler System Renovation	\$151,606	\$151,606	\$15,161	\$136,445	\$51,214,600
74	74	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Structural Repairs	\$467,547	\$467,547	\$9,351	\$458,196	\$51,672,796
75	75	Unalaska	Multi-Purpose Room Roof Replacement	\$76,985	\$76,985	\$26,945	\$50,040	\$51,722,837
76	76	Chugach	Districtwide Fuel Tank Upgrade	\$193,373	\$193,373	\$3,867	\$189,506	\$51,912,342
77	77	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Tank Farm Upgrades	\$4,251,099	\$142,620	\$2,852	\$139,768	\$52,052,110
78	78	Kenai	Kenai Middle School Handicap Access	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$60,000	\$140,000	\$52,192,110
79	79	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide Roof Repairs	\$1,334,737	\$1,334,737	\$26,695	\$1,308,042	\$53,500,152
80	80	Yukon/Koyukuk	Districtwide ADA Code Upgrade	\$821,157	\$615,868	\$12,317	\$603,550	\$54,103,703
81	81	Iditarod	McGrath Flooring Upgrade	\$185,456	\$185,456	\$3,709	\$181,747	\$54,285,450
82	82	Chugach	Tatitlek Generator Replacement	\$104,489	\$104,489	\$2,090	\$102,399	\$54,387,849
83	83	Alaska Gateway	Tellin Sewer Line	\$73,145	\$73,145	\$1,463	\$71,682	\$54,459,531
84	84	Skagway	School Access/Egress Replacement	\$391,730	\$391,730	\$137,106	\$254,625	\$54,714,155
85	85	Craig	Elementary Roof Replacement	\$557,274	\$557,274	\$55,727	\$501,547	\$55,215,702
86	86	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Entries	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$34,200	\$79,800	\$55,295,502
87	87	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Restrooms	\$274,000	\$274,000	\$82,200	\$191,800	\$55,487,302
88	88	Kenai	ADA Districtwide Parking	\$81,100	\$81,100	\$24,330	\$56,770	\$55,544,072
TOTALS				\$148,096,856	\$67,069,022	\$11,524,950	\$55,544,072	\$55,544,072

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request
School Construction Grant Fund - Project Descriptions
for Fiscal Year 1998**

DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
1 Kashunamiut School District	Chevak School Replacement	This project is for completion of the design and for construction of a replacement for the existing structure. The project is necessary to avert imminent danger and to correct life threatening situations. The inadequate initial design and construction, combined with the effects of age and the elements are showing significant signs of failure.
2 Lower Yukon School District	Pilot Station K-12 Expansion	Funds are needed to expand the existing high school facility to accommodate a K-12 educational program. The existing elementary school is a BIA structure constructed over 30 years ago. The District plans to abandon this structure. These buildings were constructed prior to the establishment of current building codes and regulations. The structures are on a flood plain and have numerous code and life safety concerns that the District would like to address.
3 Lower Yukon School District	Kotlik K-12 Expansion	District intends to abandon the existing BIA Elementary school. Funding is needed to replace the abandoned elementary space, to renovate the existing high school to accommodate the additional elementary space, and to bring the existing facility up to compliance with current building codes.
4 Chatham School District	Hobart Bay - Recovery of Funds	The district is seeking a recovery of funds that were expended from the general fund account to purchase a 28' x 32' modular classroom unit to ease the unhoused student situation at the Hobart Bay School.
5 Northwest Arctic School District	Buckland Remediation, Phase II	Request is for design and construction funds for a new addition to the Buckland school to alleviate overcrowding.
6 Southwest Region Schools	Togiak School Replacement	District is requesting funding to remedy health and life safety and unhoused student problems at Togiak by replacing the existing facility with a new building on a new site.

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request
School Construction Grant Fund - Project Descriptions
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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
7 Lower Kuskokwim	Newtok Elementary Addition	On May 5, 1994 the high school structure was destroyed by fire. The funds are to go for the construction of an addition to the existing structure. The high school will be rebuilt with insurance proceeds.
8 Yukon Flats	Arctic Village K-12 School Addition/ Renovation	This project is an approximately 6,000 square foot addition to the existing high school, making it a K-12 school. The purpose of this project is to alleviate overcrowding.
9 Mat-Su Borough Schools	Taikeetna Addition & Renovation	Requested funds are to be used for the renovation of a thirty year old structure and the construction of an addition to resolve crowding and existing deteriorating conditions.
10 Iditarod	Takotna Training Center	District is requesting funding to construct a 1,700 square foot addition to the existing structure to alleviate overcrowding and to upgrade existing code deficiencies
11 Lower Yukon Schools	Sheldon Point K-12 Expansion	Requesting funding to remedy health and life safety and unhoused student problems. District plans to abandon the 35 year old BIA structure and to renovate the existing high school building to accommodate a K-12 program.
12 Bering Strait Schools	Golovin High School/Elementary Addition	Funding is to remedy health/life safety and unhoused student problems in Golovin. The existing BIA structure has outlived its useful life to the point where the cost of repair and renovation exceeds replacement costs. The overcrowding of students into a dilapidated structure creates a threatening situation for the inhabitants.
13 Denali Borough Schools	Tri-Valley Addition & Remodel	Requesting funding for the final construction phase of the Tri-Valley School Addition and Remodel project.

**Capital Improvement Program Budget Request
School Construction Grant Fund - Project Descriptions
for Fiscal Year 1998**

DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
14 Bering Strait School	Elim High School/Elementary Addition	District plans to abandon the existing BIA structure due to the aged condition of the facility. They intend to replace the abandon elementary space with an addition adjacent to the existing high school and further renovate the high school to bring it up to current building codes.
15 Yupiit School District	Akiachak Replacement/Renovation	This project is for construction of an elementary school to be added onto the high school structure, and for renovation of the high school to accommodate the addition. The existing elementary school is a thirty year old BIA structure that has outlived its useful life. The building is too small to accommodate present day educational programs.
16 Bering Strait School District	Teller High School/Elementary Addition	The existing building will be remodeled to correct all health/life safety violations in existence. This remodeling effort will also be used to redefine and programmatically reallocate some of the existing educational space to provide a better facility at Teller.
17 Craig City Schools	New Secondary School	This project is for the design and construction of a new high school facility at Craig. The project includes site preparation, road and utility access, walkways, activity fields and the construction of a new 50,000 square foot structure.
18 Kuspuks School District	Joseph & Olinga Gregory Elementary Upper Kalskag	Existing overcrowding necessitates a new school with additional classrooms and support space. The existing school site is over built. The eroding river bank threatens the existing well. There is no legal separation between the existing well and sewer. Site constraints do not allow for required separations even with the relocation of the well and sewer
19 Northwest Arctic	Noorvik K-12 Expansion	This project is for the construction of an expanded 36,900 square foot K-12 school facility located at the existing high school site. The purpose is to provide an adequate facility to house the Noorvik school population.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
20 Southeast Island Schools	Edna Bay Permanent Construction	Involves the construction of approximately 3,500 square feet of new classroom, multi-purpose and storage space on a site adjacent to the existing school site.
21 Bering Strait School District	Koyuk Elementary/High School Addition	The District intends to abandon an aging and outdated BIA structure which is currently being used as an elementary school. The existing elementary space will be replaced with an addition adjacent to the existing high school. The high school structure will be renovated to accommodate the addition and remedy existing health life/safety concerns.
22 Iditarod Area Schools	McGrath Voc. Ed. Expansion	Eliminate the life safety hazard and lack of instructional space by expanding the existing Voc. Ed Shop to create a larger facility to meet educational program requirements.
23 Craig City Schools	Elementary Classroom Addition	This project is for the construction of a 7 classroom addition to the elementary school. The addition will be approximately 10,000 square feet, and will include mechanical, circulation, restrooms and storage space. The existing covered play area will be relocated to make room for the addition.
24 Delta/Greely Schools	Healy Lake New Construction	The project consists of constructing a new K-12 school for the community of Healy Lake.
25 Southwest Region Schools	Manakotak K-12 Remodel and Expansion	District is requesting funding to remedy health and life safety and unhoused student problems by replacing the existing elementary school and a remodel/expansion of the existing high school into a combined K-12 facility.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
26 South East Island School District	Naukati School Construction	This project involves the construction of approximately 9,600 square feet of new classroom and multi-purpose space to accommodate such programs as special education, kindergarten, physical education, music, science and library. The existing modular unit and trailer currently being used are not adequate.
27 Yukon/Koyukuk	Minto Renovation	The District desires to expand the existing facility to meet unhoused student program needs, remodel existing interior spaces to meet current educational program requirements and to provide the support space necessary to meet educational program needs. They also intend to structurally improve the existing building to meet current design requirements for facilities located in a flood plain, as well as to meet current snow and wind design load requirements.
28 SW Region Schools	New Stuyahok K-12 Remodel and Expansion	The district is requesting funding to remedy health and life safety and unhoused student problems with the replacement of the existing elementary school and a remodel/expansion of the existing high school into a combined K-12 facility.
29 Copper River Schools	Kenny Lake Additions	Funding needed to construct a 9,645 square foot , seven classroom elementary school addition to the existing secondary facility. Current space is inadequate with numerous life safety and code violations.
30 Aleutians East	False Pass Addition & Remodel	This project is a one-classroom addition to the existing school along with renovations to correct ADA deficiencies. This will serve to alleviate overcrowding and improve circulation and accessibility.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
31 Lower Kuskokwim	Atmautluak Elementary Addition	This project is construction of a 6,582 square foot elementary addition to the high school to replace the existing elementary school alleviating overcrowding, and combining maintenance expenses.
32 Kuspuk Schools	Johnnie John Sr. Addition, Crooked Creek	Overcrowded conditions necessitate the addition of four classrooms, a library/media room, and support space to provide for unhoused students and effective utilization of educational resources. The fifteen year old building requires remodeling of the interior finishes and upgrading to current code requirements. The existing well needs to be replaced to locate water with a lower iron content.
33 Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Middle School	This project is for planning and design to construct a new middle school in Bethel for the purpose of alleviating overcrowding at the two elementary schools and the high school.
34 Southeast Island Schools	Howard Valentine New Construction	This project involves the construction of a totally new elementary school facility, (existing facilities consist of over 20 year old trailers/modulars in very poor condition), and an addition to the existing 2,300 square foot secondary facility. The overall project involves constructing approximately 9,600 square feet of additional elementary and secondary space.
35 Kake City Schools	Elementary Addition, Phase II	This project will add the final four classrooms to the Phase I project which will complete the elementary school.
36 Bering Strait School District	White Mountain High School/Elementary Addition	The district intends to abandon the existing elementary school structure, which was built in 1932, to be replaced with space adjacent to the existing high school. The high school building will be renovated to address health/life safety issues.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
37 Yukon Flats	Circle School Replacement	This project is for a new 8,900 square foot school. The present building would be demolished to the extent possible with these funds once the new school has been constructed. The purpose of the project is to alleviate the code violations, structural problems and safety issues associated with the old building. New construction has been determined to be the most cost effective solution.
38 Lower Kuskokwim School District	Kipnuk School Addition	This project would add approximately 26,000 square feet to the existing school facility to alleviate overcrowding.
39 Unalaska City Schools	New Elementary Design & Construction	Request is for design and construction funds for a new elementary school to accommodate recent enrollment increases.
40 Lower Kuskokwim School District	Nightmute Addition	This project would construct an addition to the existing facility to accommodate unhoused students. The additional square footage will provide classroom, library space, and increase the existing gymnasium.
41 Copper River School District	Glennallen Elementary Renovation	This project involves the remodeling of a major portion of the school, responding specifically to those areas and/or conditions that place the building occupants at risk. Attention will also be given toward the maintenance and repair of the roof before damage to the interior escalates.
42 Lower Kuskokwim School District	Cheformak Elementary Addition Phase III	This project is an elementary school addition to a high school building in Cheformak. The project has been funded in 2 phases. This application will cover phase three which will complete the project. Funds would go toward the purchase of equipment and the installation of related boardwalks and play deck. The district also intends on upgrading the existing bulk fuel storage and water treatment systems to the extent that funds are available.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
43 Yupiit School District	Consolidated High School/Boarding Home	Funding to construct a consolidated high school and related boarding home facility with apartment complex serving 9-12 students within the district.
44 Iditarod	McGrath Handicap Van and Bus Storage	District proposes to construct a heated building with concrete flooring in which to house a twelve passenger handicap van. The handicap van has to be heated in order for the wheel chair lift to function properly; especially during the winter when temperatures fall below zero.
45 Chatham	Angoon Elementary Addition	This project is an addition of three classrooms, a small storage room, stairway and entrance foyer. The addition will be approximately 2,970 square feet.
46 Iditarod	Lake Minchumina Asbestos Abatement	The School District proposes to abate the asbestos as required and remodel the existing structure.
47 Mat-Su Borough Schools	Meadow Lakes Elementary	Requested funds are to be used for the renovation of a thirty year old structure and the construction of an addition to resolve crowding and existing deteriorating conditions.
48 Northwest Arctic	Ambler K-12 Expansion	District desires to abandon the existing BIA Elementary school for academic purposes and demolish it. A new K-12 facility will be constructed on the existing high school site with an addition to the High School.
49 Anchorage School District	Taku Addition & Renovation	Project consist of a four classroom addition to the existing structure along with gymnasium and art space. Renovations are to include upgrading the existing HVAC system and the installation of a code approved fire suppression system.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
50 Mat-Su Borough Schools	Alasta Middle School	Requested funds are to be used for the renovation of a thirty year old structure and the construction of an addition to resolve crowding and existing deteriorating conditions.
51 Yukon Koyukuk	Kaltag Renovation	This project is to expand the existing K-12 school facility to meet unhoused student program needs, and to remodel existing interior space to meet current educational program requirements.
52 Yukon Koyukuk	Nulato School Replacement	This project is for planning, design and land acquisition to relocate the K-12 school program in Nulato. The school building is currently located in a flood plain and has numerous code violations. The new school would alleviate the problem of unhoused students as well as provide a safe facility.
53 Delta/Greely	Delta Construction Project	This project is for planning and design to construct a new K-12 school, and demolition of the existing school through phases. The present high school gymnasium and the Agricultural Vocational building will continue to be used when the reconstruction project is complete.
54 Northwest Arctic	Kiana K-12 Expansion	This project is for construction of a new elementary facility adjacent to the high school. The existing school has major code violations and it has been determined that replacement is more cost effective than repair.
55 Yukon Koyukuk	Allakaket Renovation	This project is for an addition to the existing K-12 school, and to remodel existing spaces to meet educational program needs. The purpose of the project is to alleviate overcrowding, and to improve the present facility to accommodate current need.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
56 Klawock City Schools	New High School Planning & Design	Request is for funding to prepare design documents for a new high school to resolve deficiencies documented in a 1994 condition survey. Scope of work under this grant will also include initial site preparation including clearing, grading, access road/parking, and utilities installation.
57 Petersburg School District	Vocational/Maintenance & Food Service Addition	Increase the existing Vocational Education building to include a food service central kitchen, maintenance vehicle and storage space as well as to accommodate the additional space needed to safely accommodate Voc-Ed classes in woodworking and marine fabrication.
58 Dillingham City	Dillingham Elementary Addition	This project is for a 6-classroom, 6,900 square foot addition to the existing school. The purpose of the project is to alleviate overcrowding.
59 Iditarod	Grayling Demo/Asbestos	Project is for asbestos abatement and remediation in the old BIA school building. This work must be accomplished before the facility can be demolished. Plans are to use local labor following training and certification.
60 Nome City Schools	Nome-Beltz Complex Facility Upgrade	Remove and replace the remainder of building - A - Nome Beltz High School Roof that has not been replaced with EPDM roofing, remove and dispose existing cement asbestos wall and soffit boards, remove existing exterior doors including overhead and sliding glass units and replace with new insulated and weather-stripped doors and frames, replace the remainder of the windows in the Administrative building.
61 Galena	Equipment and Fixtures for Project Education	Grant would be used to upgrade building and purchase initial equipment/technology for 'Project Education'. Project Education is a school to work program which provides a residentially-based vocational-technical and academic program for local and regional youth and adults.

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DISTRICT	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
62 Northwest Arctic Borough School District	Kotzebue Middle/High School Expansion	Funding request is for improvements and an addition to the existing middle and high school and replacement of a portable temporary facility that is currently being used to house the sixth grade program.
63 Iditarod	Anvik Oil Storage	Funding is required to upgrade the existing fuel storage system which currently consist of three Pre-W.W.II riveted 7,000 gallon tanks. Fuel oil leaks around these rivets which are not repairable. Upgrading the tank farm is crucial to putting a safe fuel system in place.
64 Anchorage School District	Muldoon New Elementary	Funding requested to construct a new 26 classroom prototype facility in the Anchorage Muldoon area.
65 Chugach	Tatitlek Well	Funding request to drill a -Class A- water well to provide water to the Tatitlek School Site. Project to include the construction of a well house that would be attached to the existing facility. This structure would house the water pressurization and purification equipment required for the system.
66 Juneau Schools	Juneau High School Overpass Project	This project is for the construction of a covered roof over the channel side of the high school overpass steps. The stairs are dangerous as they become wet and icy in inclement weather and have resulted in students falling.
67 Denali	Cantwell Heating & Sprinkler	Requesting funding for the installation of automated sprinkler heads and the replacement of six oil heaters with one central oil fire heater connected with new hydronic piping throughout the structure.