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The States' Advocate

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

—Amendment X, United States Constitution

September 1997

NCSL Scores Major Victory in Brady Law Case

Sheriff Jay Printz of Ravalli County, Mont., and Sheriff Richard Mack of Graham County, Ariz., were on the receiving end of an unfunded federal mandate. The Brady Gun Law required a waiting period and background check on private handgun purchases. Until a national system to check backgrounds of gun purchasers is established, Congress commanded local law enforcement officers to perform the checks.

Small, rural sheriffs' departments have neither the manpower nor resources to comply with the federal mandate. The "department," after all, in a small western county might consist only of the sheriff and maybe a deputy. Fed up with the federal government's unreasonable demand, Sheriffs Printz and Mack sued the United States. NCSL filed an *amicus* brief in support of the two sheriffs when the case reached the U.S. Supreme Court.

NCSL recognized that *Printz* was potentially a landmark federalism case. The issue before the Court was not gun control; the issue was whether Congress has the power, in effect, to impress state officials into its service.

NCSL's brief, written by Professor Bruce La Pierre of Washington University, argued that Congress does not have the constitutional power to compel state officials to serve as the "implements" of federal regulation. Congress's action was essentially coercive; states had no opportunity to decline participation. All the administrative and financial costs of the program were imposed on state and local officials, forcing them to reallocate resources away from enforcement of state and local laws. In short,

the Brady law unconstitutionally treated states as administrative subdivisions of the federal government.

The Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision agreed with the LaPierre argument and struck down the background check provisions of the Brady Law as a violation of states' rights under the 10th Amendment. Justice Antonin Scalia's opinion for the Court is a ringing defense of states' rights. "The federal government," said Scalia, "may neither issue directives requiring the states to address particular problems, nor command the states' officers, or those of their political subdivisions, to administer or enforce a federal regulatory program. It is incontestable that the Constitution established a system of 'dual sovereignty.'"

The mandate on states was declared unconstitutional, a decision that prompted a strong dissenting opinion by Justice John Paul Stevens, joined by Justices David Souter, Stephen Breyer and Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Stevens sharply contested Scalia's reading of American history, arguing, "The basic change in the character of the government that the framers conceived was designed to enhance the power of the national government..."

The Court obviously is divided on questions of federalism. *Printz* was decided by a slim 5-4 majority, which might easily be reversed by new appointees to the Court.

continued on page 2

Brady Law Victory continued

Nonetheless, the states have now rung up victories over the national government in a series of important cases in the 1990s. In *New York vs. United States*, the Court struck down on 10th Amendment grounds federal provisions that required states to dispose of radioactive waste according to federal criteria or risk having to "take title" to the waste for failing to act. In *United States vs. Lopez*, the Court struck down the Gun Free School Zone Act, finding for the first time since the 1930s that Congress had exceeded its Commerce Clause authority by intruding into a policy area traditionally reserved to the states. And last year, in *Seminole Tribe vs. Florida* the high court substantially revived the states' sovereign immunity under the 11th Amendment, striking down provisions of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act allowing tribes to sue the states.

These three cases along with *Printz* represent a significant development in constitutional law. The conservative majority of the Rehnquist Court has laid a foundation for future decisions that could sharply limit the power of Congress to dictate to the states, particularly if one takes seriously the

rhetoric of Justices Scalia and Clarence Thomas.

But a word of caution. Not all members of the five-member conservative majority are revolutionaries. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, in the majority in *Printz*, wrote a concurring opinion that is much more moderate and cautious in both tone and substance than the opinion by Scalia. And she gets right to the nub of the issue likely to be presented in future cases: the question of federal grant conditions. O'Connor says the Brady Act, as written in the form of a command to the states, is unconstitutional. But she quickly qualifies her view, saying that *Printz* "does not spell the end of the objective of the Brady Act." States may participate voluntarily. And most significant of all, she says: "Congress is also free to amend the interim program to provide for its continuance on a contractual basis with the states if it wishes, as it does with a number of federal programs."

Although the federal government may not command, it still may attach conditions to the receipt of federal aid, which the states may not like but will have to accept if they take federal money. ♦

PREEMPTION WATCH

The United States is currently negotiating an international agreement, the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), which could significantly affect states. Its goal is to reduce barriers to the worldwide movement of capital. Renato Ruggerio, the director general of the World Trade Organization, says of the negotiations, "We are writing the constitution of a single global economy."

The agreement is being negotiated under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, composed of the leading industrial nations of North America, Europe and East Asia. Negotiators expect to sign an agreement next May.

The MAI seeks to remove restrictions on the movement of capital, require foreign investors to be treated as favorably as domestic ones, and open natural resources, telecommunications and all other economic sectors to foreign investment. Performance requirements (regulations that require investors to meet certain social policy goals) would be barred. Investors would be entitled to compensation for expropriated property. In short, investors would be protected from discriminatory treatment by governments.

The MAI would be binding on American states. State laws would be subject to challenge in the MAI dispute resolution process. In contrast to World Trade Organization proceedings, an MAI

challenge to a state law could be initiated by an individual firm (as well as a foreign country). The United States could be held liable for money damages if a state law is found to violate the MAI.

Proponents see the MAI as a boon to states. It could encourage direct foreign investment in the United States, as well as facilitate U.S. investments around the world. Moreover, by reducing investment barriers, the MAI could greatly improve the global economy.

Opponents worry that legitimate government regulations, taxes and economic development programs will be subject to challenge. They also fear reductions in labor, environmental and consumer protection standards, as well as pressure to lower industrial wages.

Federalism questions raised by the agreement relate primarily to the dispute resolution process. Will states be able to defend their legitimate tax and regulatory measures before dispute resolution panels? Will nondiscrimination standards be fairly applied to states? Will the agreement result in a flood of litigation? Will MAI upset the balance of federal and state authority? If states lose an MAI case will the federal government pay for damages as it has promised? In short, will MAI panels of trade experts be sensitive to the needs of America's unique federal system of government?

The U.S. negotiators have been meeting frequently with NCSL and other state groups to respond to such questions. They are confident that all potential problems can be addressed, and that states will be able to support congressional ratification of the agreement in 1998. ♦

MANDATE WATCH

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced July 16 the final version of stringent, new clean air standards. EPA ignored NCSL's com-



Connecticut Representative Brian Flaherty urges members of Congress to do everything in their power to ensure that EPA and all other federal agencies comply with UMRA.

plaint that it failed to comply with federal law on mandate relief.

Representative Brian Flaherty of Connecticut testified on behalf of NCSL before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee on July 29. "The effective implementation of the Unfunded Mandate Relief Act," he said, "is essential not only in the context of Clean Air Act rulemaking activities, but for all other federal administrative proceedings. The act should not be perceived as a roadblock or even a speed bump, impeding the swift development and implementation of public policy." Flaherty further noted: "Congress and the administration made a commitment, with the passage of UMRA, to provide relief from current and future mandates in order to preserve the financial viability of state governments."

In comments filed with EPA, NCSL stressed that it supports the principles underlying the Clean Air Act of 1990, but objects to the failure of EPA to assess the cost of the new regulations to states as required by the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act. ♦

CONSTITUTIONAL FEDERALISM

NCSL won an important victory in the *Printz* case when the Supreme Court struck down the background check provisions of the Brady Law as a violation of states' rights under the 10th Amendment. But, as noted previously, the federal government retains considerable power to coerce the states by attaching conditions or "strings" to federal grants.

Grant conditions are a particular problem for states when they are attached to federal programs years after the first federal grant is accepted. States become dependent on federal funds, and knowing that it is politically impossible for the state to turn down federal money, Congress exploits the situation by basing the future receipt of federal funds on compliance with federal goals in unrelated policy areas. For example, highway funding bills in Congress have become a favorite "Christmas tree" on which to hang unrelated grant conditions that effectively coerce states into adhering to federal policy.

In 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision in *South Dakota vs. Dole* that was unfavorable to the states. The case resulted from South Dakota's challenge to a federal requirement that states raise their drinking age to 21 if they wanted to receive all their highway money. The Court upheld the constitutionality of this grant condition. This may have been, in part, because this issue is a difficult one for the court to address. What clear and understandable test could the Court apply that would distinguish legitimate grant conditions from illegitimate ones?

Logic would dictate that Congress should be free to make conditions for grants to states in a way that ensures that the money is properly spent. The problem arises when Congress attaches additional, unrelated conditions to grants. This is especially the case where Congress would not have regulatory power under the Commerce Clause to enforce federal policy by preempting state law. For example, if Congress required states to set limits on truck lengths as a condition for receiving high-

way funds, it might be objectionable to certain states, but it is hard to argue that it is unconstitutional, given that Congress almost certainly has the power under the Commerce Clause to specify nationally uniform truck lengths. But what about a hypothetical highway grant condition that imposed a federal curriculum in the public schools or required local sheriffs to do background checks on prospective gun purchases?

Arguably, Congress does not have authority under the Commerce Clause to regulate public education. Recall the case of *United States vs. Lopez* where the Court struck down the Gun Free School Zone Act. And under *Printz*, Congress cannot commandeer sheriffs to perform background checks on gun purchasers. The question is whether Congress can circumvent the limits on its power imposed by *Lopez*, *Printz* and similar cases by simply casting its mandates and policy directives in the form of grant conditions.

Sooner or later, the Court will have to revisit the issue of grant conditions. It could be the most important federalism case of all. ♦



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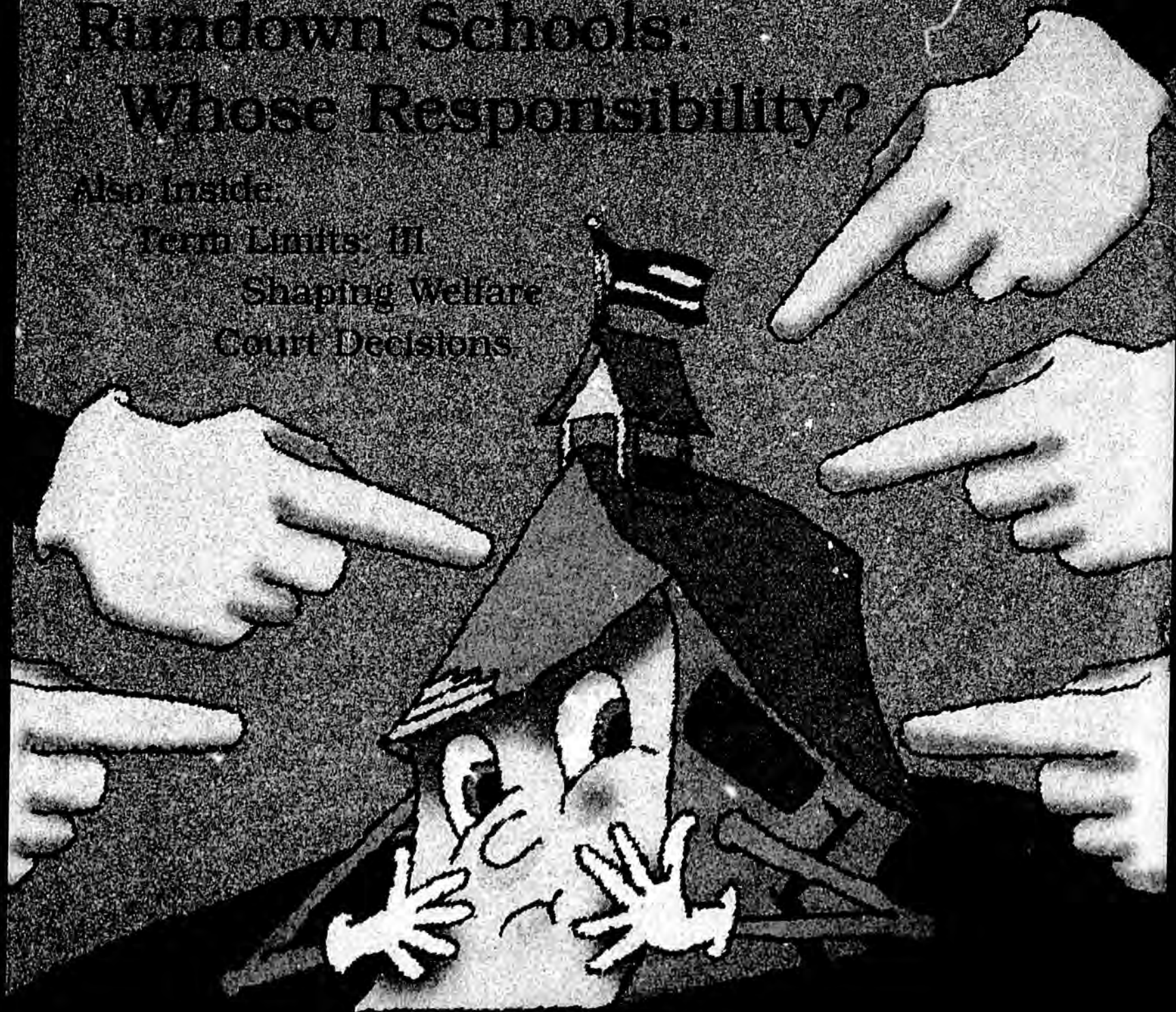
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CONTENTS

- | | |
|----|---|
| 4 | LETTERS |
| 5 | STATESTATS
Putting the Brakes on Drunk Driving |
| 6 | ON FIRST READING
Oklahoma Revamps Justice System
Health Care for the Needy, Close to Home
Managed Care Can Reduce Workers' Comp Costs
Getting Elected—the Easy Way |
| 8 | STATELINE |
| 11 | HIGH COURT BOLSTERS STATES' RIGHTS
<i>By David G. Savage</i>
The Supreme Court seems to be moving away from the position that congressional power is limitless, and is resisting encroachment on state prerogatives. |
| 14 | RUNDOWN SCHOOLS: WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?
<i>By Lesley Dahlkemper</i>
Across the country, schools are deteriorating, educators are worrying and courts are pushing legislators to solve the money problems. |
| 20 | THE THIRD REVOLUTION
<i>By Karen Hansen</i>
Term limits have forced legislatures to change in many positive ways. But what will the long-term effects be? This is the third of three parts. |
| 27 | FRESH BLOOD IN CALIFORNIA? NOT EXACTLY
<i>By Daniel M. Weintraub</i>
Republicans in the California Assembly picked a leader with plenty of prior experience—in the Senate. |
| 28 | THE REIGN IN MAINE
<i>By Jim Brunelle</i>
Term limits have wrought many changes in the Maine Legislature, but legislators themselves disagree as to whether the changes are beneficial. |
| 30 | KEEPING A LEGISLATIVE EYE ON WELFARE REFORM
<i>By Jack Tweedie</i>
Legislators want to have more of a hand in shaping welfare policy than simply appropriating the funds. Here's how a few states are doing it. |
| 32 | UNFUNDED MANDATES—THE REGULATORY PROBLEM
<i>By Christopher Zimmerman</i>
Passage of the unfunded mandates act was hailed as victory for state and local governments. Now, however, it appears that federal agencies may be removing the bite from the law, tooth by tooth. |
| 34 | CLASSIFIED ADS |



LETTERS

TEN YEARS BEFORE A "FIRST"

Editor:

In "Stateline" in the June issue of *State Legislatures*, you note a Minnesota bill to regulate hazing in high schools that "appears to be the first" of its type.

Texas has by law prohibited hazing at public and private high schools since 1987. See Subchapter F, Chapter 37, Texas Education Code.

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COMMISSION APPROACH WORKS FOR CALIFORNIA

Editor:

The articles on legislative pay in the July/August issue were insightful and informative. You may be interested in the California approach.

As noted in "Pay—The Legislature's Hot Potato," California has a compensation commission. In 1990, Proposition 112 was placed on the ballot by the Legislature and approved by California voters. Part of the package of statutes, resolutions and constitutional amendments known collectively as the Legislative Ethics Reform of 1990, Proposition 112 banned honoraria, strictly limited gifts and created the California Citizens Compensation Commission. The commission has seven members appointed by the governor and has the sole authority to establish the annual salary and benefits of elected state officers. The composition of the commission and the criteria it is required to use in assessing salary and benefits reflect some

of the methods noted in "Legislator Pay: Baseball It Ain't."

To guarantee a wide range of opinion and representation, Proposition 112 specified that of the commission members, two must be officers or members of a labor union; two must be from the business community, including an owner of a small business and an executive of a corporation ranking among the largest private sector employers in the state; and four must be public members, of whom one must have expertise in compensation, such as a personnel manager or economist, and one be "representative of the general population and may include...a retiree, homemaker or person of median income."

In determining annual salary and benefits, the commission must take into consideration, among other things, the amount of time required to fulfill an officer's official duties, the salaries and benefits of comparable public offices in California, and the responsibility and scope of authority of the agency in which the official serves. Although the commission is required to consider private sector compensation, Proposition 112 stated that "state officers do not receive, and do not expect to receive, compensation at the same levels as individuals in the private sector with comparable experience and responsibilities."

The base salary for California legislators in 1990 was \$40,816. Today, as a result of annual reviews by the commission, legislative salaries are \$75,600 with legislative leaders earning a slightly higher base.

The commission has worked in California. Between 1966 and 1990, pay increases required a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature and could not exceed 5 percent per calendar year. The political pressures that make salary hikes such a hot potato had, in fact, so discouraged increases that, when adjusted for inflation, the real purchasing power of legislative salaries had dropped 35 percent by 1990. The commission has established salaries at levels that reflect the realities of a full-time body in a state the size of California (in 1990, Assembly members represented 372,000 and Senators 744,000 people.) The adjustments have never been generally applauded by editorial boards, and the composition of the independent commission has taken the political sting out of increases.

Although setting reasonable compensation levels for "greedy politicians" will never be without controversy, the commission approach has proven successful in California.

Timothy A. Hodson
Executive Director
Center for California Studies

CORRECTION

The "How Well Do You Know Your States?" quiz in the July/August issue of *State Legislatures* mistakenly called South Dakota "The Sunshine State." Legislators changed the state nickname to the Mount Rushmore State in 1992.

The Council of State Government's 1996-1997 *Book of the States* also said South Dakota was sometimes called The Coyote State. Not ever officially so, say state researchers. However, they tell us, it was used by a state university whose mascot is a coyote.

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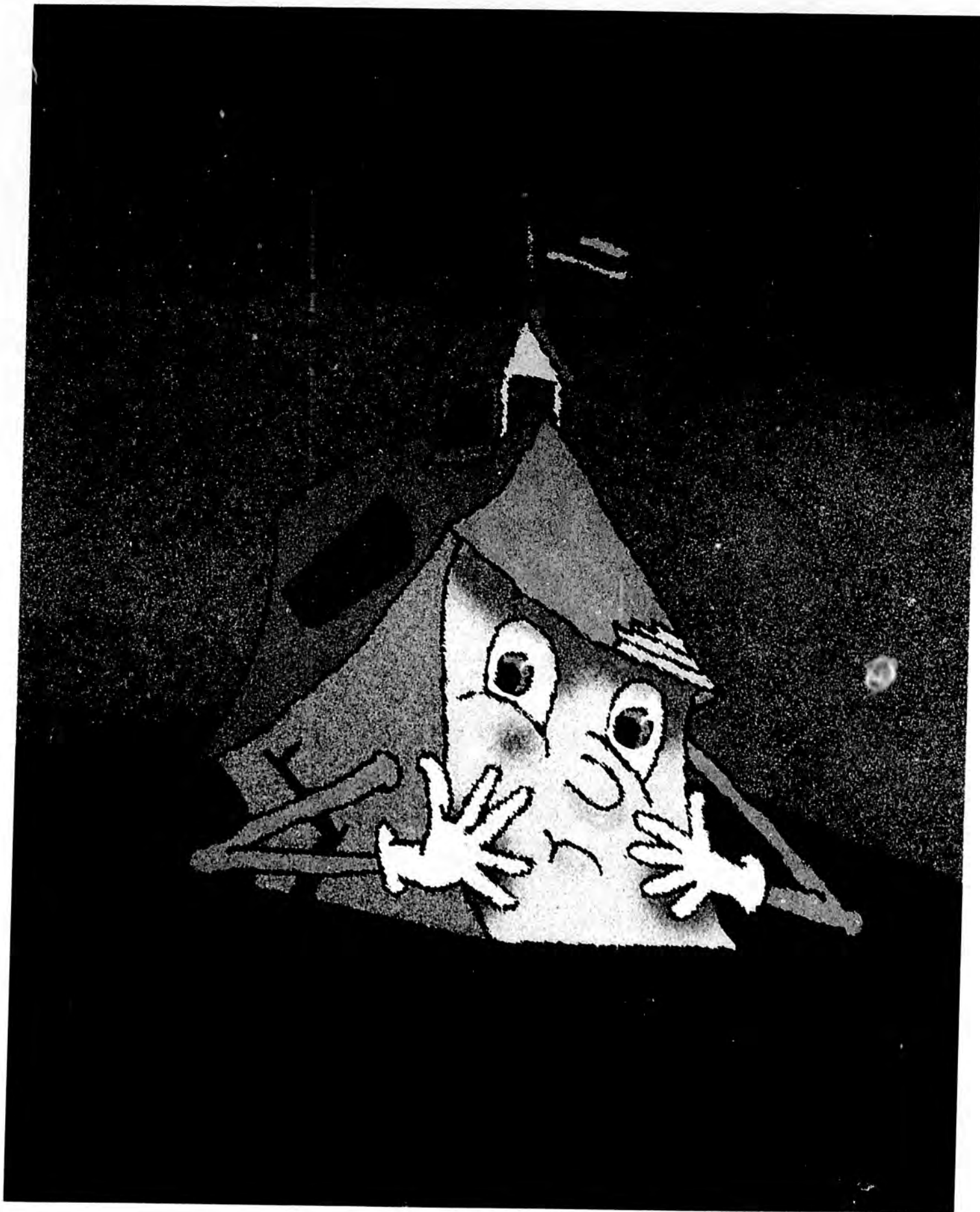
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these circumstances was not "punishment." Therefore, the state law did not run afoul of the Constitution's ban on double punishment for the same crime or an after-the-fact punishment written into a new law. Kansas officials noted, too, they have been selective in using the new authority and have committed less than a dozen sex criminals to their treatment center.

AND OTHER BUSINESS

Meanwhile, in other key rulings, the high court:

◆ Struck down the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act on the grounds that Congress had exceeded its authority and intruded in the affairs of state and local governments. The measure would have forced state and local officials to give special deference to claims involving the "free exercise of religion."

The dispute in the high court began with a 1990 ruling that sided with Oregon officials who fired two Native Americans for using peyote, an illegal drug, which they maintained was central to their religious celebration.

In *City of Boerne vs. Flores*, the Court adhered to its view that states can enforce "neutral and generally applicable laws" even when they infringe on someone's religion. While states may give exemptions that are based on religion, they need not do so, the Court said.

◆ Upheld the traditional state laws against doctor-assisted suicide and said it is up to the states, not federal judges, to change the laws. "The states are currently engaged in serious, thoughtful examination of physician-assisted suicide and other similar issues," wrote Chief Justice Rehnquist. "Our holding permits this debate to continue, as it should in a democratic society."

The pair of 9-0 decisions in *Washington vs. Glucksberg* and *Vacco vs. Quill* reversed lower court rulings that would have created a "right to die." Despite the unanimous result, five of the nine justices signaled they will revisit the issue in the future. As Justice Souter concluded, "The Court should stay its hand to allow reasonable legislative consideration" of the claims of people who are dying or in pain or who seek a way out.

◆ In a setback for the states, ruled private prison guards working under state contract are not entitled to the same immunity from lawsuits that is accorded state employees. To

shield public employees from personal lawsuits over the performance of their duties, the Court has said they have a "qualified immunity" that protects them, as long as they do not willingly violate a clearly established constitutional right.

When Ronnie McKnight, a Tennessee prisoner, sued Darryl Richardson, a guard, for allegedly injuring him by putting him in tight binds while traveling, the guard

responded by claiming an immunity from suit. On a 5-4 vote in *Richardson vs. McKnight*, the Court disagreed and said private guards cannot invoke this public employees' immunity. It did not settle, however, whether the guard can raise any other defenses. The dissenters complained the decision will make it more expensive for private firms, and therefore the states, to "privatize" their prisons.

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RUNDOWN SCHOOLS: WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

ACROSS THE COUNTRY, SCHOOLS ARE DETERIORATING, EDUCATORS ARE WORRYING AND COURTS ARE PUSHING LEGISLATORS TO SOLVE THE MONEY PROBLEMS.

BY LESLEY DAHLKEMPER

Leaky ceilings. Exposed wire. Crowded classrooms. Principal Kent Paredes Scribner has seen it all. These conditions are as commonplace at Sunland Elementary School as chalkboards and desks. Sunland Elementary, one of the oldest schools in the Phoenix area, has had few, if any, repairs since it was built in 1953. Originally the school was meant to serve 600 students. Now more than 800 students from primarily poor, minority families are enrolled.

"Crumbling buildings and cramped conditions do terrible things for the kids, their school spirit and their feeling about themselves," says Scribner. His school is located in the Roosevelt School District in south Phoenix. The amount of money it would take to fix it would virtually wipe out the district's \$43 million annual budget. There's simply no money for repairs.

Even basic needs have gone unmet. Superintendent John Baracy says the district's 12,000 students don't have science labs or up-to-date libraries, and they have very little communications technology, unlike their counterparts in wealthier districts. Many older school buildings are not equipped with proper electrical wiring for computers, frustrating efforts to introduce technology into the classroom.

"Clearly, there's an impact on student learning," says Baracy. "You cannot learn science if you don't have science labs. You cannot expand your knowledge of the world if you don't have quality books to read."

CRUMBLING SCHOOLS

Schools like this in inner-city Arizona are not unusual. A U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) study released in 1996 revealed that one-third of schools nationwide need extensive repair or replacement. Further, 60 percent of schools surveyed reported at least "one major building feature" in disrepair such as the roof, exterior walls, windows, plumbing, heating and air conditioning or electrical power. Forty-six percent lack the basic electrical wiring to support computers, modems and modern communications. More than 14 million

Lesley Dahlkemper is a Denver freelance writer specializing in education issues.

students attend the schools surveyed by the GAO.

The report, "School Facilities: America's Schools Report Differing Conditions," also notes that the problem of deteriorating school buildings cuts across all socioeconomic levels. While 38 percent of schools in urban areas reported at least one inadequate building, 30 percent of rural schools and 29 percent of suburban schools documented similar concerns.

"You may think this is a problem of the poorest districts in the country, but that's not so," notes U.S. Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, a Democrat from Illinois. "It relates more to age than anything else." Braun, who commissioned the GAO report, sponsored successful legislation in 1994 that set aside \$100 million for school building repairs. The program, however, was rescinded by the 105th Congress.

COST OF REPAIR

The estimated price tag totals a staggering \$112 billion, according to the GAO. A state-by-state comparison reveals some startling figures. In New York City, officials in the country's largest school district estimate the cost to refurbish aging school facilities at \$7.5 billion over the next five years. The bill for repairs and expansion in California's public schools climbs to \$17 billion, a reflection, in part, of the state's soaring student enrollment.

Deteriorating schools in Virginia have some of the worst problems in the country. Experts estimate building improvements will add up to \$6.5 billion over the next five years, affecting a million students in 1,800 public schools. A study by the Virginia Department of Education released last summer reports that even if local taxes were doubled, the revenue generated would not meet the cost of necessary school renovation.

WHAT HAPPENED?

The list of examples runs on, but a key question emerges: How did schools get to this point? Several factors consistently surface in interviews with educators, legislators and school finance experts: compet-

Thirty-eight percent of schools in urban areas reported at least one inadequate building; 30 percent of rural schools and 29 percent of suburban schools documented similar concerns.

NO FEDERAL RELIEF IN SIGHT

Schools and legislatures can't expect help from the federal government for school repairs, at least not this year. President Bill Clinton's Partnership to Rebuild America's Schools Act, a \$5 billion proposal that would have helped school districts finance the cost of renovating or replacing aging buildings, fell victim to the budget reconciliation settlement in August.

Supporters of the proposal say it will be back on the drawing board next session, but criticism of it continues. Critics maintain that school construction should remain a local responsibility. There is also concern that federal aid would only drive up building costs because in this proposal, a very small amount of federal money would have invoked the Davis-Bacon Act requiring that prevailing, or union, wages be paid workers on federally funded construction projects.

As far as education goes, the federal share has been "a pittance," according to David Liebschutz, associate director of the Center for the Study of the States at New York's Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government.

Federal interest may have increased with the depth of voter concern, but it's the states that have to come up with the money, he says.

Even if a similar plan passes next year, it might not make a significant dent in the vast amount needed for school repairs, which the Government Accounting Office puts at \$112 billion. Laura Walker, who lobbies for the California School Boards Association, says the amount in the Clinton proposal wouldn't have come close to solving the problem. Calling the \$5 billion "a drop in the bucket," she said that California alone could use that much.

ing budget priorities, unfunded federal mandates, soaring student enrollment and outdated school financing formulas. Some critics also think administrators are exaggerating the extent of the problem. Other detractors lay the blame for deteriorating schools at the feet of local school boards, arguing some elected officials mismanaged public tax dollars and made poor budgeting decisions.

Arizona House Majority Leader Lori Daniels says that some school districts chose to construct lavish facilities and tie up all their resources in one school, thereby leaving themselves ill-prepared for future facility needs. Others, she says, chose to put capital maintenance funds in their operations budget, using the money for instruction instead of repairs.

Florida lawmakers have criticized school districts for using millions of dollars earmarked for school construction for such things as library books, audio-visual equipment and the salaries of maintenance workers.

These uses of school construction funds have triggered angry reactions from Florida lawmakers. "In the state of

Florida, school boards and school districts are losing the public relations battle," observes Representative Bill Sublette, who chairs the Florida House Education Budget Committee. "It's getting to the point where they have lost all credibility."

The Florida Legislature passed HB 2121 this session that requires school districts to reduce by 15 percent each year the use of earmarked construction funds for maintenance staff salaries, prohibiting such use altogether by 2004. At the same time the bill provides cash rewards to districts that practice "frugal construction practices."

The Orlando Republican, who also co-chairs the Select Committee on School Facilities, says most of his colleagues think the state should not get involved in funding school repair and new construction. "After all, schools got themselves into this pickle, and now they have to get themselves out," says Sublette. He advocates giving districts "the tools they need" to solve the problem themselves.

Representative Jerry Melvin, chairman of the House Committee on Education Innovation that sponsored HB 2121, says the bill does just that. "You shouldn't focus on the 15 percent reductions. The focus should be that we grant districts up to 20 percent more in construction funds if they follow some commonsense guidelines."

For their part, schools argue they haven't had much choice but to delay school repair in favor of other more immediate needs. Local school boards and administrators say it's more palatable to delay infrastructure costs than to cut academic programs and teaching staff. Educators acknowledge—for better or for worse—it's a problem that's easy to ignore.

"Part of it is that you walk into a school, whatever age it is, and unless the roof is literally leaking or the heater doesn't work, you don't notice it," says Anne Bryant, the executive director of the National School Boards Association in Washington, D.C. "That has been some of the mindset."

Further, school administrators say funds to repair roofs, properly wire schools and improve ventilation, among other needs, also are siphoned off by unfunded federal mandates such as asbestos removal and improving access for disabled students. Three-quarters of all schools reported having spent \$3.8 billion in the last three years to comply with federal mandates, and two-thirds reported needing \$11 billion more over the next three years.

The issue of school maintenance and repair is further exacerbated by soaring student enrollment. The number of students attending the nation's public schools in grades K-12 is expected to grow by 20 percent between now and 2004, according to the U.S. Department of Education. That's roughly 6,000 new schools just to accommodate the growth over the next 10 years.

What's more, educators say, traditional methods of financing school repair are inadequate. Districts are largely dependent on local property taxes. But educators in poor communities point to shrinking property wealth, which directly affects how much money schools can raise.

Not only is the financing inadequate, but local voters have not been entirely sympathetic to administrators' pleas. Reports indicate that a fourth of all education bond proposals or tax issues have been defeated in recent years at the local level where the link between taxes and school improvements is closest to home.

Outside observers like Craig Wood, an education professor at the University of Florida, say repairing the nation's schools can't be dumped entirely onto the laps of legislators or educators. Both shoulder some blame. "It's true that local school board members make poor decisions. By the same token, so do state legislatures," says Wood.

The school finance expert acknowledges that some school districts have not worked hard enough to resolve school maintenance issues. As a result, those problems—left unaddressed—have spiraled out of control, and demand state intervention.

On the other hand, Woods says legislators create financing formulas that place tight constraints on what districts can and cannot fund, leaving them with hard decisions.

"I don't know of any school board in America that knowingly lets roofs leak because they just like leaky roofs. They have decided to let it leak because they have to purchase textbooks."

WHERE TO GET THE MONEY

Only a handful of states provide the bulk of funds needed for school repairs, according to former state legislator and school funding expert John Myers of the Denver firm of Augenblick and Myers. Another 10 to 15 pick up a significant portion of expenditures for capital outlay. As many as 25 states provide only minimal aid from the general fund, says Myers.

The courts are not giving legislatures much choice. School districts in several states have successfully challenged their heavy reliance on property taxes to pay for building repair.

"The states should be held responsible because, ultimately, it's the state constitution that says the legislature is the primary source for providing equal educational opportuni-

PENDING CASES

Alabama
Arizona
California
Idaho
Minnesota
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
West Virginia
Wisconsin

SCHOOL FINANCE LITIGATION DECISIONS BY STATE SUPREME COURTS

Landmark cases in Texas and California in the 1970s marked the beginning of 25 years of school finance litigation that has affected almost every state in the nation. As a result, 17 states have had their funding systems ruled unconstitutional by state supreme courts.

State	Year
Alabama*	1993
Arizona	1994
Arkansas	1983
California	1971
Connecticut	1977
Kentucky	1989
Massachusetts	1993
Missouri*	1993
Montana	1989
New Jersey	1973 and 1990
Ohio	1997
Tennessee	1993
Texas	1989
Vermont	1997
Washington	1978
West Virginia	1979
Wyoming	1980 and 1995

STATE FUNDING SYSTEM UPHeld AS CONSTITUTIONAL

State	Year
Alaska	1997
Arizona	1973
Colorado	1982
Georgia	1981
Idaho	1975
Maryland	1983
Michigan	1973
Minnesota	1993
New York	1982
North Dakota	1994
Ohio	1979
Oklahoma	1987
Oregon	1976 and 1991
Pennsylvania	1979
Rhode Island	1995
Washington	1974
Wisconsin	1989
Virginia	1994

* Lower court ruling served as final decision since case was unsuccessfully appealed by state.

Source: Used with permission of Education Commission of the States

CRAFTING A SOLUTION IN COLORADO

Some states are trying to stay out of court. Colorado, for one, isn't taking any chances. House Majority Leader Norma Anderson has asked several attorneys to review the state's school funding formula, which she says is similar to Arizona's. The attorneys have told Anderson the formula would most likely withstand a court challenge. Still, the Republican, who chaired an interim committee on school infrastructure last summer, has nagging doubts.

"The issue is do we want the courts deciding how we do this, or do we, as a public, make the decision? I am afraid we will have a lawsuit. That's what it boils down to, and I don't want the courts to make the decision."

Anderson notes that 24 percent of Colorado's school buildings were built before 1950. "If people stop and think—we built the interstate system in 1956. We're crying about how bad our roads are. Think about where we are putting our children."

Anderson unsuccessfully proposed a bill this session that would have diverted a portion of lottery money for school repair and new construction.

One month before the session concluded, Anderson and Senate President Tom Norton stunned colleagues and educators alike when they unveiled a sweeping plan to overhaul the state's tax structure. Under the measure, local property taxes for schools eventually would be replaced by a combination of corporate, sales and use taxes.

Anderson acknowledges the plan had little chance of passing so late in the session, but Democratic Governor Roy Romer said he might consider a special session to take a closer look at the proposal.

ty for students," notes Myers. "When property tax values vary so much among school districts, it becomes very difficult for some to provide the facilities necessary for a good education. So, it falls back on the legislatures."

Professor Wood says legislators "should approve an equitable formula to distribute state assistance for all capital outlay needs just as we have put in everything else that applies to public schools. It is the responsibility of the state in partnership with local school districts."

More than 10 states have comprehensive programs to help with school maintenance and repair. These plans typically provide money and technical assistance. In recent cases, the courts have stepped up the pressure to pay for repairs.

LAWYERS, SCHOOLS AND MONEY

Arizona is a dramatic case study of the kind of legal entanglement some lawmakers have faced in recent years. Similar stories have unfolded in other states, including Texas and Ohio. Arizona schools, largely dependent on local property taxes for major repairs, hit rock bottom in the 1980s. Soaring student enrollment, coupled with older buildings especially in poor communities, was straining school budgets. Administrators say there were few places to turn for help. Efforts to

increase property taxes in poor districts created disparities without generating significant revenue, according to Roosevelt Superintendent Baracy. So educators asked the Legislature to rework the state's school finance formula to include additional funds for school repair and construction above and beyond what lawmakers traditionally set aside.

Lawmakers agreed to spend \$1 million on a report to study Arizona school conditions; it revealed that some were in serious trouble. But many legislators remained unconvinced the problems were as widespread as some administrators wanted them to believe. "Basically, the governor and legislative leadership don't necessarily agree that the problem is so out of whack in Arizona," says Ted Ferris, director of the Arizona Joint Legislative Budget Committee. "Most lawmakers think the schools are in pretty good shape, and they believe the current method of bond elections and property taxes is working OK."

But 70 school districts that disagreed, including Roosevelt, approached Timothy Hogan, the executive director of the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest. He put together a lawsuit based on constitutional requirements that the Legislature establish a general and uniform public school system.

Hogan filed the suit in 1991, arguing that the state funding formula resulted in huge disparities between wealthy and poor districts. The plaintiffs demanded that the Legislature overhaul the school finance act in a way that would more equally distribute revenue. The case went as far as the Arizona Supreme Court. The school districts won. In 1994, Arizona became the first state in the country where the court ruled its system for funding school construction is unconstitutional solely because of its heavy reliance on property taxes, which caused disparities in revenue between property-rich and property-poor school districts. The court placed the responsibility for a solution in the hands of the Arizona lawmakers.

The Legislature looked at several different plans, ultimately choosing to set aside roughly \$30 million annually for school repair. Lawmakers created the State Board for School Capital Facilities to oversee distribution of the new funds. During an emergency session, legislators appropriated another \$70 million for school improvements. Currently, the board sits on a \$100 million capital improvement fund.

But school districts involved in the lawsuit rejected the plan, pushing instead for changes in the school funding formula. "Lawmakers want to address this with money instead of trying to change the way the system operates," says Hogan.

(Continued on Page 19)

continued from page 18

The school districts returned to court, demanding a deadline for lawmakers to come up with an improved school funding formula. Again, the court ruled in their favor. The Arizona Legislature has to come up with a new plan by June 1998.

This session, Arizona lawmakers developed an additional plan aimed specifically at poor districts. The new law, Assistance to Building Classrooms (ABC), sets aside \$32 million a year in perpetuity for schools with low property wealth. The money comes from existing sales tax revenues and guarantees a little more than \$500 per student yearly for construction and school repair. High growth districts also fall under the measure. They are eligible for state funds once they have maxed out their local tax levies. The measure also sets aside up to \$400,000 a year for inspection of school buildings. Under the plan, schools must be inspected every five years in an effort to spot problems early on.

Majority Leader Daniels believes the problem of deteriorating schools in her state is "much smaller than originally alleged." She says Arizona lawmakers found that the "great majority of local school boards are functioning quite well." In most districts, she says, schools are being built, and facilities are well maintained.

However, Daniels says, some districts can be helped with oversight and technical support. "We found districts where the discretion allowed to local school districts was abused."

The trick was developing a plan that would take care of the problem areas and still allow districts that are doing well to continue to do so without limiting local authority. Daniels says that the Legislature's work over the past three years accomplishes that. "The new system requires the state board to provide technical assistance to school districts and regular maintenance inspections of school facilities. However, it is still the local school board's responsibility to address the identified needs."

Daniels says the Legislature's plan is specifically aimed at the state's system of funding construction and major repairs, which is what the court found unconstitutional. "Our system for funding the maintenance and operations of school districts is highly regarded," she says, and lawmakers wanted to leave that intact.

WILL THE COURTS AGREE?

Doubt lingers in some minds as to whether the plan will satisfy the courts. School officials, such as the state superintendent of public instruction, Lisa Graham Keegan, a former legislator, have vowed to challenge the new law.

Keegan says the Legislature's plan forces schools "to give up a considerable amount of control." She says the state school facilities board has placed stipulations on how schools can use building improvement funds, including what square footage costs can be.

"The underlying inequities are still present," she argues. "You can't just throw a mini-formula on top of a grossly disparate formula that deals in millions of dollars and call it good."

Professor Wood says the problem with legislatures designing formulas has been "politics by printout. Do my constituents benefit as opposed to the state as a whole? All politics is local, and that makes creating a balanced school formula difficult."

Observers predict that as more states become involved in funding, the more likely it is that legislatures will want more say in how schools spend the money. "That's a huge issue," acknowledges legislative budget expert Ferris. "The golden rule comes into play—he who has the gold makes the rules. If the state funds schools, it may very well want more say in how the money is spent."

The story unfolding in Arizona is significant because other states are facing similar challenges. An Ohio trial court overruled the state's school funding formula largely because of disparities in building repair and maintenance. In its decision, the Ohio court crafted a constitutionally acceptable framework to fund schools, placing emphasis on building repair, reduction in class size and accessibility for disabled students. The Ohio Supreme Court upheld most of the trial court opinion in March.

In Texas, courts have ruled over the years that inequities in school facilities are as unacceptable as inequities in operating expenditures. Recently, the Texas Supreme Court warned the Legislature that its new formula could face a constitutional test in the near future if lawmakers did not continue to work on "providing all districts with equal access to the operations and facilities funding necessary for a general diffusion of knowledge." The Texas Legislature, facing soaring student enrollment, is now buried under a \$3 billion backlog in capital expenditure needs.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Several state courts, as well as Congress, have recognized that the quality of the learning environment affects how well a student performs in school, according to the GAO report. This may become a crucial point for school boards, lawmakers and, most important, voters who ultimately will help decide how to pay for school maintenance and repair.

"We have to give our students today the tools to function in a globally competitive market," argues U.S. Senator Moseley-Braun. "We cannot sit back on this issue. We ought to leave partisanship at the schoolroom door. This ought to be something that is bipartisan and commands community consensus."

The trick was developing a plan that would take care of the problem areas and still allow districts that are doing well to continue to do so without limiting local authority.

The Third Revolution

Term limits have forced legislatures to change in many positive ways. But what will the long-term effects be? This is the third of three parts.

By Karen Hansen

Term limits are nothing short of a revolution in state legislatures. They are as sweeping a change as the one-man, one-vote Supreme Court decision in 1962 and the modernization movement of the late 1960s. They will indeed once again revolutionize the way legislatures do business.

This late 20th century experiment in democracy has yet to be put to the full test. California and Maine are the farthest along—term limits will go into effect completely in their legislatures by the next election. And by 2007 all 20 states with term limits will have implemented the voters' desire to limit their representatives' terms in office.

"Term limits clearly set up two classes of legislatures," says William Pound, executive director of the National Conference of State Legislatures. "Those with term limits and those without."

Term limits are as significant a defining feature as a state's size, its population, its economy and whether it has a full-time or citizen legislature, according to Pound.

The possible enduring effects of term limits trouble legislative observers. Experiences in Maine, Oregon and California already point to procedural difficulties, a slower-working institution, little confidence in turning leadership over to inexperienced members, less deliberation in committees.

Legislative leaders in states with term limits paint a sobering view of what they believe term limits will bring to legislatures: no institutional memory in elected officials; discord among legislators who vie for leadership positions; a disrupted balance of power in which the executive branch becomes stronger by default; state agencies where career officials simply outwait lawmakers with whom they disagree; special interest lobbies more capable of influencing inexperienced legislators; a loss of rural and minority party influence. And, most serious, an inability to deal with the really tough public policy issues in an economic crisis.

Although it is too early to tell what the long-term effects of term limits will be, some of the short-term consequences have

been positive.

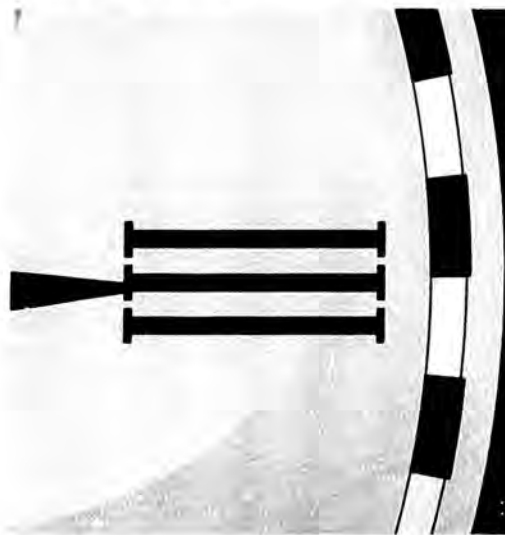
Over the past several years, leaders in states with term limits have initiated some of the most fundamental changes in legislative procedures in three decades. They are leaving a legacy of change they hope will ensure that the legislative branch runs efficiently and will give new members with little time to serve every opportunity to be effective lawmakers.

Arkansas and Michigan are two very different states. One is overwhelmingly Democratic, the other has a close partisan split. One is a rural state with a citizen legislature that meets four months every other year; the other is an industrial state with a full-time, professional legislature. As different as they are politically, economically and geographically, they did share one similarity: strong leaders, who in the face of term limits, made radical changes in their institutions that could serve as models for other states.

"It doesn't make any difference what I think about term limits," says Arkansas Speaker Bobby Hogue. "The people want them, the courts have upheld them, and now it's my job to make the House function, to reform the institution and obtain the best result."

Hogue, a 58-year-old insurance man who had served 14 years without ever sitting on a key committee, became speaker-designate in 1993 because most other senior members had already held the job. He has since implemented the most sweeping institutional changes in the history of his state. He became the first leader since 1940 to succeed himself as speaker. Clearly not bound by tradition, Hogue's vision for Arkansas was stability in the House, a strong leader who could "stand up to the governor, the Senate and the bureaucrats," and a process that would include freshmen members on major committees.

Forty-eight-year-old Paul Hillegonds was first elected to the Michigan House of Representatives in 1978. He became co-speaker in 1992 and in 1994 became the first Republican speaker in Michigan since 1968. Now president of Detroit Renaissance, a corporate coalition concerned with revitalizing the city, he also changed his chamber radically in anticipation of



Karen Hansen is editor of State Legislatures.

CORRECTION

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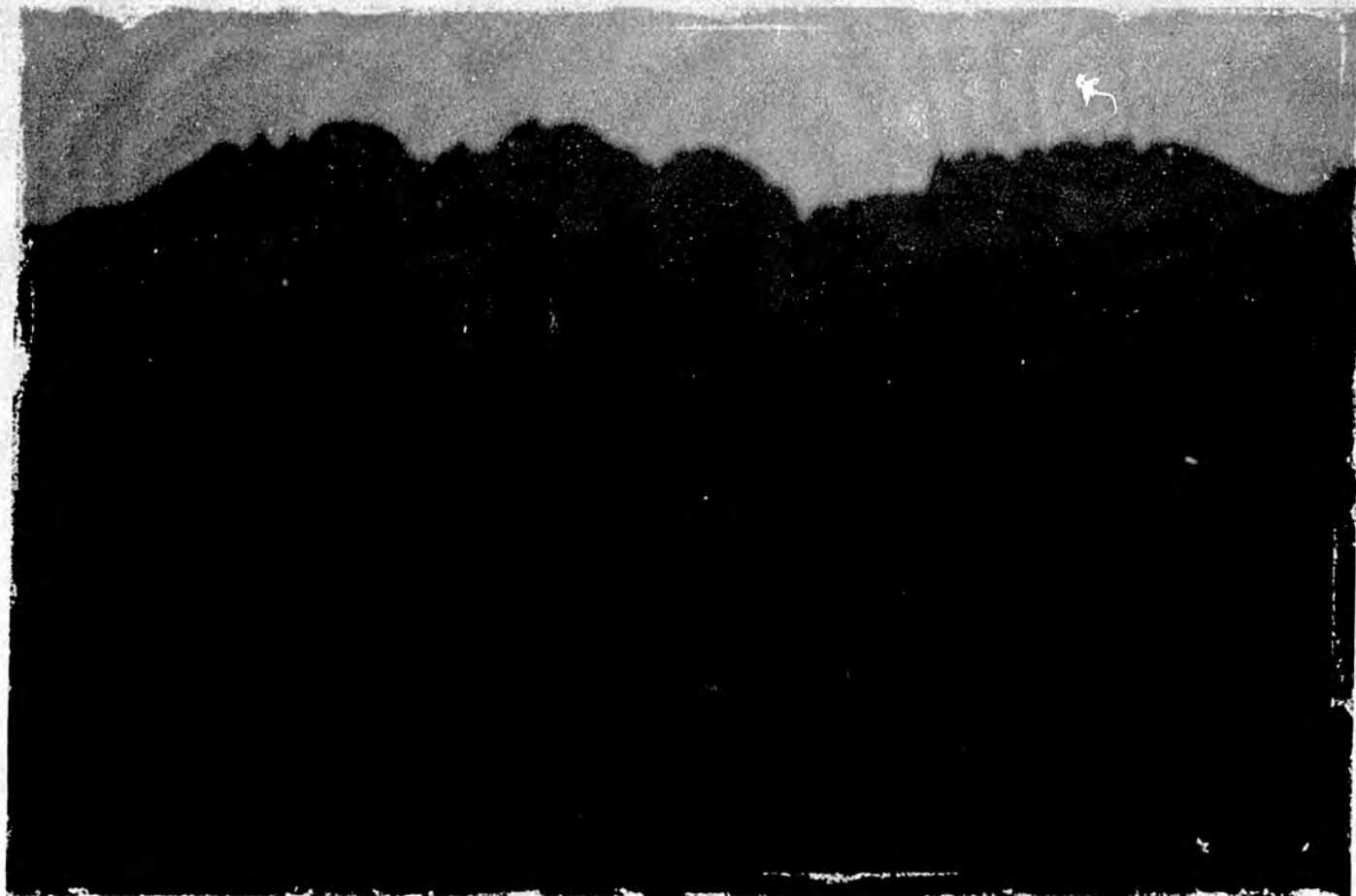
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STATE

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CONTENTS

4 LETTERS

5 STATESTATS

Putting the Brakes on Drunk Driving

6 ON FIRST READING

Oklahoma Revamps Justice System

Health Care for the Needy, Close to Home

Managed Care Can Reduce Workers' Comp Costs

Getting Elected—the Easy Way

8 STATELINE

11 HIGH COURT BOLSTERS STATES' RIGHTS

By David G. Savage

The Supreme Court seems to be moving away from the position that congressional power is limitless, and is resisting encroachment on state prerogatives.

14 RUNDOWN SCHOOLS: WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

By Lesley Dahlkemper

Across the country, schools are deteriorating, educators are worrying and courts are pushing legislators to solve the money problems.

20 THE THIRD REVOLUTION

By Karen Hansen

Term limits have forced legislatures to change in many positive ways. But what will the long-term effects be? This is the third of three parts.

27 FRESH BLOOD IN CALIFORNIA? NOT EXACTLY

By Daniel M. Weintraub

Republicans in the California Assembly picked a leader with plenty of prior experience—in the Senate.

28 THE REIGN IN MAINE

By Jim Brunelle

Term limits have wrought many changes in the Maine Legislature, but legislators themselves disagree as to whether the changes are beneficial.

30 KEEPING A LEGISLATIVE EYE ON WELFARE REFORM

By Jack Tweedie

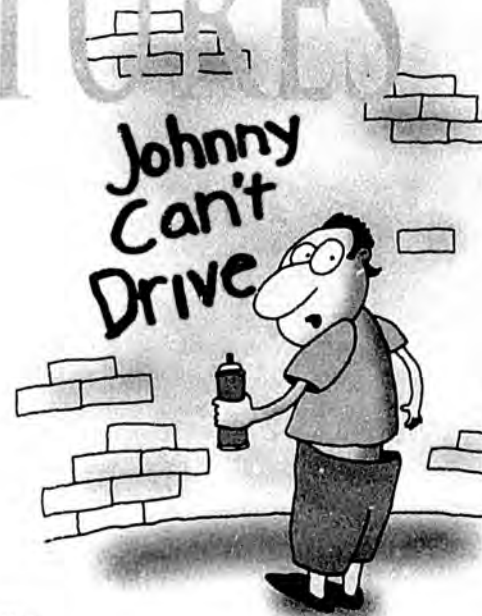
Legislators want to have more of a hand in shaping welfare policy than simply appropriating the funds. Here's how a few states are doing it.

32 UNFUNDED MANDATES—THE REGULATORY PROBLEM

By Christopher Zimmerman

Passage of the unfunded mandates act was hailed as victory for state and local governments. Now, however, it appears that federal agencies may be removing the bite from the law, tooth by tooth.

34 CLASSIFIED ADS



LETTERS

TEN YEARS BEFORE A "FIRST"

Editor:

In "Stateline" in the June issue of *State Legislatures*, you note a Minnesota bill to regulate hazing in high schools that "appears to be the first" of its type.

Texas has by law prohibited hazing at public and private high schools since 1987. See Subchapter F, Chapter 37, Texas Education Code.

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COMMISSION APPROACH WORKS FOR CALIFORNIA

Editor:

The articles on legislative pay in the July/August issue were insightful and informative. You may be interested in the California approach.

As noted in "Pay—The Legislature's Hot Potato," California has a compensation commission. In 1990, Proposition 112 was placed on the ballot by the Legislature and approved by California voters. Part of the package of statutes, resolutions and constitutional amendments known collectively as the Legislative Ethics Reform of 1990, Proposition 112 banned honoraria, strictly limited gifts and created the California Citizens Compensation Commission. The commission has seven members appointed by the governor and has the sole authority to establish the annual salary and benefits of elected state officers. The composition of the commission and the criteria it is required to use in assessing salary and benefits reflect some

of the methods noted in "Legislator Pay: Baseball It Ain't."

To guarantee a wide range of opinion and representation, Proposition 112 specified that of the commission members, two must be officers or members of a labor union; two must be from the business community, including an owner of a small business and an executive of a corporation ranking among the largest private sector employers in the state; and four must be public members, of whom one must have expertise in compensation, such as a personnel manager or economist, and one be "representative of the general population and may include...a retiree, homemaker or person of median income."

In determining annual salary and benefits, the commission must take into consideration, among other things, the amount of time required to fulfill an officer's official duties, the salaries and benefits of comparable public offices in California, and the responsibility and scope of authority of the agency in which the official serves. Although the commission is required to consider private sector compensation, Proposition 112 stated that "state officers do not receive, and do not expect to receive, compensation at the same levels as individuals in the private sector with comparable experience and responsibilities."

The base salary for California legislators in 1990 was \$40,816. Today, as a result of annual reviews by the commission, legislative salaries are \$75,600 with legislative leaders earning a slightly higher base.

The commission has worked in California. Between 1966 and 1990, pay increases required a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature and could not exceed 5 percent per calendar year. The political pressures that make salary hikes such a hot potato had, in fact, so discouraged increases that, when adjusted for inflation, the real purchasing power of legislative salaries had dropped 35 percent by 1990. The commission has established salaries at levels that reflect the realities of a full-time body in a state the size of California (in 1990, Assembly members represented 372,000 and Senators 744,000 people.) The adjustments have never been generally applauded by editorial boards, and the composition of the independent commission has taken the political sting out of increases.

Although setting reasonable compensation levels for "greedy politicians" will never be without controversy, the commission approach has proven successful in California.

Timothy A. Hodson
Executive Director
Center for California Studies

CORRECTION

The "How Well Do You Know Your States?" quiz in the July/August issue of *State Legislatures* mistakenly called South Dakota "The Sunshine State." Legislators changed the state nickname to the Mount Rushmore State in 1992.

The Council of State Governments' 1996-1997 *Book of the States* also said South Dakota was sometimes called The Coyote State. Not ever officially so, say state researchers. However, they tell us, it was used by a state university whose mascot is a coyote.

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these circumstances was not "punishment." Therefore, the state law did not run afoul of the Constitution's ban on double punishment for the same crime or an after-the-fact punishment written into a new law. Kansas officials noted, too, they have been selective in using the new authority and have committed less than a dozen sex criminals to their treatment center.

AND OTHER BUSINESS

Meanwhile, in other key rulings, the high court:

♦ Struck down the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act on the grounds that Congress had exceeded its authority and intruded in the affairs of state and local governments. The measure would have forced state and local officials to give special deference to claims involving the "free exercise of religion."

The dispute in the high court began with a 1990 ruling that sided with Oregon officials who fired two Native Americans for using peyote, an illegal drug, which they maintained was central to their religious celebration.

In *City of Boerne vs. Flores*, the Court adhered to its view that states can enforce "neutral and generally applicable laws" even when they infringe on someone's religion. While states may give exemptions that are based on religion, they need not do so, the Court said.

♦ Upheld the traditional state laws against doctor-assisted suicide and said it is up to the states, not federal judges, to change the laws. "The states are currently engaged in serious, thoughtful examination of physician-assisted suicide and other similar issues," wrote Chief Justice Rehnquist. "Our holding permits this debate to continue, as it should in a democratic society."

The pair of 9-0 decisions in *Washington vs. Glucksberg* and *Vacco vs. Quill* reversed lower court rulings that would have created a "right to die." Despite the unanimous result, five of the nine justices signaled they will revisit the issue in the future. As Justice Souter concluded, "The Court should stay its hand to allow reasonable legislative consideration" of the claims of people who are dying or in pain or who seek a way out.

♦ In a setback for the states, ruled private prison guards working under state contract are not entitled to the same immunity from lawsuits that is accorded state employees. To

shield public employees from personal lawsuits over the performance of their duties, the Court has said they have a "qualified immunity" that protects them, as long as they do not willingly violate a clearly established constitutional right.

When Ronnie McKnight, a Tennessee prisoner, sued Darryl Richardson, a guard, for allegedly injuring him by putting him in tight binds while traveling, the guard

responded by claiming an immunity from suit. On a 5-4 vote in *Richardson vs. McKnight*, the Court disagreed and said private guards cannot invoke this public employees' immunity. It did not settle, however, whether the guard can raise any other defenses. The dissenters complained the decision will make it more expensive for private firms, and therefore the states, to "privatize" their prisons.

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RUNDOWN SCHOOLS: WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

ACROSS THE COUNTRY, SCHOOLS ARE DETERIORATING, EDUCATORS ARE WORRYING AND COURTS ARE PUSHING LEGISLATORS TO SOLVE THE MONEY PROBLEMS.

BY LESLEY DAHLKEMPER

Leaky ceilings. Exposed wire. Crowded classrooms. Principal Kent Paredes Scribner has seen it all. These conditions are as commonplace at Sunland Elementary School as chalkboards and desks. Sunland Elementary, one of the oldest schools in the Phoenix area, has had few, if any, repairs since it was built in 1953. Originally the school was meant to serve 600 students. Now more than 800 students from primarily poor, minority families are enrolled.

"Crumbling buildings and cramped conditions do terrible things for the kids, their school spirit and their feeling about themselves," says Scribner. His school is located in the Roosevelt School District in south Phoenix. The amount of money it would take to fix it would virtually wipe out the district's \$43 million annual budget. There's simply no money for repairs.

Even basic needs have gone unmet. Superintendent John Baracy says the district's 12,000 students don't have science labs or up-to-date libraries, and they have very little communications technology, unlike their counterparts in wealthier districts. Many older school buildings are not equipped with proper electrical wiring for computers, frustrating efforts to introduce technology into the classroom.

"Clearly, there's an impact on student learning," says Baracy. "You cannot learn science if you don't have science labs. You cannot expand your knowledge of the world if you don't have quality books to read."

CRUMBLING SCHOOLS

Schools like this in inner-city Arizona are not unusual. A U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) study released in 1996 revealed that one-third of schools nationwide need extensive repair or replacement. Further, 60 percent of schools surveyed reported at least "one major building feature" in disrepair such as the roof, exterior walls, windows, plumbing, heating and air conditioning or electrical power. Forty-six percent lack the basic electrical wiring to support computers, modems and modern communications. More than 14 million

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COST OF REPAIR

The estimated price tag totals a staggering \$112 billion, according to the GAO. A state-by-state comparison reveals some startling figures. In New York City, officials in the country's largest school district estimate the cost to refurbish aging school facilities at \$7.5 billion over the next five years. The bill for repairs and expansion in California's public schools climbs to \$17 billion, a reflection, in part, of the state's soaring student enrollment.

Deteriorating schools in Virginia have some of the worst problems in the country. Experts estimate building improvements will add up to \$6.5 billion over the next five years, affecting a million students in 1,800 public schools. A study by the Virginia Department of Education released last summer reports that even if local taxes were doubled, the revenue generated would not meet the cost of necessary school renovation.

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NO FEDERAL RELIEF IN SIGHT

Schools and legislatures can't expect help from the federal government for school repairs, at least not this year. President Bill Clinton's Partnership to Rebuild America's Schools Act, a \$5 billion proposal that would have helped school districts finance the cost of renovating or replacing aging buildings, fell victim to the budget reconciliation settlement in August.

Supporters of the proposal say it will be back on the drawing board next session, but criticism of it continues. Critics maintain that school construction should remain a local responsibility. There is also concern that federal aid would only drive up building costs because in this proposal, a very small amount of federal money would have invoked the Davis-Bacon Act requiring that prevailing, or union, wages be paid workers on federally funded construction projects.

As far as education goes, the federal share has been "a pittance," according to David Liebschutz, associate director of the Center for the Study of the States at New York's Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government.

Federal interest may have increased with the depth of voter concern, but it's the states that have to come up with the money, he says.

Even if a similar plan passes next year, it might not make a significant dent in the vast amount needed for school repairs, which the Government Accounting Office puts at \$112 billion. Laura Walker, who lobbies for the California School Boards Association, says the amount in the Clinton proposal wouldn't have come close to solving the problem. Calling the \$5 billion "a drop in the bucket," she said that California alone could use that much.

ing budget priorities, unfunded federal mandates, soaring student enrollment and outdated school financing formulas. Some critics also think administrators are exaggerating the extent of the problem. Other detractors lay the blame for deteriorating schools at the feet of local school boards, arguing some elected officials mismanaged public tax dollars and made poor budgeting decisions.

Arizona House Majority Leader Lori Daniels says that some school districts chose to construct lavish facilities and tie up all their resources in one school, thereby leaving themselves ill-prepared for future facility needs. Others, she says, chose to put capital maintenance funds in their operations budget, using the money for instruction instead of repairs.

Florida lawmakers have criticized school districts for using millions of dollars earmarked for school construction for such things as library books, audio-visual equipment and the salaries of maintenance workers.

These uses of school construction funds have triggered angry reactions from Florida lawmakers. "In the state of

Florida, school boards and school districts are losing the public relations battle," observes Representative Bill Sublette, who chairs the Florida House Education Budget Committee. "It's getting to the point where they have lost all credibility."

The Florida Legislature passed HB 2121 this session that requires school districts to reduce by 15 percent each year the use of earmarked construction funds for maintenance staff salaries, prohibiting such use altogether by 2004. At the same time the bill provides cash rewards to districts that practice "frugal construction practices."

The Orlando Republican, who also co-chairs the Select Committee on School Facilities, says most of his colleagues think the state should not get involved in funding school repair and new construction. "After all, schools got themselves into this pickle, and now they have to get themselves out," says Sublette. He advocates giving districts "the tools they need" to solve the problem themselves.

Representative Jerry Melvin, chairman of the House Committee on Education Innovation that sponsored HB 2121, says the bill does just that. "You shouldn't focus on the 15 percent reductions. The focus should be that we grant districts up to 20 percent more in construction funds if they follow some commonsense guidelines."

For their part, schools argue they haven't had much choice but to delay school repairs in favor of other more immediate needs. Local school boards and administrators say it's more palatable to delay infrastructure costs than to cut academic programs and teaching staff. Educators acknowledge—for better or for worse—it's a problem that's easy to ignore.

"Part of it is that you walk into a school, whatever age it is, and unless the roof is literally leaking or the heater doesn't work, you don't notice it," says Anne Bryant, the executive director of the National School Boards Association in Washington, D.C. "That has been some of the mindset."

Further, school administrators say funds to repair roofs, properly wire schools and improve ventilation, among other needs, also are siphoned off by unfunded federal mandates such as asbestos removal and improving access for disabled students. Three-quarters of all schools reported having spent \$3.8 billion in the last three years to comply with federal mandates, and two-thirds reported needing \$11 billion more over the next three years.

The issue of school maintenance and repair is further exacerbated by soaring student enrollment. The number of students attending the nation's public schools in grades K-12 is expected to grow by 20 percent between now and 2004, according to the U.S. Department of Education. That's roughly 6,000 new schools just to accommodate the growth over the next 10 years.

RUNDOWN SCHOOLS: WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

ACROSS THE COUNTRY, SCHOOLS ARE DETERIORATING, EDUCATORS ARE WORRYING AND COURTS ARE PUSHING LEGISLATORS TO SOLVE THE MONEY PROBLEMS.

BY LESLEY DAHLKEMPER

Leaky ceilings. Exposed wire. Crowded classrooms. Principal Kent Paredes Scribner has seen it all. These conditions are as commonplace at Sunland Elementary School as chalkboards and desks. Sunland Elementary, one of the oldest schools in the Phoenix area, has had few, if any, repairs since it was built in 1953. Originally the school was meant to serve 600 students. Now more than 800 students from primarily poor, minority families are enrolled.

"Crumbling buildings and cramped conditions do terrible things for the kids, their school spirit and their feeling about themselves," says Scribner. His school is located in the Roosevelt School District in south Phoenix. The amount of money it would take to fix it would virtually wipe out the district's \$43 million annual budget. There's simply no money for repairs.

Even basic needs have gone unmet. Superintendent John Baracy says the district's 12,000 students don't have science labs or up-to-date libraries, and they have very little communications technology, unlike their counterparts in wealthier districts. Many older school buildings are not equipped with proper electrical wiring for computers, frustrating efforts to introduce technology into the classroom.

"Clearly, there's an impact on student learning," says Baracy. "You cannot learn science if you don't have science labs. You cannot expand your knowledge of the world if you don't have quality books to read."

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What's more, educators say, traditional methods of financing school repair are inadequate. Districts are largely dependent on local property taxes. But educators in poor communities point to shrinking property wealth, which directly affects how much money schools can raise.

Not only is the financing inadequate, but local voters have not been entirely sympathetic to administrators' pleas. Reports indicate that a fourth of all education bond proposals or tax issues have been defeated in recent years at the local level where the link between taxes and school improvements is closest to home.

Outside observers like Craig Wood, an education professor at the University of Florida, say repairing the nation's schools can't be dumped entirely onto the laps of legislators or educators. Both shoulder some blame. "It's true that local school board members make poor decisions. By the same token, so do state legislatures," says Wood.

The school finance expert acknowledges that some school districts have not worked hard enough to resolve school maintenance issues. As a result, those problems—left unaddressed—have spiraled out of control, and demand state intervention.

On the other hand, Woods says legislators create financing formulas that place tight constraints on what districts can and cannot fund, leaving them with hard decisions.

"I don't know of any school board in America that knowingly lets roofs leak because they just like leaky roofs. They have decided to let roofs leak because they have to purchase textbooks."

WHERE TO GET THE MONEY

Only a handful of states provide the bulk of funds needed for school repairs, according to former state legislator and school funding expert John Myers of the Denver firm of Augenblick and Myers. Another 10 to 15 pick up a significant portion of expenditures for capital outlay. As many as 25 states provide only minimal aid from the general fund, says Myers.

The courts are not giving legislatures much choice. School districts in several states have successfully challenged their heavy reliance on property taxes to pay for building repair.

"The states should be held responsible because, ultimately, it's the state constitution that says the legislature is the primary source for providing equal educational opportuni-

PENDING CASES

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

SCHOOL FINANCE LITIGATION DECISIONS BY STATE SUPREME COURTS

Landmark cases in Texas and California in the 1970s marked the beginning of 25 years of school finance litigation that has spread to almost every state in the nation. As a result, 77 school finance funding systems ruled unconstitutional by state supreme courts.

State	Year
Alabama*	1993
Arizona	1994
Arkansas	1983
California	1971
Connecticut	1977
Kentucky	1989
Massachusetts	1993
Missouri*	1993
Montana	1989
New Jersey	1973 and 1990
Ohio	1997
Tennessee	1993
Texas	1989
Vermont	1997
Washington	1978
West Virginia	1979
Wyoming	1980 and 1995

STATE FUNDING SYSTEM UPHeld AS CONSTITUTIONAL

State	Year
Alaska	1997
Arizona	1973
Colorado	1982
Georgia	1981
Idaho	1975
Maryland	1983
Michigan	1973
Minnesota	1993
New York	1982
North Dakota	1994
Ohio	1979
Oklahoma	1987
Oregon	1976 and 1991
Pennsylvania	1979
Rhode Island	1995
Washington	1974
Wisconsin	1989
Virginia	1994

* Lower court ruling served as final decision since case was unsuccessfully appealed by state.

Source: Used with permission of Education Commission of the States

CRAFTING A SOLUTION IN COLORADO

Some states are trying to stay out of court. Colorado, for one, isn't taking any chances. House Majority Leader Norma Anderson has asked several attorneys to review the state's school funding formula, which she says is similar to Arizona's. The attorneys have told Anderson the formula would most likely withstand a court challenge. Still, the Republican, who chaired an interim committee on school infrastructure last summer, has nagging doubts.

"The issue is do we want the courts deciding how we do this, or do we, as a public, make the decision? I am afraid we will have a lawsuit. That's what it boils down to, and I don't want the courts to make the decision."

Anderson notes that 24 percent of Colorado's school buildings were built before 1950. "If people stop and think—we built the interstate system in 1956. We're crying about how bad our roads are. Think about where we are putting our children."

Anderson unsuccessfully proposed a bill this session that would have diverted a portion of lottery money for school repair and new construction.

One month before the session concluded, Anderson and Senate President Tom Norton stunned colleagues and educators alike when they unveiled a sweeping plan to overhaul the state's tax structure. Under the measure, local property taxes for schools eventually would be replaced by a combination of corporate, sales and use taxes.

Anderson acknowledges the plan had little chance of passing so late in the session, but Democratic Governor Roy Romer said he might consider a special session to take a closer look at the proposal.

ty for students," notes Myers. "When property tax values vary so much among school districts, it becomes very difficult for some to provide the facilities necessary for a good education. So, it falls back on the legislatures."

Professor Wood says legislators "should approve an equitable formula to distribute state assistance for all capital outlay needs just as we have put in everything else that applies to public schools. It is the responsibility of the state in partnership with local school districts."

More than 10 states have comprehensive programs to help with school maintenance and repair. These plans typically provide money and technical assistance. In recent cases, the courts have stepped up the pressure to pay for repairs.

LAWYERS, SCHOOLS AND MONEY

Arizona is a dramatic case study of the kind of legal entanglement some lawmakers have faced in recent years. Similar stories have unfolded in other states, including Texas and Ohio. Arizona schools, largely dependent on local property taxes for major repairs, hit rock bottom in the 1980s. Soaring student enrollment, coupled with older buildings especially in poor communities, was straining school budgets. Administrators say there were few places to turn for help. Efforts to

increase property taxes in poor districts created disparities without generating significant revenue, according to Roosevelt Superintendent Baracy. So educators asked the Legislature to rework the state's school finance formula to include additional funds for school repair and construction above and beyond what lawmakers traditionally set aside.

Lawmakers agreed to spend \$1 million on a report to study Arizona school conditions; it revealed that some were in serious trouble. But many legislators remained unconvinced the problems were as widespread as some administrators wanted them to believe. "Basically, the governor and legislative leadership don't necessarily agree that the problem is so out of whack in Arizona," says Ted Ferris, director of the Arizona Joint Legislative Budget Committee. "Most lawmakers think the schools are in pretty good shape, and they believe the current method of bond elections and property taxes is working OK."

But 70 school districts that disagreed, including Roosevelt, approached Timothy Hogan, the executive director of the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest. He put together a lawsuit based on constitutional requirements that the Legislature establish a general and uniform public school system.

Hogan filed the suit in 1991, arguing that the state funding formula resulted in huge disparities between wealthy and poor districts. The plaintiffs demanded that the Legislature overhaul the school finance act in a way that would more equally distribute revenue. The case went as far as the Arizona Supreme Court. The school districts won. In 1994, Arizona became the first state in the country where the court ruled its system for funding school construction is unconstitutional solely because of its heavy reliance on property taxes, which caused disparities in revenue between property-rich and property-poor school districts. The court placed the responsibility for a solution in the hands of the Arizona lawmakers.

The Legislature looked at several different plans, ultimately choosing to set aside roughly \$30 million annually for school repair. Lawmakers created the State Board for School Capital Facilities to oversee distribution of the new funds. During an emergency session, legislators appropriated another \$70 million for school improvements. Currently, the board sits on a \$100 million capital improvement fund.

But school districts involved in the lawsuit rejected the plan, pushing instead for changes in the school funding formula. "Lawmakers want to address this with money instead of trying to change the way the system operates," says Hogan.

(Continued on Page 19)

continued from page 18

The school districts returned to court, demanding a deadline for lawmakers to come up with an improved school funding formula. Again, the court ruled in their favor. The Arizona Legislature has to come up with a new plan by June 1998.

This session, Arizona lawmakers developed an additional plan aimed specifically at poor districts. The new law, Assistance to Building Classrooms (ABC), sets aside \$32 million a year in perpetuity for schools with low property wealth. The money comes from existing sales tax revenues and guarantees a little more than \$500 per student yearly for construction and school repair. High growth districts also fall under the measure. They are eligible for state funds once they have maxed out their local tax levies. The measure also sets aside up to \$400,000 a year for inspection of school buildings. Under the plan, schools must be inspected every five years in an effort to spot problems early on.

Majority Leader Daniels believes the problem of deteriorating schools in her state is "much smaller than originally alleged." She says Arizona lawmakers found that the "great majority of local school boards are functioning quite well." In most districts, she says, schools are being built, and facilities are well maintained.

However, Daniels says, some districts can be helped with oversight and technical support. "We found districts where the discretion allowed to local school districts was abused."

The trick was developing a plan that would take care of the problem areas and still allow districts that are doing well to continue to do so without limiting local authority. Daniels says that the Legislature's work over the past three years accomplishes that. "The new system requires the state board to provide technical assistance to school districts and regular maintenance inspections of school facilities. However, it is still the local school board's responsibility to address the identified needs."

Daniels says the Legislature's plan is specifically aimed at the state's system of funding construction and major repairs, which is what the court found unconstitutional. "Our system for funding the maintenance and operations of school districts is highly regarded," she says, and lawmakers wanted to leave that intact.

WILL THE COURTS AGREE?

Doubt lingers in some minds as to whether the plan will satisfy the courts. School officials, such as the state superintendent of public instruction, Lisa Graham Keegan, a former legislator, have vowed to challenge the new law.

Keegan says the Legislature's plan forces schools "to give up a considerable amount of control." She says the state school facilities board has placed stipulations on how schools can use building improvement funds, including what square footage costs can be.

"The underlying inequities are still present," she argues. "You can't just throw a mini-formula on top of a grossly disparate formula that deals in millions of dollars and call it good."

Professor Wood says the problem with legislatures designing formulas has been "politics by printout. Do my constituents benefit as opposed to the state as a whole? All politics is local, and that makes creating a balanced school formula difficult."

Observers predict that as more states become involved in funding, the more likely it is that legislatures will want more say in how schools spend the money. "That's a huge issue," acknowledges legislative budget expert Ferris. "The golden rule comes into play—he who has the gold makes the rules. If the state funds schools, it may very well want more say in how the money is spent."

The story unfolding in Arizona is significant because other states are facing similar challenges. An Ohio trial court overturned the state's school funding formula largely because of disparities in building repair and maintenance. In its decision, the Ohio court crafted a constitutionally acceptable framework to fund schools, placing emphasis on building repair, reduction in class size and accessibility for disabled students. The Ohio Supreme Court upheld most of the trial court opinion in March.

In Texas, courts have ruled over the years that inequities in school facilities are as unacceptable as inequities in operating expenditures. Recently, the Texas Supreme Court warned the Legislature that its new formula could face a constitutional test in the near future if lawmakers did not continue to work on "providing all districts with equal access to the operations and facilities funding necessary for a general diffusion of knowledge." The Texas Legislature, facing soaring student enrollment, is now buried under a \$3 billion backlog in capital expenditure needs.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Several state courts, as well as Congress, have recognized that the quality of the learning environment affects how well a student performs in school, according to the GAO report. This may become a crucial point for school boards, lawmakers and, most important, voters who ultimately will help decide how to pay for school maintenance and repair.

"We have to give our students today the tools to function in a globally competitive market," argues U.S. Senator Moseley-Braun. "We cannot sit back on this issue. We ought to leave partisanship at the schoolroom door. This ought to be something that is bipartisan and commands community consensus."

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The Third Revolution

Term limits have forced legislatures to change in many positive ways. But what will the long-term effects be? This is the third of three parts.

By Karen Hansen

Term limits are nothing short of a revolution in state legislatures. They are as sweeping a change as the one-man, one-vote Supreme Court decision in 1962 and the modernization movement of the late 1960s. They will indeed once again revolutionize the way legislatures do business.

This late 20th century experiment in democracy has yet to be put to the full test. California and Maine are the farthest along—term limits will go into effect completely in their legislatures by the next election. And by 2007 all 20 states with term limits will have implemented the voters' desire to limit their representatives' terms in office.

"Term limits clearly set up two classes of legislatures," says William Pound, executive director of the National Conference of State Legislatures. "Those with term limits and those without."

Term limits are as significant a defining feature as a state's size, its population, its economy and whether it has a full-time or citizen legislature, according to Pound.

The possible enduring effects of term limits trouble legislative observers. Experiences in Maine, Oregon and California already point to procedural difficulties, a slower-working institution, little confidence in turning leadership over to inexperienced members, less deliberation in committees.

Legislative leaders in states with term limits paint a sobering view of what they believe term limits will bring to legislatures: no institutional memory in elected officials; discord among legislators who vie for leadership positions; a disrupted balance of power in which the executive branch becomes stronger by default; state agencies where career officials simply outwait lawmakers with whom they disagree; special interest lobbies more capable of influencing inexperienced legislators; a loss of rural and minority party influence. And, most serious, an inability to deal with the really tough public policy issues in an economic crisis.

Although it is too early to tell what the long-term effects of term limits will be, some of the short-term consequences have

been positive.

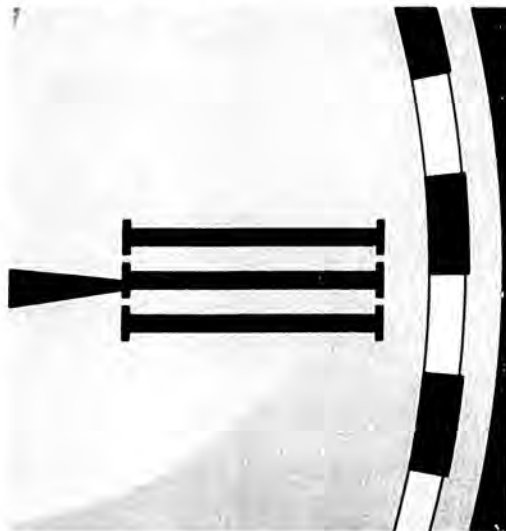
Over the past several years, leaders in states with term limits have initiated some of the most fundamental changes in legislative procedures in three decades. They are leaving a legacy of change they hope will ensure that the legislative branch runs efficiently and will give new members with little time to serve every opportunity to be effective lawmakers.

Arkansas and Michigan are two very different states. One is overwhelmingly Democratic, the other has a close partisan split. One is a rural state with a citizen legislature that meets four months every other year; the other is an industrial state with a full-time, professional legislature. As different as they are politically, economically and geographically, they did share one similarity: strong leaders, who in the face of term limits, made radical changes in their institutions that could serve as models for other states.

"It doesn't make any difference what I think about term limits," says Arkansas Speaker Bobby Hogue. "The people want them, the courts have upheld them, and now it's my job to make the House function, to reform the institution and obtain the best result."

Hogue, a 58-year-old insurance man who had served 14 years without ever sitting on a key committee, became speaker-designate in 1993 because most other senior members had already held the job. He has since implemented the most sweeping institutional changes in the history of his state. He became the first leader since 1940 to succeed himself as speaker. Clearly not bound by tradition, Hogue's vision for Arkansas was stability in the House, a strong leader who could "stand up to the governor, the Senate and the bureaucrats," and a process that would include freshmen members on major committees.

Forty-eight-year-old Paul Hillegonds was first elected to the Michigan House of Representatives in 1978. He became co-speaker in 1992 and in 1994 became the first Republican speaker in Michigan since 1968. Now president of Detroit Renaissance, a corporate coalition concerned with revitalizing the city, he also changed his chamber radically in anticipation of



Karen Hansen is editor of State Legislatures.

SCOMM

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**ALASKA STATE FACILITIES
ADMINISTRATORS**

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE LIST
FOR
ALASKA'S STATE-OWNED FACILITIES**

FEBRUARY 1993



PREFACE

Institutions normally do not program for deferred maintenance, but it becomes a fact of life when annual resources are not sufficient to complete the work required to keep facilities in optimum condition. If funding limits routine maintenance and if renewal and replacement of worn out components is postponed, a backlog of maintenance tasks begins to grow. As the deferred maintenance accumulates, it becomes vital to establish a plan to halt the decline and reduce the backlog before buildings deteriorate to the point where it is not cost effective to keep them operational. The State has reached the point where some facilities are no longer cost effective to maintain and must be replaced.

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
NO DEFERRED MAINTENANCE						
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME						
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	ANCHORAGE	9-25	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$250,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	DOUGLAS	3	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$100,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$100,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	JUNEAU	4	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$200,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	KODIAK	6	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$100,000
DFG	CF	WAREHOUSE	CORDOVA	35	REPAIR ROOF	\$20,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	CORDOVA	35	REPAIR ROOF AND FOUNDATION	\$25,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE	CORDOVA	35	REPAIR ROOF	\$60,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	ROOF REPAIRS	\$15,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR HEATING SYSTEM	\$25,000
DFG	CF	WAREHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR ROOF	\$20,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE COMPLEX	DILLINGHAM	39	RENOVATE OFFICE SPACES	\$80,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR ROOF	\$25,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR FIRE ALARM	\$20,000
DFG	CF	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	IGIUGIG	36	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000
DFG	CF	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	KING SALMON	40	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE/OFFICE	KING SALMON	40	REPAIR FIRE ALARM	\$30,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	KING SALMON	40	REPAIR HEATING SYSTEM	\$25,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE/QUARTERS	SAND POINT	40	HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	\$60,000
DFG	CF	WAREHOUSE	SAND POINT	40	REPAIR ROOF	\$30,000
DFG	CF	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	UMIAT	37	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000

CORRECTION

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION**



Rev. 6/98

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State of Alaska

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DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
ALASKA COURT SYSTEM						
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	REPLACE MASTER CLOCK SYSTEM	\$60,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	UPGRADE PLUMBING AND DRAIN	\$125,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	REPLACE CARPET	\$140,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	PAINT INTERIOR/EXTERIOR	\$50,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	REPAIR ENTRYWAY	\$10,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	RESTROOM REPAIR & UPGRADE	\$40,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	REMOVE FUEL TANK	\$25,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	KENAI	9	REPAIR CHILLER	\$100,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	KENAI	9	CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$39,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	KENAI	9	REPAIR ROOF	\$25,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	KENAI	9	REPLACE CARPET	\$20,000
ACS	CENT	COURT BUILDING	KENAI	9	PAINT INTERIOR	\$50,000
ACS	INT	COURT & OFFICE BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR EXTERIOR WALL	\$700,000
ACS	INT	COURT & OFFICE BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE CEILING TILE	\$156,300
ACS	INT	COURT & OFFICE BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29-34	ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$15,000
ACS	SE	DIMOND COURTHOUSE	JUNEAU	4	REPAIR 8TH LEVEL PLAZA DECK	\$140,000
ACS	SE	COURT & OFFICE BUILDING	KETCHIKAN	1	CLEAN EXTERIOR PRECAST WALLS	\$60,000
ALASKA COURT SYSTEM TOTALS:						\$1,755,300

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
NO DEFERRED MAINTENANCE						
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME						
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	ANCHORAGE	9-25	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$250,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	DOUGLAS	3	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$100,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$100,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	JUNEAU	4	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$200,000
DFG	ADM	OFFICE	KODIAK	6	TELEPHONE SYST REPLACE	\$100,000
DFG	CF	WAREHOUSE	CORDOVA	35	REPAIR ROOF	\$20,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	CORDOVA	35	REPAIR ROOF AND FOUNDATION	\$25,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE	CORDOVA	35	REPAIR ROOF	\$60,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	ROOF REPAIRS	\$15,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR HEATING SYSTEM	\$25,000
DFG	CF	WAREHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR ROOF	\$20,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE COMPLEX	DILLINGHAM	39	RENOVATE OFFICE SPACES	\$80,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR ROOF	\$25,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR FIRE ALARM	\$20,000
DFG	CF	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	IGIUGIG	36	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000
DFG	CF	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	KING SALMON	40	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE/OFFICE	KING SALMON	40	REPAIR FIRE ALARM	\$30,000
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	KING SALMON	40	REPAIR HEATING SYSTEM	\$25,000
DFG	CF	OFFICE/QUARTERS	SAND POINT	40	HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	\$60,000
DFG	CF	WAREHOUSE	SAND POINT	40	REPAIR ROOF	\$30,000
DFG	CF	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	UMIAT	37	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DFG	CF	BUNKHOUSE	UNALAKLEET	38	HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	\$30,000
DFG	CF	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	UNALAKLEET	38	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000
DFG	FRED	FT. RICHARDSON HATCHERY	FT. RICH	23	REPLACE PUMPS	\$100,000
DFG	FRED	ELMENDORF HATCHERY	ELMENDORF	14	REPLACE COOLING POND SCREEN	\$55,000
DFG	FRED	ELMENDORF HATCHERY	ELMENDORF	14	VISITOR CENTER REPAIR	\$64,000
DFG	FRED	ELMENDORF HATCHERY	ELMENDORF	14	REPLACE PUMPS	\$45,000
DFG	FRED	FT. RICHARDSON HATCHERY	ELMENDORF	14	VISITOR CENTER REPAIRS	\$20,000
DFG	FRED	FT. RICHARDSON HATCHERY	FT. RICH	23	REPAIR RACEWAY	\$50,000
DFG	FRED	ELMENDORF HATCHERY	ELMENDORF	14	REPAIR SALMON VIEWING AREA	\$64,000
DFG	FRED	CLEAR HATCHERY	CLEAR	34	REPLACE ISOLATION MODULE	\$130,000
DFG	FRED	MAIN BAY HATCHERY	CORDOVA	35	REPAIR FLOOR	\$200,000
DFG	FRED	CROOKED CREEK HATCHERY	KASILOF	7/8	REPLACE PUMPS	\$45,000
DFG	FRED	CROOKED CREEK HATCHERY	KASILOF	7/8	VISITOR FACILITY MAINTENANCE	\$36,000
DFG	FRED	SIKUSUILAQ HATCHERY	KOTZEBUE	37	REPLACE TELEPHONE SYSTEM	\$50,000
DFG	FRED	SIKUSUILAQ HATCHERY	KOTZEBUE	37	REPAIR RACEWAY STEEP PASSES	\$50,000
DFG	FRED	VARIOUS HATCHERIES	SE ALASKA	1-5	REPLACE INSTALLED EQUIPMENT	\$390,000
DFG	FRED	TUTKA HATCHERY	TUTKA LAGOO	8	REPAIR MOORING FLOAT	\$120,000
DFG	FRED	TUTKA HATCHERY	TUTKA LAGOO	8	REPLACE BUNKHOUSE FURNACE	\$15,000
DFG	FRED	TUTKA HATCHERY	TUTKA LAGOO	8	REPLACE TELEPHONE SYSTEM	\$50,000
DFG	FRED	TUTKA HATCHERY	TUTKA LAGOO	8	REPAIR HATCHERY HEATING SYSTEM	\$50,000
DFG	FRED	TUTKA HATCHERY	TUTKA LAGOO	8	ALARM & ELEC. SYSTEM UPGRADE	\$380,000
DFG	SF	MISC SMALL CABINS	VARIOUS	99	REROOF/PAINT/INSULATE/HEATING	\$100,000
DFG	WC	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	BETHEL	39	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000
DFG	WC	BUNKHOUSE	BETHEL	39	REPAIR PLMBING/DRYWALL/PAINT	\$30,000
DFG	WC	FAIRBANKS BARN 3	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR ROOF	\$35,000
DFG	WC	FAIRBANKS BARN 4	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR ROOF	\$35,000
DFG	WC	FAIRBANKS 6	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR ROOF	\$25,000
DFG	WC	CREAMER'S DAIRY BUNKHOUSE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR FIRE ALARM	\$50,000
DFG	WC	MCGRATH WAREHOUSE	MCGRATH	36	REPAIR ROOF & WALLS	\$50,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DFG	WC	BUNKHOUSE & SHIP	NOME	38	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$8,000
DFG	WC	MOOSE CENTER	SOLDOTNA	7-9	REPAIR ROAD	\$45,000
DFG	WC	FUEL TANK REPLACEMENT	TOK	35/36	REPLACE HEATING FUEL TANK	\$30,000
DFG	WC	OFFICE	TOK	35/36	WINDOW/DOOR REPLACEMENT	\$15,000
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TOTALS:						\$3,702,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DHSS	DFYS	McLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER	ANCHORAGE	10	MECHANICAL/ELECT UPGRADE	\$4,500,000
DHSS	DFYS	McLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER	ANCHORAGE	10	DETENTION RENOVATION	\$500,000
DHSS	DFYS	McLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER	ANCHORAGE	10	REPLACE ROOFING	\$921,000
DHSS	DFYS	SOCIAL SERVICE OFFICE	BETHEL	39	BUILDING RENOVATION	\$959,500
DHSS	DFYS	FAIRBANKS YOUTH FACILITY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	CONTROL SYSTEM CHANGE	\$50,000
DHSS	DFYS	FAIRBANKS YOUTH FACILITY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR EXTERIOR SIDING	\$85,000
DHSS	DOC	ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	BUILDING RENOVATION	\$4,992,000
DHSS	DPH	GRIFFIN BUILDING	KODIAK	6	BUILDING RENOVATION	\$560,000
DHSS	DPH	HEALTH CENTER	TOK	35-36	MECHANICAL UPGRADE	\$85,000
DHSS	MHDD	HARBORVIEW DEVELOP CTR	VALDEZ	35	RENOVATE BATH	\$360,000
DHSS	MHDD	HARBORVIEW DEVELOP CTR	VALDEZ	35	REPAIR ROOF	\$540,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES TOTALS:						\$13,552,500

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE DOCK	EIELSON AFB	34	SECURE EQUIPMENT TO FLOOR	\$625
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	EIELSON AFB	34	REPLACE HPS LIGHTS	\$2,500

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DMVA	AGFM	* SQUARDON OPS BLDG	EIELSON AFB	34	REPLACE ENTRYWAY CEILING	\$500
DMVA	AGFM	* COMPUTER OPERATIONS	EIELSON AFB	34	CODE COMPL-INSTALL EMERG LITES	\$375
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR DETERGENT PUMP	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR CONCRETE JACKING PADS	\$3,750
DMVA	AGFM	* 168TH AREFG EIELSON AFB	EIELSON AFB	34	REPL WEATHER SEALS ON DOORS	\$500
DMVA	AGFM	* 168TH AREFG EIELSON AFB	EIELSON AFB	34	REPL EMERGENCY LIGHTS	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	EIELSON AFB	34	CODE COMPL-INST GRND PTS RAMP A	\$8,750
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR AIR COMPRESSOR	\$625
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* SQUADRON OPS BLDG	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR ROOF LEAKS	\$3,750
DMVA	AGFM	* GROUP HEADQUARTERS BLDG	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR SINK 1ST FLR WMNS LAV.	\$625
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR DOOR JAMBS O/H	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* COMPUTER OPERATIONS FAC	EIELSON AFB	34	REPAIR ELECTRICAL SERVICE	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATION & TRAINING BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	REPLACE GRATE NW ENTRANCE	\$400
DMVA	AGFM	* 210TH OPERATIONS	KULIS ANGB	12	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* MOTOR POOL	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR LEAKING DIESEL TANK	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR NDI OFFICE AREA	\$625
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR 6" CIP STORM DRAIN	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER LEAN-TO 2ND FLOOR	\$1,000
DMVA	AGFM	* MULTIPURPOSE BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR HOT WATER SYSTEM	\$375
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANGB BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	SPILL PREVENT/RESPONSE PLAN	\$6,000
DMVA	AGFM	* MAINT.HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT FACILITY EXTERIOR	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE GROUNDS	KULIS ANGB	12	HYDRO-SEED VAR. BASE GROUNDS	\$1,750
DMVA	AGFM	* AGE SHOP	KULIS ANGB	12	ADAL ASPHALT PAVING	\$500
DMVA	AGFM	* BCE SUPPLY BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR CONCRETE CURB-N-GUTTER	\$75
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATIONS & TRAINING BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	ADAL PARKING LOT/BLDG 00037	\$3,750
DMVA	AGFM	* MAIN GATE	KULIS ANGB	12	REPLACE SIGN POST MAIN GATE	\$375
DMVA	AGFM	* MOTOR POOL/FIRE DEPT.	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR ROOF & INSULATION	\$375
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT CORROSION CONTROL	KULIS ANGB	12	RPL DOOR WEATHIERSTRIPPING	\$500

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	BASE-WIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY	\$3,750
DMVA	AGFM	* MAIN GATE AREA	KULIS ANGB	12	REFURBISH MAIN GATE AREA	\$325
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT CORROSION CONTROL	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR VENTILATING SYSTEM	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* MOTOR POOL/FIRE DEPT	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT FACILITY EXTERIOR	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	ALT HANGAR LEAN-TO/210 CAMS/MA	\$1,750
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT NDI SHOP	\$250
DMVA	AGFM	* 210TH OPERATIONS BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT OFFICES/HALLWAY 2ND FLR	\$500
DMVA	AGFM	* SUPPLY EQUIPMENT BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	RELOCATE LITES/ALTER EMR LITES	\$125
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATIONS & TRAINING BLDG.	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR CONCRETE SIDEWALK/NORTH	\$250
DMVA	AGFM	* SQUADRON OPERATIONS	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR ROOF	\$15,625
DMVA	AGFM	* SQ OPS	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER BASE OP/COMMAND POST	\$3,750
DMVA	AGFM	* VEHICLE PARKING SHED	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$725
DMVA	AGFM	* SQUADRON OPS. BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	PERFORM STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER TELEPHONE SWITCH ROOM	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE FAC.	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR HOSE AND LIGHT REELS	\$625
DMVA	AGFM	* UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	KULIS ANGB	12	CODE COMPL-LEAK DETECT UGT	\$10,000
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATIONS & TRAINING BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR PATIO/NE CORNER	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATION & TRAINING BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR CONCRETE SIDEWALK/STEPS	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATIONS & TRAINING FAC	KULIS ANGB	12	MODIFY MAIN HALL FOYER	\$600
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	ACM REMOVAL/DISPOSAL/BOILER 3B	\$3,500
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT INT/WALLS ROOM 103 & 104	\$125
DMVA	AGFM	* VEHICLE PARKING SHED	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$500
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATIONAL & TRAINING BLDG.	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR WATER DAMAGE WALLS	\$250
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE FAC.	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT ROOM #3	\$75
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	REMOVE LEAKING U/G TANKS	\$87,500
DMVA	AGFM	* AGE SHOP	KULIS ANGB	12	SEALCOAT AC PAVEMENT	\$750
DMVA	AGFM	* CAMS T1001	KULIS ANGB	12	MISCELLANEOUS ALTERATIONS	\$575
DMVA	AGFM	* AGE STORAGE SHOP	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT FACILITY INTERIOR	\$750
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	ENCLOSE PAINT STRIPPER AREA	\$250

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	REKEY/RECORE BASE FACILITIES	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	CHLORINATE & FLUSH WTR SYS	\$2,250
DMVA	AGFM	* OPERATION & TRAINING BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER RM 119/DIRECTORS AREA	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT. HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER FAB & ENVIRON. SHOP	\$22,500
DMVA	AGFM	* HAZARDOUS STORAGE	KULIS ANGB	12	UPGRADE STORAGE BUILDING	\$1,750
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	MAINTAIN PERIMETER ROAD	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR STORM DRAIN SYSTEM	\$2,250
DMVA	AGFM	* BASE CIVIL ENGINEER BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER FAC FOR 210TH PJ'S	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	MAINTAIN PARKING LOT	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* FIRE DEPARTMENT	KULIS ANGB	12	CODE COMPL-FIRE SUPPRESSION	\$2,000
DMVA	AGFM	* BASE CIVIL ENGINEER BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT FACILITY EXTERIOR	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR FABRIC SHOP	\$233,125
DMVA	AGFM	* HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	REPLACE CIRCULATING PUMPS	\$550
DMVA	AGFM	* BASE SUPPLY	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER OFFICES	\$1,050
DMVA	AGFM	* BASE CIVIL ENGINEERING BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	R & R WATER SERVICE CONNECT	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* BASE CIVIL ENGINEER	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER BLDG 00004 FOR PJ'S	\$25,000
DMVA	AGFM	* JEWEL LAKE ARMORY	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER JEWEL LAKE ARMORY	\$41,250
DMVA	AGFM	* MOTOR POOL/FIRE STATION	KULIS ANGB	12	REPLACE CONTROL BOX & MOTOR	\$300
DMVA	AGFM	* HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	REPLACE DRINKING FOUNTAIN	\$175
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	BASE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	\$7,500
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	SOIL GAS ANALYSIS U/G TANKS	\$2,500
DMVA	AGFM	* MULTIPURPOSE	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR ROOF	\$31,250
DMVA	AGFM	* MULTIPURPOSE BLDG	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR FLOOR IN KITCHEN AREA	\$75,000
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	PAINT CONEX STORAGE CONTAINERS	\$625
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	RPL BOLLARDS/FIRE HYDRANTS	\$150
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT APRON	KULIS ANGB	12	CODE COMPL-INSTALL TIEDOWNS	\$6,250
DMVA	AGFM	* FIRE DEPARTMENT	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER ROOM #5 FIRE DEPARTMENT	\$250
DMVA	AGFM	* BASE CIVIL ENGINEER SHOP	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER SW BAY/FLIGHTLINE	\$1,250
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	MODIFY BASE ALARM SYSTEM	\$2,500

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT PARKING APRON	KULIS ANGB	12	REPLACE CABLE	\$375
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	REPLACE NATURAL GAS SYSTEM	\$50,000
DMVA	AGFM	* AGE FACILITY	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR ROOF	\$7,500
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINTENANCE SHOP	KULIS ANGB	12	SECURITY GUARD SHACK	\$2,000
DMVA	AGFM	* AMMO STORAGE AREA	KULIS ANGB	12	ALTER ENTRY AMMO STOR AREA	\$2,000
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	CODE COMPL-LEAK DETECT UGT	\$4,450
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR SIDEWALKS AND STEPS	\$250
DMVA	AGFM	* BASE CIVIL ENGINEER SHOP	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	\$500
DMVA	AGFM	* ACFT MAINT HANGAR #1	KULIS ANGB	12	ALT PROTECT COVER/CONT BOX	\$125
DMVA	AGFM	* KULIS ANG BASE	KULIS ANGB	12	REPAIR STORM DRAIN SYSTEM	\$8,750
DMVA	FMO	* COMBINED MAINT SHOP	ANCHORAGE	14	INCREASE ELEC SRVICE CAPACITY	\$5,000
DMVA	FMO	* BETHEL OMS	BETHEL	39	REPLACE OVERHEAD DOORS	\$3,333
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	BETHEL	39	REPAIR DRIVEWAY & APPROACH	\$50,000
DMVA	FMO	* HANGAR	BETHEL	39	PAINT INTERIOR	\$15,000
DMVA	FMO	* HANGAR	BETHEL	39	REPLACE WATER SYSTEM	\$15,000
DMVA	FMO	* HANGAR	BETHEL	39	REMOVE & REPLACE FUEL TANKS	\$60,000
DMVA	FMO	* HANGAR	BETHEL	39	REPAIR FENCE	\$2,500
DMVA	FMO	* BETHEL OMS	BETHEL	39	PAINT INTERIOR	\$2,000
DMVA	FMO	* BETHEL OMS	BETHEL	39	REPAIR LIGHTS	\$1,667
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	BETHEL	39	REPLACE GYM FLOOR	\$100,000
DMVA	FMO	* HANGAR	BETHEL	39	REPAIR LOWER SIDING	\$2,500
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	BETHEL	39	REPLACE BOILER	\$80,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR PARKING AREA	\$100,000
DMVA	FMO	* U.S.P.F.O.	FT. RICH	23	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL	\$13,333
DMVA	FMO	* U.S.P.F.O.	FT. RICH	23	REPLACE COMPRESSOR	\$2,500
DMVA	FMO	* U.S.P.F.O.	FT. RICH	23	PAINT INTERIOR	\$12,500
DMVA	FMO	* U.S.P.F.O.	FT. RICH	23	REPAIR ROOF	\$16,667
DMVA	FMO	* JUNEAU OMS	JUNEAU	3-4	PAINT INTERIOR	\$1,667
DMVA	FMO	* JUNEAU OMS	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR PARKING AREAS	\$16,667

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY #1	JUNEAU	3-4	REPLACE WINDOWS	\$12,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY #2	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR/RPL INTERIOR FINISHES	\$150,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY #2	JUNEAU	3-4	REPLACE SIDING & WINDOWS	\$250,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KENAI	9	REPAIR KITCHEN AREA	\$25,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KENAI	9	REMOVE & REPLACE FUEL TANKS	\$30,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KENAI	9	REPAIR PARKING AREA	\$10,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KENAI	9	REPAIR FENCE	\$5,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KETCHIKAN	1	REPAIR/REPLACE KITCHEN AREA	\$150,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KETCHIKAN	1	REPLACE SIDING & WINDOWS	\$200,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KETCHIKAN	1	REPAIR PARKING AREAS	\$40,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	KODIAK	6	REPAIR SIDEWALK	\$10,000
DMVA	FMO	* HANGAR	KOTZEBUE	37	PAINT INTERIOR	\$1,667
DMVA	FMO	* NOME OMS	NOME	38	PAINT INTERIOR	\$6,667
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	NOME	38	INSULATE BUILDING EXTERIOR	\$250,000
DMVA	FMO	* HANGAR	NOME	38	HVAC INTAKE MODIFICATION	\$2,500
DMVA	FMO	* NOME OMS	NOME	38	REPLACE SIDING	\$16,667
DMVA	FMO	* NOME OMS	NOME	38	REPAIR FENCE	\$16,667
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	NOME	38	REPLACE GYM FLOOR	\$150,000
DMVA	FMO	ARMORY	NOME	38	PAINT INTERIOR	\$10,000
DMVA	FMO	STATEWIDE	STATEWIDE	99	REPAIR FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS	\$20,000
DMVA	FMO	ALCANTRA ARMORY	WASILLA	26-28	REPAIR DRIVEWAY & APPROACH	\$30,000
DMVA	FMO	ALCANTRA ARMORY	WASILLA	26-28	REPAIR MESS HALL	\$250,000
DMVA	FMO	ALCANTRA ARMORY	WASILLA	26-28	REPLACE FUEL TANKS	\$15,000
DMVA	FMO	ALCANTRA ARMORY	WASILLA	26-28	REPAIR FENCE	\$10,000

* REPRESENTS 25% OF TOTAL COST (STATE PORTION)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY & VETERAN AFFAIRS TOTALS:

\$2,905,952

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES						
DNR	A	GARAGE/BARN PMC	PALMER	27	REPAIR ROOF AND SIDING	\$6,500
DNR	A	GAS HOUSE/PUMP HOUSE PMC	PALMER	27	UPGRADE & TEST TANK	\$800
DNR	A	GRANARY PMC	PALMER	27	REPAIR SIDING AND ROOF	\$3,000
DNR	A	GREENHOUSE COMPLEX PMC-3 EA	PALMER	27	REPLACE GLASS	\$20,000
DNR	A	MCKINLEY MEAT&SAUSAGE PLNT	PALMER	27	CONVERT HEATING SYSTEM	\$18,000
DNR	A	MILK HOUSE - PMC	PALMER	27	DEMOLISH	\$4,000
DNR	A	QUARTERS/NEW OFFICE PMC	PALMER	27	REPR ROOF, GUTTER & SIDEWALK	\$3,000
DNR	A	QUARTERS/OLD OFFICE PMC	PALMER	27	DEMOLISH OFFICE & RMVE TANK	\$4,500
DNR	A	SEED CLEANING/SEED HSE PMC	PALMER	27	MISC HEATING ELEC & HEATING	\$9,000
DNR	F	AMAO - OFFICE	BIG LAKE	28	REPAIR SEPTIC, WATER & HEATING	\$20,000
DNR	F	DAO - MAIN OFFICE BLDG	DELTA JUNC	35-36	REPLACE ROOF & WINDOWS	\$25,000
DNR	F	DAO - WAREHOUSE	DELTA JUNC	35-36	REWIRE AND REPAIR ROOF	\$3,200
DNR	F	ERFF - SHOP COMPLEX	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPLACE CIRCULATING PUMPS	\$2,300
DNR	F	ERFF - WAREHOUSE	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	ADD GAS STORAGE AREA	\$3,300
DNR	F	AREA FORESTRY TRAILER	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE HEAT, ELEC & WATER	\$277,000
DNR	F	BOILER BLDG/CARPENT SHOP	FAIRBANKS	29-34	RPL HEAT, WATER & ELEC SYS	\$95,000
DNR	F	HEATED WAREHOUSE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$72,000
DNR	F	OLD FORESTRY REG BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE ELEC AND WS	\$52,000
DNR	F	KKAO - OFFICE/BUNKHOUSE	SOLDOTNA	7-9	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$27,300
DNR	F	CRAO - OFFICE	TAZLINA	36	REPAIR HEATING & FLOORING	\$9,000
DNR	F	SHOP	FAIRBANKS	29-34	HEATING/SIDING/ELEC/DRYWALL	\$208,000
DNR	F	SWAO-OFFICE DISPATCH CNTR	MCGRATH	36	REPLACE WALKWAY	\$2,900
DNR	F	TAO - ATCO WAREHOUSE	TOK	35-36	REPAIR ROOF	\$5,000
DNR	GGG	CORE STORAGE	CHUGIAK	25-26	REMOVE TANK	\$16,000
DNR	GGG	GARAGE	CHUGIAK	25-26	REPAIR ROOF DOORS FLR & TANK	\$8,000
DNR	GGG	MATERIAL STORAGE	CHUGIAK	25-26	REMOVE TANK	\$3,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DNR	GGG	OFFICES - BROWN BLDG	CHUGIAK	25-26	PAINT DECK, RMVE SEPTIC TANK	\$25,000
DNR	GGG	OFFICES - GREEN BLDG	CHUGIAK	25-26	ROOF, PAINT, BOILER & PLMBING	\$19,000
DNR	P	DBLVLTG LATRINE - GLEN ALPS	ANCHORAGE	7	REPLACE DOORS	\$1,000
DNR	P	PARKS MAINT SHOP	ANCHORAGE	7	PAINT DOORS & INSULATE	\$80,000
DNR	P	STORAGE SHED	ANCHORAGE	7	UPGRADE FOR PAINT STORAGE	\$2,000
DNR	P	VIEWING PLTFRM-GLEN ALPS	ANCHORAGE	7	REPAIR VANDALISM	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 359	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 360	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 361	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 362	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 363	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 365	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 366	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	BUNKHOUSE - 367	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE FOUNDATION	\$1,000
DNR	P	CABIN (ANGEL CREEK)	CHENA REC	32-34	PAINT INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR	\$1,000
DNR	P	CABIN (COLORADO CREEK)	CHENA REC	32-34	CHINK & TREAT LOGS & NEW FLR	\$1,500
DNR	P	GENERATOR HOUSE	CHENA REC	32-34	FIREPROOF INTERIOR WALLS	\$2,500
DNR	P	LOG CABIN (N. FORK)	CHENA REC	32-34	TREAT LOGS & PEST CONTROL	\$1,500
DNR	P	MESS HALL (TWIN BEAR)	CHENA REC	32-34	REPAIR GUTTER, DOORS & PLMBING	\$3,500
DNR	P	REC HALL (TWIN BEAR)	CHENA REC	32-34	REPAIR GUTTER & INTERIOR WALLS	\$2,500
DNR	P	SHOWER/LAUNDRY	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE PLUMBING & SIDING	\$3,200
DNR	P	SHOWER/LAUNDRY AREA	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE SIDING & INTERIOR WALLS	\$1,000
DNR	P	SHOWER/PANTRY	CHENA REC	32-34	REPLACE PLUMBING & SIDING	\$2,500
DNR	P	STAFF CABIN - 348	CHENA REC	32-34	SIDING AND EXTERIOR PAINT	\$1,500
DNR	P	STAFF CABIN - 349	CHENA REC	32-34	SIDING AND EXTERIOR PAINT	\$1,500
DNR	P	STAFF CABIN - 352	CHENA REC	32-34	SIDING AND EXTERIOR PAINT	\$1,500
DNR	P	STAFF CABIN - 354	CHENA REC	32-34	SIDING AND EXTERIOR PAINT	\$1,500
DNR	P	STAFF CABIN - 358	CHENA REC	32-34	SIDING AND EXTERIOR PAINT	\$1,500
DNR	P	STORAGE CABIN	CHENA REC	32-34	TREAT LOGS	\$500

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DNR	P	TOOL SHED	CHENA REC	32-34	TREAT LOGS AND PEST CONTROL	\$1,500
DNR	P	WELLHOUSE	CHENA REC	32-34	CONCRETE FLOOR	\$1,000
DNR	P	LAKE LOUISE - PICNIC SHELTER	COPPER BASIN	36	REPAIR ROOF	\$2,000
DNR	P	TAZLINA - OFFICE/TRAILER	COPPER BASIN	36	RENOVATE FOR WINTER USE	\$5,000
DNR	P	WORTH GLACIER-VIEW PLATFORM	COPPER BASIN	36	REPAIR ROOF & PAINT	\$5,000
DNR	P	ARC/ARTS BUILDING	DELTA JUNC	35-36	TREAT EXTERIOR REPAIR LEAKS	\$8,000
DNR	P	BARN	DELTA JUNC	35-36	OIL LOGS AND PEST CONTROL	\$5,000
DNR	P	BLACKSMITH, SHOP/MUSEUM	DELTA JUNC	35-36	OIL LOGS AND PEST CONTROL	\$3,000
DNR	P	FERRYMAN'S CABIN	DELTA JUNC	35-36	OIL LOGS AND PEST CONTROL	\$3,000
DNR	P	OTHER OUT BUILDINGS	DELTA JUNC	35-36	TREAT EXTERIOR & PEST CNTROL	\$10,000
DNR	P	RIKA'S ROADHOUSE	DELTA JUNC	35-36	OIL LOGS AND PEST CONTROL	\$8,000
DNR	P	WAMCATS BUILDING	DELTA JUNC	35-36	TREAT LOGS AND REPAIR ROOF	\$10,000
DNR	P	AGULUKPAK RIVER CABIN	DILLINGHAM	39	SIDING, WINDOWS & WALLS	\$12,500
DNR	P	ASHA-DUPLEX/TICKCHIK OFFICE	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR PLUMBING & PAINT INT	\$6,000
DNR	P	SHELTER POINT CABIN	DILLINGHAM	39	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$7,500
DNR	P	CARETAKER CABIN	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$75,000
DNR	P	RESTROOM/SEWAGE TRTMENT	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPLACE EXT PLUMBING & WALKWAY	\$9,000
DNR	P	TRAILER OFFICE W/ SKIRTING	EKLUTNA	25-26	REPAIR ROOF & FLOORING WALLS	\$3,000
DNR	P	COMPLEX STORAGE BARN	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE ELEC AND NEW FLOOR	\$6,000
DNR	P	COMPLEX STORAGE (POLE SHED)	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL	\$800
DNR	P	COMPLEX WAREHOUSE (SURPLUS)	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE ELEC AND NEW ROOF	\$5,000
DNR	P	COMPLEX (PAINT HOUSE)	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE HEATING	\$1,500
DNR	P	COMPLEX (TRAILER-ATCO)	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE WATER AND PATCH ROOF	\$2,500
DNR	P	HARDING LAKE RESIDENCE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$8,500
DNR	P	HARDING LAKE (GARAGE SHOP)	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE ROOF	\$2,500
DNR	P	LOG CABIN REGIONAL OFFICE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	DEMOLISH OFFICE	\$2,000
DNR	P	LATRINES - CHILKAT SP	HAINES	5	REPLACE LEAKY VAULTS (5)	\$125,000
DNR	P	MOBILE SHOP	HAINES	5	UPGRADE PLUMBING AND HEATING	\$15,000
DNR	P	MOSQUITO LAKE SRS - LATRINE	HAINES	5	REPAIR TOILETS	\$1,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DNR	P	RANGER STATION - CHILKAT SP	HAINES	5	REPLACE DECK & WOODSTOVE	\$8,000
DNR	P	MESS HALL	INDEP. MINE	26-28	CODE ASSESSMENT	\$13,500
DNR	P	MUSEUM (ASSAY HOUSE)	INDEP. MINE	26-28	STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT	\$675,000
DNR	P	VISITOR CENTER	INDEP. MINE	26-28	REPLACE HEATING & WATER, PAINT	\$25,000
DNR	P	GRUENING HOUSE	JUNEAU	3-4	UPGRADE SEPTIC, ELEC & CHIMNEY	\$60,000
DNR	P	SEYMOUR CABIN	JUNEAU	3-4	ROOF AND outhouse REPAIR	\$5,000
DNR	P	WICKERSHAM HSE MSM	JUNEAU	3-4	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$100,000
DNR	P	SUBPORT BLDG, OCCUPIED	JUNEAU	3-4	ADD WATER TO SHOP	\$3,000
DNR	P	KENAI HDQTRS-MORGAN'S LND	KENAI AREA	9	REPLACE ELECTRICAL AND FLOOR	\$80,000
DNR	P	RANGER STATION-NINILCHIK	KENAI AREA	9	REPLACE ELECTRICAL & HEATING	\$20,000
DNR	P	SETTLERS COVE SRS - LATRINE	KETCHIKAN	1	REPAIR, DOORS, RISERS & VENTS	\$4,000
DNR	P	SETTLERS-PICNIC SHELTER	KETCHIKAN	1	REPAIR ROOF AND FIRE GRILLS	\$3,500
DNR	P	TOTEM BIGHT RANGER STATION	KETCHIKAN	1	UPGRADE PLUMBING & HEATING	\$80,000
DNR	P	TOTEM BIGHT SHP	KETCHIKAN	1	REPLACE DOORS & REFURBISH	\$4,000
DNR	P	MAINTENANCE SHOP BUNKER	KODIAK	6	REPAIR ELEC, ROOF & VENT.	\$20,000
DNR	P	MUC-BID BAY RANGER CABIN	KODIAK	6	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$3,000
DNR	P	MUC-KARRY INLET RANGER CABIN	KODIAK	6	MAJOR RENOVATION	\$15,000
DNR	P	PUC-BIG BAY #1 CABIN	KODIAK	6	REPAIR ROOF, SIDING & EXTERIOR	\$4,000
DNR	P	PUC-BIG BAY #2 CABIN	KODIAK	6	REPAIR ROOF, SIDING & EXTERIOR	\$4,000
DNR	P	PUC-KARRY INLET CABIN	KODIAK	6	REPAIR ROOF, SIDING & EXTERIOR TR	\$4,000
DNR	P	PUC-NEKETA BAY CABIN	KODIAK	6	REPAIR ROOF, SIDING & EXTERIOR TR	\$4,000
DNR	P	RANGER HOUSE FT. ABERCROMBIE	KODIAK	6	UPGRADE WATER	\$90,000
DNR	P	CABIN-CANDLESTICK NANCY LK	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE ROOF & FOUNDATION	\$8,000
DNR	P	LOG HOME-KEPLER/BRADLEY	MAT-SU	26-28	REPAIR PLUMBING & GENERATOR	\$27,000
DNR	P	LOG HOME-KEPLER/BRADLEY	MAT-SU	26-28	REPAIR PLUMB, GEN & VANDALISM	\$27,000
DNR	P	LYNX LAKE CABIN	MAT-SU	26-28	PAINT, REPLACE WINDOW & DOOR	\$2,000
DNR	P	LYNX LAKE CABINS-377	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE WINDOWS & CHIMNEY	\$2,000
DNR	P	LYNX LAKE CABINS-421	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE WINDOWS & CHIMNEY	\$2,000
DNR	P	MAINT FAC/OFFICE-NANCY LAKE	MAT-SU	26-28	PAINT, REPAIR HEAT & GARAGE DR	\$10,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DNR	P	NANCY LAKE - LATRINE	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE 10 VAULTS	\$150,000
DNR	P	NANCY LAKE CABIN #1	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE ROOF & PAINT DOOR	\$2,500
DNR	P	NANCY LAKE CABIN #2	MAT-SU	26-28	REPAIR ROOF & DOOR	\$2,000
DNR	P	NANCY LAKE CABIN #3	MAT-SU	26-28	REPAIR DOOR & WINDOWS	\$1,000
DNR	P	NANCY LAKE CABIN #4	MAT-SU	26-28	PAINT & REPAIR CHIMNEY	\$1,200
DNR	P	NANCY LAKE MOBILE SHOP	MAT-SU	26-28	PAINT	\$2,000
DNR	P	NANCY LAKE-PICNIC SHELTER 3	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE SHINGLES	\$1,500
DNR	P	RANGER CABIN-BUTTERFLY LAKE	MAT-SU	26-28	REPAIR CHIMNEY & REPL. ROOFING	\$3,000
DNR	P	RED SHIRT LAKE CABIN #4	MAT-SU	26-28	PAINT	\$500
DNR	P	RED SHIRT LAKE-CABIN #1	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE FLR, WINDOWS & DOOR	\$2,500
DNR	P	RED SHIRT LAKE-CABIN #2	MAT-SU	26-28	PAINT & RPR CHIMNEY	\$100
DNR	P	RED SHIRT LK-PUBLIC USE CAB#3	MAT-SU	26-28	PAINT DOOR	\$1,000
DNR	P	TRAILER/NANCY LAKE	MAT-SU	26-28	REPLACE SIDING & REPAIR ELEC	\$5,000
DNR	P	HALIBUT PT PICNIC SHELTER-2	SITKA	2	REPAIR ROT	\$3,000
DNR	P	OLD SITKA SHP	SITKA	2	REPAIR VANDALISM	\$500
DNR	P	RANGER STATION	SITKA	2	REPLACE HEATING AND STORAGE	\$4,500
DNR	P	SALMON HOUSE	SITKA	2	UPGRADE ELEC & PLUMB	\$8,000
DNR	P	WHSE/VIEWNG PLTFRM-OLD SITKA	SITKA	2	REPLACE FLOORING	\$1,500
DNR	P	DBLVLTD LATRINE-MCHUGH CRK	TURNAGAIN AR	9	REPLACE DOORS	\$1,000
DNR	P	INTERP. KIOSK-BELUGA PT	TURNAGAIN AR	9	REPLACE PANELS SHOT UP	\$1,000
DNR	P	HANSON HOUSE	WASILLA/FL	26-28	WEATHERIZE, INS, HEAT & PLUMB	\$20,000
DNR	P	LOG CABIN/STORAGE	WASILLA/FL	26-28	TREAT EXT, ROOF & INS CEILING	\$15,000
DNR	P	LOG OFFICE	WASILLA/FL	26-28	REFINISH EXT & RPR BASEMENT	\$25,000
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES TOTALS:						\$2,960,100

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
<i>DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION</i>						
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2	SERVICE DRIVE PAVING	\$10,500
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2	EXTERIOR ENVELOPE REPAIR	\$210,000
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2	EXTERIOR WALL UPGRADE	\$470,400
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2	MISC. MAJOR SYSTEMS UPGRADE	\$335,900
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	SITKA	2	KITCHEN EQUIPMENT REPL	\$190,600
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	DDC CONTROLS INSTALLATION	\$421,600
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	HUMIDIFICATION SYST UPGRADE	\$32,900
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	INTER FINISHES REPLACEMENT	\$147,900
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	MAJOR SYSTEMS UPGRADE	\$315,700
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	ROOF REPAIRS	\$165,400
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	SEWER LINE REPAIRS	\$10,700
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	WANDERERS SYSTEMS UPGRADE	\$118,400
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	CLERESTORY WINDOW REPL	\$102,100
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	PALMER	26	RESIDENT WINDOW REPLACEMENT	\$54,100
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	EMERGENCY POWER UPGRADE	\$42,100
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	EXIT SIGNS REPLACEMENT	\$72,200
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	LIGHT & ELEC OUTLET IMPROV	\$232,200
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	NURSING FLOORING REPL	\$289,900
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	NURSING ROOF TERRACE IMPROV	\$209,800
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	NURSING WING PLANTER LEAK REPAI	\$75,500
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	RESIDENTIAL ROOF REPLACEMENT	\$232,600
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	CORRECT TO 175KW EMERG GENER	\$27,500
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	MAJOR SYST CODE COMPLIANCE	\$102,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	MAJOR SYSTEMS UPGRADES	\$1,306,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	NURSING HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM	\$66,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	ANCHORAGE	12	PARKING LOT PAVEMENT REPAIRS	\$29,400
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	EXTERIOR PAVING REPAIRS	\$89,400

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	FLOORING REPLACEMENT	\$51,700
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	INTERIOR REPAINTING	\$377,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS	\$162,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	MAJOR SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT	\$171,100
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	HVAC CONTROLS REPLACEMENT	\$324,700
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	MAJOR SYSTEMS REPAIRS	\$40,000
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	KETCHIKAN	1	KITCHEN EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION	\$26,100
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	JUNEAU	3-4	BUILDING SYST MODIFICATIONS	\$164,100
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	JUNEAU	3-4	DINING ROOM FURNISHINGS REPL	\$31,400
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	JUNEAU	3-4	EXTERIOR WALL MAINTENANCE	\$52,700
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	JUNEAU	3-4	EXTERIOR WINDOW REPLACEMENT	\$46,600
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	JUNEAU	3-4	THERMOSTAT CONTROLS SYST REPL	\$352,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	FAIRBANKS	29-34	INTERIOR FINISHES REPLACEMENT	\$171,700
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	FAIRBANKS	29-34	CONCRETE PANELS REPAINTING	\$91,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	FAIRBANKS	29-34	EXTERIOR DOORS REPLACEMENT	\$67,300
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	FAIRBANKS	29-34	EXTERIOR WINDOWS REPLACEMENT	\$452,800
DOA	PB	PIONEER HOME	FAIRBANKS	29-34	MAJOR SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT	\$1,893,200
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION TOTALS:						\$9,838,300

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DOC	ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE	ANCHORAGE	7	ROOF REPAIR SHORTFALL	\$175,000
DOC	REGIONAL OFFICE	ANCHORAGE	7	UPGRADE HEATING SYSTEM	\$50,000
DOC	YUKON-KUSKO CRRECTIONAL CTR	BETHEL	39	MAJOR FACILITY REPAIRS	\$180,000
DOC	HILAND MTN. CRRECTIONAL CTR,	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPAIR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	\$50,000
DOC	HILAND MTN. CRRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPLACE PERIMETER EXT LIGHTS	\$70,000
DOC	HILAND MTN. CRRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	UPGRADE MECHANICAL SYSTEM	\$100,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOC		HILAND MTN. CRRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPLACE EXTERIOR SIDING	\$100,000
DOC		HILAND MTN. CRRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPLACE ST LOCK	\$10,000
DOC		HILAND MTN. CRRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPAIR/REPLACE CONTROL ROOM	\$425,000
DOC		HILAND MTN. CRRECTIONAL CTR.	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPLACE INTERIOR FINISHES	\$100,000
DOC		MEADOWCREEK CORRECT CTR	EAGLE RIVER	24-25	REPAIR ROOF	\$100,000
DOC		FAIRBANKS CORRECT CTR.	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR BOILER	\$225,000
DOC		FAIRBANKS CORRECT CTR.	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR/REPLACE CONTROL ROOM	\$300,000
DOC		FAIRBANKS CORRECT CTR.	FAIRBANKS	29-34	CODE COMPL-FIRE/LIFE SAFETY	\$50,000
DOC		LEMON CREEK CORRECT CTR.	JUNEAU	3-4	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT	\$25,000
DOC		LEMON CREEK CORRECT CTR.	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR ROOF	\$475,000
DOC		LEMON CREEK CORRECT CTR.	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR PERIMETER ALARM	\$225,000
DOC		LEMON CREEK CORRECT CTR.	JUNEAU	3-4	UPGRADE UNDERGROUND FUEL TANK	\$80,000
DOC		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	9	REPAIR ROOFS(1/6/7/8/14/15/55)	\$1,300,000
DOC		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	9	REPAIR PERIMETER ALARM	\$25,000
DOC		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	9	UPGRADE HVAC (8/15/11/14/13)	\$700,000
DOC		WILDWOOD CORRECT CTR.	KENAI	9	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT	\$100,000
DOC		ANVIL MNTAIN CORRECT CTR.	NOME	38	REPAIR EXTERIOR	\$200,000
DOC		PALMER CORRECTIONAL CTR.	PALMER	27	CODE COMPLIANCE	\$1,500,000
DOC		PALMER CORRECTIONAL CTR.	PALMER	27	PH I WATER-SEWER UPGRADE	\$2,000,000
DOC		PALMER CORRECTIONAL CTR.	PALMER	27	PH II WATER-SEWER UPGRADE	\$1,500,000
DOC		PALMER CORRECTIONAL CTR.	PALMER	27	ELECT DISTRIBUTION UPGRADE	\$1,500,000
DOC		SPRING CREEK CORRECT CTR.	SEWARD	8	REPAIR SITE DRAINAGE	\$600,000
DOC		SPRING CREEK CORRECT CTR.	SEWARD	8	REPAIR EXTERIOR	\$200,000

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TOTALS:

\$12,365,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
DOE	MEHS	ABANDONED DORMITORY	SITKA	2	HAZ MAT REMOVAL & DEMOLITION	\$300,000
DOE	MEHS	ABANDONED MUNITIONS BUNKER	SITKA	2	HAZ MAT REMOVAL & DEMOLITION	\$250,000
DOE	MEHS	ABANDONED POWER PLANT #302	SITKA	2	HAZ MAT REMOVAL & DEMOLITION	\$550,000
DOE	MEHS	SCHOOL GROUNDS	SITKA	2	SITE ASSESS-HAZ MATS & SPILLS	\$500,000
DOE	MEHS	STORAGE TANK #307	SITKA	2	EMPTY/DEMOLISH & SITE CLEANUP	\$1,250,000
DOE	MEHS	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	SITKA	2	SITE ASSESSMENT & REMOVAL	\$1,250,000
DOE	MEHS	WAREHOUSE #287	SITKA	2	HAZ MAT REMOVAL & DEMOLITION	\$100,000
DOE	MEHS	WAREHOUSE #288	SITKA	2	HAZ MAT REMOVAL & DEMOLITION	\$250,000
DOE	MEHS	WAREHOUSE #288A	SITKA	2	HAZ MAT REMOVAL & DEMOLITION	\$50,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TOTALS:

\$4,500,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	AKIACHAK	39	REPLACEMENT	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	SAND STORAGE BLDG	ANCHOR PT	7	REFURBISH	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	TANK DISPOSAL	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	REBUILD GAS LINE	\$25,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	STRIPE PARKING LOT	\$25,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	POWER WASH EXTERIOR	\$5,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	REPLACE CARPET	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	INSTALL ENERGY MGMT SYSTEMS	\$30,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AVIATION BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	CHEM STORAGE BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	CORROSION REPAIR	\$40,000
DOT&PF	CENT	CHEMICAL STORAGE-TUDOR RD.	ANCHORAGE	14	SIDING/STRUCTURAL REPAIR	\$40,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9-25	REPAIR HYDRANT	\$8,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	CENT	CROSSWALK/OVERPASSES	ANCHORAGE	7	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS	\$30,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	INSTALL UNINTRPBLE PWR SOURCE	\$400,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	PATCH & PAINT	\$25,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	UPGRADE ELEC & READY LINE	\$110,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	REPAIR ROOF	\$60,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	REPLACE TIME CLOCK SYSTEM	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	REPLACE GEN & TANK DISPOSAL	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	REPLACE PARTITION	\$85,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	TRANSFORMER RETROFIT/PCB DISPOSAL	\$120,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$33,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	REPAIR PARKING LOT & LIGHTING	\$75,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	ELECTRICAL PHASE PROTECTION	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	DOT/PF BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	9	REPLACE CARPET	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	14	CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$125,000
DOT&PF	CENT	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	14	REPLACE CARPET	\$75,000
DOT&PF	CENT	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	14	PAINT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	TUDOR COMPOUND	ANCHORAGE	9-25	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	TUDOR ROAD COMPLEX	ANCHORAGE	14	PAINT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR	\$95,000
DOT&PF	CENT	FOUR PLEX	ANILAK	36	ROOF RENOVATION	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	FOUR PLEX/SHOP	ANILAK	36	REPLACE WELL	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COMBINED FACILITY	BETHEL	39	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$20,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COMBINED FACILITY	BETHEL	39	REPAIR ROOF	\$25,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	BETHEL	39	REPAIR LIGHTING	\$10,000
DOT&PF	CENT	SIX STATE BUILDINGS	BETHEL	39	PAINT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE CAMP	CASCADE	35	REPAIR SEPTIC	\$15,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STATION SHOPS	CASCADE	35	REFURBISH	\$800,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COLD BAY FACILITY	COLD BAY	40	REPLACE CABINET	\$35,000
DOT&PF	CENT	HOUSING COMPLEX	COLD BAY	40	REPLACE EXT INSUL & SIDING	\$500,000
DOT&PF	CENT	HOUSING COMPLEX	COLD BAY	40	REPLACE CABINETS	\$35,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	CENT	HOUSING COMPLEX	COLD BAY	40	REPLACE WINDOWS	\$45,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE BLDG.	COLD BAY	40	REPAIR EXTERIOR DETERIORATION	\$500,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COMBINED FACILITY	DILLINGHAM	39	CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$85,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	DILLINGHAM	39	REPLACE DRS/VENT & READY LINE	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	DILLINGHAM	39	REPAIR DOOR/RDY LINE/SERV PIT	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	DILLINGHAM	39	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$15,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STATE BUILDINGS	DILLINGHAM	39	PAINT INTERIOR/EXTERIOR	\$75,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ARPT ARFF BLDG	HOMER	7	PAINT EXTERIOR & INTERIOR	\$40,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	HOMER	7	REFURBISH	\$800,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STATION	HOMER	7	PAINT INTERIOR/EXTERIOR	\$80,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	ILLIAMNA	36	REFURBISH	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COMPLEX	KING SALMON	40	ELECTRICAL UPGRADE	\$60,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	KING SALMON	40	REFURBISH	\$300,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STATION BLDG	KING SALMON	40	REPLACE BLDG	\$800,000
DOT&PF	CENT	AIRPORT SHOP	KODIAK	6	RESIDE AND REROOF SHOP	\$300,000
DOT&PF	CENT	BUILDINGS	KODIAK	6	ROOF REPLACEMENT	\$90,000
DOT&PF	CENT	BUILDINGS	KODIAK	6	CODE COMPL-BARRIER FREE ACCESS	\$307,000
DOT&PF	CENT	BUILDINGS	KODIAK	6	PAINT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR	\$125,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COMBINED FACILITY	KODIAK	6	RETAINING WALL	\$35,000
DOT&PF	CENT	COMBINED FACILITY	KODIAK	6	REPAIR ROOF	\$25,000
DOT&PF	CENT	GRIFFIN BLDG	KODIAK	6	REPLACE ROOF	\$30,000
DOT&PF	CENT	HWY SHOP	KODIAK	6	REPAIR ROOF	\$20,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	KOTLIK	38	REFURBISH	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MCGRATH	36	REPAIR ROOF	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	MOOSE PASS	8	REFURBISH	\$300,000
DOT&PF	CENT	NEW SHOP	MOOSE PASS	8	REPLACEMENT	\$600,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	NINILCHIK	7	REPLACE OVERHEAD DOORS & PAINT	\$30,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	NINILCHIK	7	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$15,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	NORTH KENAI	9	REPLACE OVERHEAD DOORS & PAINT	\$40,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	NORTH KENAI	9	REPLACE ROOF	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ALL SHOPS	REGIONAL	99	EMERGENCY GENERATORS	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ALL STATIONS	REGIONAL	99	WATER FILTRATION/TREATMENT	\$60,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ALL STATIONS	REGIONAL	99	PAINT	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ALL STATIONS	REGIONAL	99	REPAIR SEPTIC SYSTEMS	\$150,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REMOVE/REPLACE U/G TANKS	\$600,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	INSTALL ABOVE GROUND FUEL TANK	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	FUEL PUMP REPLACEMENT	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	UPGRADE READY LINE	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPAIR WELDING EXHAUST FANS	\$25,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	OVERHEAD DOOR REPLACEMENT	\$175,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPAIR ROOF	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPLACE COMPRESSOR	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	UPGRADE WELDING EXHAUST SYSTEM	\$25,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPAIR SANITARY FACILITIES	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPAIR FENCE	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	FUEL ISLAND REPLACEMENT	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPAIR FLOOR HOISTS	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPAIR WINDOWS	\$20,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	REPLACE PERSONNEL DOOR	\$15,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REGIONAL	REGIONAL	99	ENCAPSULATE ASBESTOS	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REMOTE STORAGE BLDG	REGIONAL	99	REPLACEMENT	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS	REGION-WIDE	99	REMOVE ASBESTOS	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION-WIDE	99	REPAIR FLOOR HOIST	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION-WIDE	99	REPLACE COMPRESSOR	\$60,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION-WIDE	99	REINSULATE FACILITY	\$150,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION-WIDE	99	PAINT INTERIOR & EXTERIOR	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION-WIDE	99	REPAIR POT. WATER CONDITIONER	\$60,000
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION-WIDE	99	REPAIR FENCE & GATE	\$50,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	CENT	MAINTENANCE SHOPS	REGION-WIDE	99	OVERHEAD HOIST RECERTIFICATION	\$50,000
DOT&PF	CENT	READY LINE BUILDINGS	REGION-WIDE	99	SANITARY UPGRADE	\$250,000
DOT&PF	CENT	READY LINE BUILDINGS	REGION-WIDE	99	REPAIR STRUCT/ELEC/LITES & PWR	\$450,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REMOTE EQUIP STORAGE BLDG.	REGION-WIDE	99	REMOVE & REPLACE FUEL TANK	\$800,000
DOT&PF	CENT	REMOTE EQUIP STORAGE BLDG.	REGION-WIDE	99	STRUCTURAL REPAIRS & O/H DR RPL	\$300,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STATE BUILDINGS	REGION-WIDE	99	GROUND MAINTENANCE REPAIRS	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	SEWARD FACILITY	SEWARD	8	REPAIR FURNACE	\$10,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	SHAGELUK	36	REFURBISH	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	SHELDON PT	38	REFURBISH	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	SOLDOTNA	7-9	REFURBISH	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STATION	SOLDOTNA	7-9	REPLACE OVERHEAD DOORS & PAINT	\$85,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ST MARYS FACILITY	ST MARYS	38	REPAIR HEATING OIL TANKS	\$20,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ST MARYS FACILITY	ST MARYS	38	INSULATE ROOF, OFFICE	\$100,000
DOT&PF	CENT	ST MARYS FACILITY	ST MARYS	38	REPAIR FURNACE	\$10,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STATION	ST MARYS	38	REPLACE O/H DOORS & SEPTIC SYS	\$68,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT BLDG	TALKEETNA	28	REPLACEMENT	\$400,000
DOT&PF	CENT	STORAGE BLDG	TULUKSAK	36	REPLACEMENT	\$200,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	WASILLA	28	ELECTRIFICATION	\$35,000
DOT&PF	CENT	EQUIPMENT STORAGE	WILLOW	28	REPLACEMENT	\$300,000
DOT&PF	INT	BARROW AIRPORT	BARROW	37	REPLACE OVERHEAD DOOR	\$30,000
DOT&PF	INT	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	36	REPLACE O/H DOORS & OPERATORS	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	36	REMOVE 2 DRS & CLOSE IN WALL	\$14,500
DOT&PF	INT	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	36	RECOAT ROOF	\$6,000
DOT&PF	INT	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	36	UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$10,000
DOT&PF	INT	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	36	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	36	NEW LEACH FIELD & TANK	\$11,000
DOT&PF	INT	BIRCH LAKE SHOP	BIRCH LAKE	36	RESIDE OLD SHOP TO MATCH	\$45,000
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL SHOP	CANTWELL	34	CODE COMPL- NEW OIL SEPARATOR	\$15,000
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL SHOP	CANTWELL	34	PAINT INTERIOR	\$30,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL STATION	CANTWELL	34	FUR OUT, SHEETROCK, & PAINT	\$18,000
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL STATION	CANTWELL	34	RECOAT ROOF	\$4,500
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL STATION	CANTWELL	34	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL SERVICE	\$14,100
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL STATION	CANTWELL	34	UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$15,000
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL STATION	CANTWELL	34	RESURFACE CONCRETE FLOOR	\$16,000
DOT&PF	INT	CANTWELL STATION	CANTWELL	34	REPLACE AIR COMPRESSOR	\$6,000
DOT&PF	INT	MAINTENANCE SHOP	CANTWELL	34	REPAIR/UPGRADE HEATING SYSTEM	\$450,000
DOT&PF	INT	CENTRAL SHOP	CENTRAL	36	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	CENTRAL STATION	CENTRAL	36	CODE COMPL- NEW OIL SEPARATOR	\$10,000
DOT&PF	INT	CENTRAL STATION	CENTRAL	36	UPGRADE SHOP EXHAUST	\$7,500
DOT&PF	INT	CENTRAL STATION	CENTRAL	36	PAINT INTERIOR	\$18,000
DOT&PF	INT	CENTRAL STATION	CENTRAL	36	REMODEL BATHROOM	\$4,500
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR CAMP	CHANDALAR	36	REPAIR TWO GENERATORS	\$75,000
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR CAMP	CHANDALAR	36	CONSTRUCT STORAGE BLDG	\$180,000
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR CAMP	CHANDALAR	36	REPAIR WATER/SEWER TRTMNT PLNT	\$625,000
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR CAMP	CHANDALAR	36	EMPLOYEE HOUSING	\$1,200,000
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR CAMP	CHANDALAR	36	WASTE OIL FURNACE	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR CAMP	CHANDALAR	36	FUEL STORE & DISPENSE SYSTEM	\$230,000
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR CAMP	CHANDALAR	36	REPAIR INCINERATOR BUILDING	\$105,000
DOT&PF	INT	CHANDALAR SHOP	CHANDALAR	36	REPAIR YARD LIGHTING	\$45,000
DOT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT CAMP	COLDFOOT	36	REBUILT GENERATORS	\$90,000
DOT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT CAMP	COLDFOOT	36	SAND STORAGE SHED	\$300,000
DOT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT CAMP	COLDFOOT	36	CONSTRUCT STORAGE BLDG	\$140,000
DOT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT CAMP	COLDFOOT	36	SOLID WASTE INCINERATOR	\$105,000
DOT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT CAMP	COLDFOOT	36	UTILITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	\$250,000
DOT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT SHOP	COLDFOOT	36	REPLACE 10k-GAL U/G FUEL TANK	\$45,000
DOT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT SHOP	COLDFOOT	36	INSTALL CONCRETE FLOOR	\$140,000
IXT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT SHOP	COLDFOOT	36	O/H CRANE/HOIST TROLLY UNIT	\$80,000
IXT&PF	INT	COLDFOOT YARD	COLDFOOT	36	REPAIR YARD LIGHTING	\$24,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	INT	DALTON MAINT STATIONS	DALTON HWY	36-37	SUMMER GENERATORS	\$125,000
DOT&PF	INT	DEADHORSE CAMP	DEADHORSE	37	EMPLOYEE HOUSING REPLACEMENT	\$1,200,000
DOT&PF	INT	DEADHORSE CAMP	DEADHORSE	37	CONSTRUCT STORAGE BUILDING	\$140,000
DOT&PF	INT	DEADHORSE SHOP	DEADHORSE	37	REPLACE MAINTENANCE SHOP	\$3,500,000
DOT&PF	INT	DEADHORSE SHOP/WARM STOR	DEADHORSE	37	REMEDiate CONTAMINATED GRAVEL	\$1,000,000
DOT&PF	INT	DEADHORSE SHOP/WARM STOR	DEADHORSE	37	REPLACE OVERHEAD DOORS	\$40,000
DOT&PF	INT	DEADHORSE STATION	DEADHORSE	37	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	\$30,000
DOT&PF	INT	DELTA MAINTENANCE STATION	DELTA	35-36	TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$60,000
DOT&PF	INT	DELTA MAINTENANCE STATION	DELTA	35-36	REPAIR ELECTRICAL	\$65,000
DOT&PF	INT	DELTA SHOP	DELTA	35-36	O/H CRANE/HOIST TROLLEY UNIT	\$80,000
DOT&PF	INT	DISTRICTWIDE	DISTRICTWIDE	29-36	REMOVE/REPLACE U/G TANKS	\$1,750,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS/DEADHORSE SHOPS	DISTRICTWIDE	29-36	INSTL WASHRACKS/BAYS/ADDITIONS	\$200,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAGLE MAINT STATION	EAGLE	36	TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$350,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK	EAST FORK	36	CONSTRUCT MAINT SHOP BLDG	\$1,500,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK CAMP	EAST FORK	36	INSULATE & INSTL CONCRETE FLR	\$85,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK SHOP	EAST FORK	36	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK SHOP	EAST FORK	36	REPLACE FLR & BUILD GEN HOUSE	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL	\$60,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36	REPLACE FOOTINGS/LIFT BLDG 4'	\$32,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36	UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST SYSTEM	\$19,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36	REPLACE O/H DOORS & OPERATORS	\$19,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36	ADD TANK/SEPARATOR/LEACH FIELD	\$38,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36	FUR OUT, INSULATE & SHEETROCK	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	EAST FORK STATION	EAST FORK	36	REPLACE FOOTINGS/FLOOR/DRAINS	\$85,000
DOT&PF	INT	WARM STG/GENERATOR BLDG.	EAST FORK	36	REPLACE EAST FORK GENERATOR	\$50,000
DOT&PF	INT	EQUIPMENT BLDG/ACCT OFFICE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	IMPROVE AIR QUALITY	\$66,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS EQ SHOP	FAIRBANKS	29-34	CLEAN/REPAINT & REPAIR WALLS	\$60,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS PARKING STRUCTURE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR CO REMOVAL SYSTEM	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS PARKING STRUCTURE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$12,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS PARKING STRUCTURE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	HVAC CONTROL UPGRADE	\$40,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS PARTS STORAGE	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REMODEL SHEEP SHED FOR STORAGE	\$30,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS REG OFF BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$25,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS REG OFF BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	MASS ENERGY EFFICIENT RELAMP	\$60,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS REG OFF BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	NOISE ATTENUATION	\$250,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS REG OFF BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR HVAC	\$32,000
DOT&PF	INT	FAIRBANKS REG OFF BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	CODE COMPL-FIRE/LIFE SAFETY	\$120,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34	HAZ MAT CLEANUP	\$250,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34	NEW WASTE OIL TANK & DIST SYS	\$80,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34	ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$25,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR SIDING & PAINT EXTERIOR	\$80,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29-34	FIRE/SMOKE DETECTION SYSTEMS	\$85,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/ADMIN BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE CARPET	\$45,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/ADMIN BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE 3 FANS/COPY & RESTRMS	\$1,600
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/ADMIN BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE WALL COVERING	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/ADMIN BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	NEW COMPRESSOR F/HEAT CONTROLS	\$2,500
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/ADMIN BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE PARTITIONS/4 BATHROOMS	\$6,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/LG WARM STOR	FAIRBANKS	29-34	NEW OIL SEPARATOR/TANK	\$10,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/LG WARM STOR	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAIR EXTERIOR	\$10,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/LG WARM STOR	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$15,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MAINT BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAINT EXTERIOR	\$15,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MAINT BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE AIR COMPRESSOR	\$4,500
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MAINT BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	HVAC	\$45,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MAINT BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE HVAC	\$7,500
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MATERIALS	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE FLOOR TILE	\$4,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MATERIALS	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE VENTILATION	\$9,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MATERIALS	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE AIR COMPRESSOR	\$4,500
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/MATERIALS	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAINT EXTERIOR	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE O/H DR HIRDWE/OPERATORS	\$18,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REBUILD BATTERY ROOM TO CODE	\$9,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAINT INT@LT/HVY DUTY SHOPS	\$26,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REINSULATE HEAVY DUTY SHOP	\$7,500
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	NEW OIL SEPARATORS/TANKS	\$18,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REMODEL ACID TANK ROOM	\$9,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	NEW EXHAUST IN LT DUTY SHOP	\$11,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAINT EXTERIOR	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SEF	FAIRBANKS	29-34	PLUG-IN HOTLINE	\$80,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SUPPLY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	PAINT EXTERIOR	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SUPPLY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE HVAC	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SUPPLY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	INSULATE & SHEETROCK ADDITION	\$10,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/SUPPLY	FAIRBANKS	29-34	HVAC SYSTEM	\$85,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/TECH SERVICES	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAINT INTERIOR	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/TECH SERVICES	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPAINT EXTERIOR	\$10,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/TECH SERVICES	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REPLACE CARPET	\$14,000
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/TECH SERVICES	FAIRBANKS	29-34	UPGRADE HVAC	\$7,500
DOT&PF	INT	PEGER COMPLEX/TECH SERVICES	FAIRBANKS	29-34	HVAC SYSTEM	\$85,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEF REPAIR SHOP	FAIRBANKS	29-34	TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	FT. YUKON COMBINED FACILITY	FORT YUKON	24	REPAIR FLOOR AND WALLS	\$21,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	UPGRADE VEHICLE & SHOP EXHAUST	\$17,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL	\$17,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	REBUILD SAND CONTAINMENT AREA	\$40,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	REINSULATE SHOP & WARM STORAGE	\$74,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	LIFT/REROOF OLD WARM STORAGE	\$85,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	REPAINT EXTERIOR BUTLER BLDG	\$29,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	REPAINT INTERIOR MAINT. BLDG	\$34,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	UPGRADE INTERIOR LIGHTS	\$8,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	CONVERT STEAM TO HWBB	\$90,000
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	INSTALL AIR COMPRESSOR	\$5,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	INT	GALENA STATION	GALENA	36	REPLACE 2 MAN DOORS	\$3,500
DOT&PF	INT	HEALY CAMP	HEALY	34	PAINT EXTERIOR OF BLDG	\$25,000
DOT&PF	INT	HEALY SHOP	HEALY	34	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	HEALY STATION	HEALY	34	REMODEL BATHROOM	\$6,500
DOT&PF	INT	HEALY STATION	HEALY	34	REPAINT INTERIOR	\$22,000
DOT&PF	INT	HEALY STATION	HEALY	34	UPGRADE SHOP EXHAUST	\$8,000
DOT&PF	INT	HEALY STATION	HEALY	34	NEW SEPARATOR/TANK/LEACH FIELD	\$3,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	REPAIR INCINERATOR BUILDING	\$30,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	SAND STORAGE SHED	\$300,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	FENCING	\$95,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	GENERATOR REPLACEMENT	\$90,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	FIRE/EQUIP FAILURE ALARM SYS	\$40,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	O/H CRANE/HOIST TROLLEY UNIT	\$80,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	EMPLOYEE HOUSING REPLACEMENT	\$800,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	GENERATOR WASTE HEAT RECOVERY	\$50,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER LIFE SUPPORT BLDG	JIM RIVER	36	REPAIR SEWER/WATER TRTMNT SYS	\$90,000
DOT&PF	INT	JIM RIVER MAINT CAMP	JIM RIVER	36	REPAIR UTILIDOR	\$120,000
DOT&PF	INT	GENERATOR BUILDING	LIVENGOOD	36	REPLACE LIVENGOOD GENERATOR	\$65,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD SHOP	LIVENGOOD	36	REPAIR SHOP FLOOR	\$110,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD SHOP	LIVENGOOD	36	NEW OIL SEPARATOR/TANK	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD SHOP	LIVENGOOD	36	REPLACE DOOR OPERATORS	\$18,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD SHOP	LIVENGOOD	36	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36	FUR OUT AND FINISH INSULATING OL	\$10,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL SERVICE	\$8,500
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36	NEW SEPARATOR/TANK/LEACH FIELD	\$9,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36	FOAM AND COAT OLD SHOP ROOF	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36	RESPRING FOUR OVERHEAD DOORS	\$6,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36	UPGRADE WATER LINE & UTILIDOR	\$8,000
DOT&PF	INT	LIVENGOOD STATION	LIVENGOOD	36	UPGRADE SHOP EXHAUST SYSTEM	\$7,500

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	INT	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY	36	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY	36	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY H S	36	PRIME & PAINT EXTERIOR	\$17,500
DOT&PF	INT	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY H S	36	NEW SEPARATOR/TANK/LEACH FIELD	\$9,000
DOT&PF	INT	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY H S	36	RECOAT URETHANE ROOF	\$25,000
DOT&PF	INT	MANLEY SHOP	MANLEY H S	36	UPGRADE VEHICLE EXHAUST	\$6,000
DOT&PF	INT	MONTANA CREEK SHOP	MONTANA CRK	28	GENERATOR HEAT RECOVERY UNITS	\$40,000
DOT&PF	INT	MONTANA CREEK SHOP	MONTANA CRK	28	MAINTENANCE BUILDING REPAIRS	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	MONTANA CREEK SHOP	MONTANA CRK	28	CODE COMPL-NEW SEPARATOR/TANK	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	MONTANA CREEK SHOP	MONTANA CRK	28	REPLACE GENERATOR	\$25,000
DOT&PF	INT	MONTANA CREEK STATION	MONTANA CRK	28	NEW SEPARATOR/TANK/LEACH FIELD	\$11,000
DOT&PF	INT	MONTANA CREEK STATION	MONTANA CRK	28	TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$200,000
DOT&PF	INT	NENANA CAMP	NENANA	34	PAINT EXTERIOR OF BUILDINGS	\$25,000
DOT&PF	INT	NENANA STATION	NENANA	34	REMODEL BATHROOM	\$6,000
DOT&PF	INT	NENANA STATION	NENANA	34	RECOAT ROOF	\$4,500
DOT&PF	INT	NENANA STATION	NENANA	34	PAINT INTERIOR	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	NORTHWAY MAINT SHOP	NORTHWAY	36	ELECTRICAL CONVERSION	\$82,000
DOT&PF	INT	NORTHWAY MAINT. CAMP	NORTHWAY	36	WATER PURIFICATION SYS & WELL PU	\$12,000
DOT&PF	INT	O'BRIEN CREEK	O'BRIEN CRK	36	TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$300,000
DOT&PF	INT	O'BRIEN CREEK BUNKHOUSE	O'BRIEN CRK	36	RENOVATE BUNKHOUSE	\$125,000
DOT&PF	INT	SAG RIVER	SAG RIVER	37	CONSTRUCT STORAGE BUILDING	\$140,000
DOT&PF	INT	SAG RIVER	SAG RIVER	37	SAND STORAGE SHED	\$400,000
DOT&PF	INT	SAG RIVER CAMP	SAG RIVER	37	SURPLUS ELEC, BOILER PREHEATER	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	SAG RIVER CAMP	SAG RIVER	37	HOUSING REPLACEMENT/BUNKHOUSE	\$1,200,000
DOT&PF	INT	SAG RIVER LIFE SUPPORT BLDG	SAG RIVER	37	REPAIR SEWER/WATER TRTMNT SYS	\$90,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE LIFE SUPPORT BLDG	SEVEN MILE	35-36	REPAIR SEWER/WATER TRTMNT SYS	\$90,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT CAMP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	REPLACE GENERATOR	\$180,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT CAMP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	REPAIR UTILIDOR	\$120,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT CAMP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	CONSTRUCT STORAGE BUILDING	\$140,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT CAMP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	INCINERATOR ENCLOSURE	\$30,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT CAMP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	WASTE OIL FURNACE	\$20,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT CAMP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	REPLACE EMPLOYEE HOUSING	\$800,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT CAMP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	SAND STORAGE SHED	\$300,000
DOT&PF	INT	SEVEN MILE MAINT SHOP	SEVEN MILE	35-36	O/H CRANE/HOIST TROLLEY UNIT	\$35,000
DOT&PF	INT	SOUTH FORK CAMP	SOUTH FORK	36	NEW BUNKHOUSE	\$125,000
DOT&PF	INT	SOUTH FORK BUNKHOUSE	SOUTH FORK	36	RENOVATE BUNKHOUSE	\$125,000
DOT&PF	INT	TANANA MAINT BUILDING	TANANA	36	REPAIR MAINTENANCE BUILDING	\$42,000
DOT&PF	INT	TOK EQUIPMENT SHOP	TOK	35-36	REPAIR OVERHEAD CRANE	\$80,000
DOT&PF	INT	TOK OFFICE BUILDING	TOK	35-36	TANK LEAK ASSESSMENT & CLEANUP	\$60,000
DOT&PF	INT	TRIMS GENERATOR BUILDING	TRIMS	35	REPLACE TRIMS GENERATOR	\$50,000
DOT&PF	SE	ISLAND CENTER BLDG	DOUGLAS	3	RPLCE ELEC SERV/RAISE CAPACITY	\$60,000
DOT&PF	SE	WATER STORAGE BLDG.	GUSTAVUS	5	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PROJECT	\$100,000
DOT&PF	SE	1591 GLACIER AVE. BLDG.	JUNEAU	3-4	REPLACE ELEV DOOR OPERATORS	\$60,000
DOT&PF	SE	1591 GLACIER AVE. BLDG.	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR ROCK WALL	\$90,000
DOT&PF	SE	ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	REPLACE SIDING ON ENTIRE BLDG	\$275,000
DOT&PF	SE	ALASKA OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	\$375,000
DOT&PF	SE	ARCHIVES BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	REPLACE 3RD FL CONF RM WINDOWS	\$10,000
DOT&PF	SE	DOTPF/SE REGION COMPLEX	JUNEAU	3-4	CLEAN EXTERIOR PRECAST WALLS	\$25,000
DOT&PF	SE	DOTPF/SE REGION COMPLEX	JUNEAU	3-4	RECARPET OFFICE AREAS	\$90,000
DOT&PF	SE	DOUGLAS ISLAND CTR BLDG.	JUNEAU	3-4	RENOVATE MECHANICAL SYSTEM	\$95,000
DOT&PF	SE	GOVERNOR'S HOUSE	JUNEAU	3-4	PROVIDE NEW SEWER CONNECTION	\$40,000
DOT&PF	SE	GOVERNOR'S HOUSE	JUNEAU	3-4	REBUILD DRIVEWAY & SIDEWALK	\$60,000
DOT&PF	SE	MUSEUM	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR STRUCTURAL	\$100,000
DOT&PF	SE	MUSEUM	JUNEAU	3-4	RENOVATE HVAC CONTROL SYSTEMS	\$90,000
DOT&PF	SE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	RENOVATE ELEC DIST SYSTEMS	\$20,000
DOT&PF	SE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	PROVIDE FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	\$97,000
DOT&PF	SE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT	\$609,300
DOT&PF	SE	STATE OFFICE BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	RENOVATE RESTROOM & SEWERLINE	\$124,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
DOT&PF	SE	SUBPORT BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR PARKING STRUCTURE	\$95,000
DOT&PF	SE	MAINTENANCE SHOP	KLAWOCK	5	REPAIR & COAT SHOP ROOF	\$3,000
DOT&PF	SE	STATE STORAGE BUILDING	PETERSBURG	2	REPAIR ROOF/WALL@COASTAL BLDG	\$16,000
DOT&PF	SE	SE REGION BUILDINGS	SE ALASKA	1-5	REPAIR/REPLACE FUEL TANK	\$75,000
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES TOTALS:						\$44,281,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DPS	AST	PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICES	FAIRBANKS	29-34	REMOVE/REPLACE U/G FUEL TANKS	\$170,000
DPS	AST	RURAL TROOPER HOUSING	STATEWIDE	99	FLR/ROOF/MECH/TANK REPAIRS	\$61,000
DPS	AST	TROOPERS RURAL OFFICES	STATEWIDE	99	FLR/ROOF/MECH/FIRE CODE REPAIR	\$64,900
DPS	DPS	CRIME LABORATORY	ANCHORAGE	14	REPAIR HVAC/FLR/ROOF/HANDICAP	\$58,200
DPS	DPS	HEADQUARTERS BLDG	ANCHORAGE	14	REPAIR HVAC/FLR/ROOF/HANDICAP	\$250,000
DPS	DPS	HEADQUARTERS BLDG	JUNEAU	3-4	REPAIR HVAC/FLR/HANDICAP ACCESS	\$240,000
DPS	DPS	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	CLEAN EXTERIOR PRECAST WALLS	\$40,000
DPS	DPS	TRAINING ACADEMY	SITKA	2	REPAIR FLR & INT/EXT WALLS	\$40,800
DPS	DPS	PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE	SOLDOTNA	7-9	REPAIR FLOOR/WATER & SEWER SYS	\$80,000
DPS	FWP	ENFORCE SHEDS & CABINS	STATEWIDE	99	REPAIR FLR/HEAT/ROOF/FIRE CODE	\$46,000
DPS	FWP	FWP AIRCRAFT HANGARS	STATEWIDE	99	REPAIR FLR/DRS/MECH/ROOF/TANK	\$149,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY TOTALS: \$1,199,900

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

IAA		CAPITOL BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT	\$290,000
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BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
LAA		CAPITOL BUILDING	JUNEAU	3-4	REPLACE CARPET ON THREE FLOORS	\$95,000
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY TOTALS:						\$385,000

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

UA-UAA	AO101	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER	ANCHORAGE	16	STRUCTURAL	\$19,000
UA-UAA	AO101	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER	ANCHORAGE	16	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$214,900
UA-UAA	AO104	DOWNTOWN CENTER	ANCHORAGE	15	STRUCTURAL	\$513,000
UA-UAA	AO104	DOWNTOWN CENTER	ANCHORAGE	15	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$32,600
UA-UAA	AO104	DOWNTOWN CENTER	ANCHORAGE	15	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$134,200
UA-UAA	AS101	EUGENE F SHORT	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$320,400
UA-UAA	AS101	EUGENE F SHORT	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$367,600
UA-UAA	AS102	SALLY MONSERUD	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$335,600
UA-UAA	AS102	SALLY MONSERUD	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$637,800
UA-UAA	AS103	BEATRICE G MCDONALD	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$11,200
UA-UAA	AS103	BEATRICE G MCDONALD	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$374,400
UA-UAA	AS104	GORDON W HARTLIEB	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$232,000
UA-UAA	AS104	GORDON W HARTLIEB	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$293,400
UA-UAA	AS106	LUCY CUDDY CENTER	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$110,700
UA-UAA	AS106	LUCY CUDDY CENTER	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$854,800
UA-UAA	AS110	AUTO/DIESEL	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$35,000
UA-UAA	AS111	BUILDING K	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$575,000
UA-UAA	AS111	BUILDING K	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$51,300
UA-UAA	AS111	BUILDING K	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$571,800
UA-UAA	AS112	WENDY WILLIAMSON MEMORIAL	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$68,400
UA-UAA	AS112	WENDY WILLIAMSON MEMORIAL	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$348,600
UA-UAA	AS114	ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCE	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$27,600

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
UA-UAA	AS115	ENERGY MODULE NO.1	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$8,000
UA-UAA	AS116	ENERGY MODULE NO.2	ANCHORAGE	21	STRUCTURAL	\$175,000
UA-UAA	AS117	SPORTS CENTER	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$2,366,700
UA-UAA	AS117	SPORTS CENTER	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$917,300
UA-UAA	AS118	BOOKSTORE	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$81,000
UA-UAA	AS118	BOOKSTORE	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$241,600
UA-UAA	AS119	CAMPUS CENTER	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$359,200
UA-UAA	AS119	CAMPUS CENTER	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$538,900
UA-UAA	AS121	ENGINEERING BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	20	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$212,000
UA-UAA	AS122	SCIENCE BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	21	STRUCTURAL	\$86,800
UA-UAA	AS122	SCIENCE BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	21	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$291,200
UA-UAA	AS123	COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE	ANCHORAGE	21	STRUCTURAL	\$246,100
UA-UAA	AS123	COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE	ANCHORAGE	21	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$270,000
UA-UAA	AS124	LIBRARY	ANCHORAGE	21	STRUCTURAL	\$440,000
UA-UAA	AS124	LIBRARY	ANCHORAGE	21	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$868,600
UA-UAA	AS127	ARTS BUILDING	ANCHORAGE	21	STRUCTURAL	\$28,500
UA-UAA	AS128	HOUSING	ANCHORAGE	19	STRUCTURAL	\$85,000
UA-UAA	AS134	CAMPUS STORAGE	ANCHORAGE	19	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$221,500
UA-UAA	AS135	DORMS	ANCHORAGE	19	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$311,200
UA-UAA	KB101	KACHEMAK BAY CAMPUS BLDG	HOMER	7	STRUCTURAL	\$85,000
UA-UAA	KO101	BENNY BENSON BLDG	KODIAK	6	STRUCTURAL	\$56,000
UA-UAA	KO102	VOC-TECH BUILDING	KODIAK	6	STRUCTURAL	\$121,400
UA-UAA	KO102	VOC-TECH BUILDING	KODIAK	6	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$9,100
UA-UAA	MS101	JALMAR M KERTTULA BLDG	PALMER	27	STRUCTURAL	\$272,500
UA-UAA	MS101	JALMAR M KERTTULA BLDG	PALMER	27	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$235,800
UA-UAA	PW101	CORDOVA HALL	VALDEZ	35	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$212,800
UA-UAA		STUDENT CENTER	ANCHORAGE	20	STRUCTURAL	\$295,000
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, GOOSE LAKE	ANCHORAGE		STRUCTURAL	\$1,925,000
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, GOOSE LAKE	ANCHORAGE		NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$300,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, GOOSE LAKE	ANCHORAGE		NON-STRUCTURAL	\$2,472,000
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, MAU WIDE	ANCHORAGE		STRUCTURAL	\$516,600
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, MAU WIDE	ANCHORAGE		NON-STRUCTURAL	\$1,339,800
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, KODIAK	KODIAK	6	STRUCTURAL	\$214,200
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, KOIDAK	KODIAK	6	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$193,400
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, KENAI COLLEGE	SOLDOTNA	7	STRUCTURAL	\$588,700
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, KENAI COLLEGE	SOLDOTNA	7	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$316,500
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, MAT-SU	PALMER	27	STRUCTURAL	\$203,900
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, MAT-SU	PALMER	27	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$316,000
UA-UAA		SITE, MAT-SU	PALMER	27	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$35,100
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, PWSCC	VALDEZ	35	STRUCTURAL	\$1,143,900
UA-UAA		CAMPUS, PWSCC	VALDEZ	35	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$143,500
UA-UAF		MATSU AFES FARM	PALMER	27	STRUCTURAL	\$1,616,000
UA-UAF		MATSU AFES FARM	PALMER	27	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$911,000
UA-UAF		PALMER RESEARCH CENTER	PALMER	27	STRUCTURAL	\$885,000
UA-UAF		PALMER RESEARCH CENTER	PALMER	27	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$350,000
UA-UAF	AF104	AFES FARM	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$572,000
UA-UAF	AF104	AFES FARM	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$60,000
UA-UAF	AF104	AFES FARM	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$80,000
UA-UAF	AS801	RO BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$29,000
UA-UAF	FS303	CHARLES E BUNNELL BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,203,000
UA-UAF	FS303	CHARLES E BUNNELL BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$380,000
UA-UAF	FS303	CHARLES E BUNNELL BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$45,000
UA-UAF	FS305	BROOKS MEMORIAL MINES BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,660,755
UA-UAF	FS305	BROOKS MEMORIAL MINES BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$401,689
UA-UAF	FS305	BROOKS MEMORIAL MINES BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$263,500
UA-UAF	FS306	DUCKERING BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,442,000
UA-UAF	FS306	DUCKERING BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$550,000
UA-UAF	FS306	DUCKERING BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$270,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
UA-UAF	FS309	HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$150,000
UA-UAF	FS310	ELMER E RASMUSON LIBRARY	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$4,545,000
UA-UAF	FS310	ELMER E RASMUSON LIBRARY	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$375,000
UA-UAF	FS310	ELMER E RASMUSON LIBRARY	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$350,000
UA-UAF	FS311	FINE ARTS COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$5,462,000
UA-UAF	FS311	FINE ARTS COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$341,000
UA-UAF	FS311	FINE ARTS COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$388,000
UA-UAF	FS314	ERNEST GRUENING BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,875,000
UA-UAF	FS314	ERNEST GRUENING BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$475,000
UA-UAF	FS314	ERNEST GRUENING BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$449,000
UA-UAF	FS402	SIGNERS' HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$320,000
UA-UAF	FS402	SIGNERS' HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$25,000
UA-UAF	FS402	SIGNERS' HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$97,000
UA-UAF	FS403	EIELSON MEMORIAL MINES	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,009,000
UA-UAF	FS403	EIELSON MEMORIAL MINES	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$104,000
UA-UAF	FS405	McINTOSH HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$633,981
UA-UAF	FS405	McINTOSH HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$500,951
UA-UAF	FS405	McINTOSH HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$39,974
UA-UAF	FS406	NERLAND HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$507,773
UA-UAF	FS406	NERLAND HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$752,595
UA-UAF	FS406	NERLAND HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$29,664
UA-UAF	FS407	STEVENS HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$400,677
UA-UAF	FS407	STEVENS HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$731,975
UA-UAF	FS407	STEVENS HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$57,766
UA-UAF	FS409	LATHROP HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$1,099,601
UA-UAF	FS409	LATHROP HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$959,330
UA-UAF	FS409	LATHROP HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$165,956
UA-UAF	FS410	PATTY CENTER	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$7,605,000
UA-UAF	FS410	PATTY CENTER	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$470,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
UA-UAF	FS411	LOLA TILLY COMMONS	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$697,914
UA-UAF	FS411	LOLA TILLY COMMONS	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$1,553,051
UA-UAF	FS411	LOLA TILLY COMMONS	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$125,370
UA-UAF	FS413	PATTY ICE ARENA	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$956,000
UA-UAF	FS504	CONSTITUTION HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$325,000
UA-UAF	FS504	CONSTITUTION HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$30,000
UA-UAF	FS505	WOOD CENTER	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,765,000
UA-UAF	FS505	WOOD CENTER	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$275,000
UA-UAF	FS505	WOOD CENTER	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$25,000
UA-UAF	FS511	WICKERSHAM HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$746,394
UA-UAF	FS511	WICKERSHAM HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$618,307
UA-UAF	FS511	WICKERSHAM HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$123,695
UA-UAF	FS516	SYDNEY CHAPMAN BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$350,000
UA-UAF	FS516	SYDNEY CHAPMAN BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$105,000
UA-UAF	FS611	WHITTAKER BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$415,000
UA-UAF	FS611	WHITTAKER BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$45,000
UA-UAF	FS612	HEALTH,SAFETY & SECURITY	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$271,000
UA-UAF	FS612	HEALTH,SAFETY & SECURITY	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$49,000
UA-UAF	FS703	BUNNELL HOUSE	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$165,000
UA-UAF	FS729	HARWOOD HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$662,768
UA-UAF	FS729	HARWOOD HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$536,745
UA-UAF	FS729	HARWOOD HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$334,958
UA-UAF	FS731	IVAR SKARLAND HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$517,585
UA-UAF	FS731	IVAR SKARLAND HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$577,434
UA-UAF	FS731	IVAR SKARLAND HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$268,478
UA-UAF	FS732	E L BARTLETT HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$636,058
UA-UAF	FS732	E L BARTLETT HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$1,568,623
UA-UAF	FS732	E L BARTLETT HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$139,412
UA-UAF	FS733	TERRIS MOORE HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$767,192

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
UA-UAF	FS733	TERRIS MOORE HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$1,658,574
UA-UAF	FS733	TERRIS MOORE HALL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$397,091
UA-UAF	FS741	HESS COMMONS	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$114,780
UA-UAF	FS741	HESS COMMONS	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$129,530
UA-UAF	FS741	HESS COMMONS	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$64,579
UA-UAF	FS771	STUDENT APT COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$819,107
UA-UAF	FS771	STUDENT APT COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$1,051,037
UA-UAF	FS771	STUDENT APT COMPLEX	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$4,986
UA-UAF	FS801	WATER TREATMENT-NO. 1	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$40,000
UA-UAF	FS802	BEN J ATKINSON BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$341,000
UA-UAF	FS802	BEN J ATKINSON BLDG	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$35,000
UA-UAF	FS803	PHYSICAL PLANT	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$1,001,000
UA-UAF	FS803	PHYSICAL PLANT	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$120,000
UA-UAF	FS812	PCB STORAGE	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$130,000
UA-UAF	FS814	COAL LAB/CORE STORAGE	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$25,000
UA-UAF	FS901	ARCTIC HEALTH RESEARCH CTR	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$4,470,000
UA-UAF	FS901	ARCTIC HEALTH RESEARCH CTR	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$225,000
UA-UAF	FS901	ARCTIC HEALTH RESEARCH CTR	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$575,000
UA-UAF	FS902	LAURENCE IRVING BUILDING I	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,823,000
UA-UAF	FS902	LAURENCE IRVING BUILDING I	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$736,000
UA-UAF	FS902	LAURENCE IRVING COMPLEX I	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$185,000
UA-UAF	FS903	C T ELVEY BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$3,112,000
UA-UAF	FS903	C T ELVEY BUILDING	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$200,000
UA-UAF	FS905	WM A O'NEILL RESOURCES	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$4,613,000
UA-UAF	FS905	WM A O'NEILL RESOURCES	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$346,000
UA-UAF	FS905	WM A O'NEILL RESOURCES	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$155,000
UA-UAF	FS906	LAURENCE IRVING BUILDING II	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$1,935,000
UA-UAF	FS906	LAURENCE IRVING BUILDING II	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$180,000
UA-UAF	FS906	LAURENCE IRVING BUILDING II	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$124,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
UA-UAF	FS907	OTTO GEIST MUSEUM	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$805,000
UA-UAF	FS907	OTTO GEIST MUSEUM	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$700,000
UA-UAF	FS907	OTTO GEIST MUSEUM	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$65,000
UA-UAF		COLVILLE CHANCELLOR'S RESID.	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$77,108
UA-UAF		COLVILLE CHANCELLOR'S RESID.	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$38,138
UA-UAF		COLVILLE CHANCELLOR'S RESID.	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$4,172
UA-UAF		COLVILLE VP ACADEMIC AFFAIRS	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$67,169
UA-UAF		COLVILLE VP ACADEMIC AFFAIRS	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$5,715
UA-UAF		COLVILLE VP&GENERAL COUNSEL	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$73,740
UA-UAF		COLVILLE VP&GENERAL COUNSEL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$14,155
UA-UAF		COLVILLE VP&GENERAL COUNSEL	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$5,169
UA-UAF		HESS VILLAGE	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$2,032,114
UA-UAF		HESS VILLAGE	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$870,906
UA-UAF		HESS VILLAGE	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$1,935,345
UA-UAF		UTILITIES	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$1,325,000
UA-UAF		UTILITIES	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$690,000
UA-UAF		UTILITIES	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$50,000
UA-UAF		MAU WIDE	FAIRBANKS	29	STRUCTURAL	\$10,950,000
UA-UAF		MAU WIDE	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$7,715,000
UA-UAF		MAU WIDE	FAIRBANKS	29	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$6,700,000
UA-UAF		KUSKOKWIM CAMPUS	BETHEL	39	STRUCTURAL	\$1,326,000
UA-UAF		KUSKOKWIM CAMPUS	BETHEL	39	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$20,000
UA-UAF		CHUKCHI CAMPUS	KOTZEBUE	37	STRUCTURAL	\$225,000
UA-UAF		CHUKCHI CAMPUS	KOTZEBUE	37	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$100,000
UA-UAF		NORTHWEST CAMPUS	NOME	38	STRUCTURAL	\$366,000
UA-UAF		NORTHWEST CAMPUS	NOME	38	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$220,000
UA-UAF		NORTHWEST CAMPUS	NOME	38	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$15,000
UA-UAF		SEWARD MARINE CENTER	SEWARD	8	STRUCTURAL	\$1,090,000
UA-UAF		SEWARD MARINE CENTER	SEWARD	8	NON-STRUCTURAL CRITICAL	\$195,000

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS FOR ALASKA'S STATE OWNED BUILDINGS

DEPT	DIV	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC DIST	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
UA-UAF		SEWARD MARINE CENTER	SEWARD	8	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$30,000
UA-UAS	JS101	HENDRICKSON	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$34,666
UA-UAS	JS101	HENDRICKSON	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$33,333
UA-UAS	JS103	SOBOLEFF BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$99,915
UA-UAS	JS103	SOBOLEFF BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$45,267
UA-UAS	JS104	SOBOLEFF ANNEX	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$20,001
UA-UAS	JS105	WHITEHEAD BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$30,667
UA-UAS	JS105	WHITEHEAD BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$18,667
UA-UAS	JS106	NOVATNEY BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$24,000
UA-UAS	JS107	MOURANT BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$221,300
UA-UAS	JS107	MOURANT BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$46,633
UA-UAS	JS108	WILLIAM EGAN LIBRARY	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$93,900
UA-UAS	JS109	ANDERSON BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$409,433
UA-UAS	JS109	ANDERSON BUILDING	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$143,333
UA-UAS	JS119	MARINE TECHNOLOGY BLDG	JUNEAU	3	STRUCTURAL	26666
UA-UAS	JS119	MARINE TECHNOLOGY BLDG	JUNEAU	3	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$81,300
UA-UAS	JS120	BILL RAY CENTER	JUNEAU	3	STRUCTURAL	\$29,428
UA-UAS	JS120	BILL RAY CENTER	JUNEAU	3	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$186,933
UA-UAS	JS122	MATTOCKS HOUSE	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$53,200
UA-UAS	JS123	CHILD CARE CENTER	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$69,333
UA-UAS	JS123	CHILD CARE CENTER	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$22,667
UA-UAS	KE001	ZIEGLER BUILDING	KETCHIKAN	1	STRUCTURAL	\$315,000
UA-UAS	KE002	PAUL BUILDING	KETCHIKAN	1	STRUCTURAL	\$180,306
UA-UAS	KE003	ROBERTSON BUILDING	KETCHIKAN	1	STRUCTURAL	\$175,583
UA-UAS	KE004	HAMILTON BUILDING	KETCHIKAN	1	STRUCTURAL	\$16,000
UA-UAS	SC101	HANGAR 332	SITKA	2	STRUCTURAL	\$300,000
UA-UAS		AUKE LAKE	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$8,000
UA-UAS		AUKE LAKE	AUKE LAKE	4	NON-STRUCTURAL	\$83,967
UA-UAS		DUPLEX	AUKE LAKE	4	STRUCTURAL	\$25,333