

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 86672

2565 SCOMM 111: DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE, 1997

8/29/97

CENTRAL REGION MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS LIST

AIRPORTS AND HIGHWAYS - ILIAMNA STATION SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROGRAM CODE	TYPE	ACTIVITY	STATION	FACILITY	INITIAL REPAIR COST	ANNUAL MAINT. COST
58150	Deferred	Gravel Surface Repair	Iliamna	Misc. Gravel Roads	\$2,500,000.00	\$250,000.00
58150	Deferred	Gravel Surface Repair	Iliamna	Airport Runway	\$750,000.00	\$75,000.00
58152	Deferred	Bridges	Pile Bay	Pile Bay Road	\$250,000.00	\$25,000.00
58161	Deferred	Shoulders/Slopes/Ditches	Pile Bay	Pile Bay Road	\$100,000.00	\$10,000.00
				Total	\$3,600,000.00	\$360,000.00

CENTRAL REGION

DEMOGRAPHIC & COST DATA

Station KING SALMON
Collo. Codes 25861157/25861057

HIGHWAY LANE MILES (By Road Category)

	Route Name	# 35 -	ADT	Begin MP	End MP	IA pv'd total		IIA pv'd total		IIB pv'd total		IIIA pv'd total		IIIB pv'd total	
1	Noluck/ King Salmon	070000	?	0	15.5	31.0	31.0								
2	King Salmon Rv.	071000	?	0	0.7							0	1.1		
3	Naknek Lk. Rd	070600	?	0	0.5							0	1.6		
4	Naknek Rvr. Rd	070500	?	0	0.5							0	1.0		
5	King Salmon Air	070400	?	0	0.8							0	1.6		
6	King Salmon River Rd.	070300	?	0	0.7							0	1.4		
7	Chignik Air Rd.	075500	?	0	2.5							0	5.0		
	Total	Miles				31.0	31.0					0	11.1		

Total Highway Lane Miles 42.1

Total Airport Lane Miles 108.2

Total Highway / Airport Lane Miles 150.3

COST PER HIGHWAY/AIRPORT LANE MILE \$ 7.784

Lane Miles/Operator n/a

AIRPORT LANE MILES

	Description	Ident. #	Enplane #'s	Certified pv'd total		Non-Certified pv'd total	
1	King Salmon			45.6	45.6		
2	Chignik					0	3.3
3	Chignik Lagoon					0	2.2
4	Chignik Lake					0	4.1
5	Egegik					0	6.5
6	Levelok					0	3.0
7	Naknek					0	6.2
8	Perryville					0	3.9
9	Pilot Point					0	4.4
10	Port Heiden			21.5	21.5		
11	South Naknek					0	3.1
12	Ugashik					0	4.7
	Total Miles			66.8	66.8	0	41.4

Certificated Airports —2- Non-Certificated Airports—10

FY 97 Airport Contract Total \$125,895

FACILITIES			BRIDGES		HARBORS		PERSONNEL			
Type	#	Total Sq. Ft.			State Op		Allocated		Filled	
Heated	3	13,999	#	#	Ye	No	PFT	PPT/S	PFT	PPT/S
Unheated	10	12,717	3	0	s		7	2	7	1
Total	13	26,716								

CENTRAL REGION

DEMOGRAPHIC & COST DATA

Station **KING SALMON**
Collo. Codes **25861157/25861057**

DOT&PF VEHICLES (SEF)										
LIGHT DUTY		HEAVY DUTY								
Trucks	Other	Dumps	Graders	Loaders	Dozers	Backhoes	Sanders	Sawplows	Brooms	Total
4	0	1	13	3	1	0	1	3	2	65

FY 96 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (\$1,000's)								
Component	(7100) Personnel	(72000) Travel	(73000) Contractual Utilities	(73000) SEF Oper. Replace		(74000) Commodities	(75000) Equipment	Totals
HIGHWAYS	0	0	3,673	51,582	14,302	243	0	69,801
KING SALMON AIRPORT	321,708	10,536	29,492	168,057	36,553	153,955	0	720,301
KING SALMON OUTLYING	0	583	139,541	0	0	1,990	0	142,114
KING SALMON AIRPORT- FED	220,241	0	15,559	0	0	1,889	0	237,689
TOTALS	541,949	11,119	188,265	219,639	50,855	158,077	0	1,169,905

King Salmon Station		FY97	FY96	FY95	Average	Capital Need	Operating Need
		1,064,526	1,169,905	1,282,026	1,172,153	6,280,000	231,000
58100					0		
58101	Admin & Support				0		
58100	M&O ACTIVITY SUMMA				0		
58101	Admin & Support	309,177	230,966	248,260	262,801		
58101	Admin & Support	309,177	230,966	248,260	262,801		
58101	ADMIN & SUPPORT ACT				0		
58135	INSPECTION	91,365	75,332	47,140	71,279		
58136	SECURITY & ARFF	102,618	114,731	99,069	105,473		
58138	ALL TRAINING	115,195	40,723	101,898	85,939		
58140	SPEC EVENT & VIP REQ		179	154	111		
58102	Transportation	655,301	828,810	949,635	811,249	6,280,000	231,000
58105	Roadway/Runway	37,116	60,020	151,134	82,756	6,090,000	209,000
58102	TRANSPORTATN ACTVI				0		
58105	M&O ROADWAY/RUNW				0		
58137	HAZ MATLS CLNUP&M	366	1,878	4,077	2,107		
58145	MAJOR PVMNT REPAIR		2,479	292	924	75,000	7,000
58146	MINOR PVMNT REPAIR	8,772	19,788	91,667	40,075		
58147	EMBANKMENT REPAIR				0		
58148	BLADING	14,209	19,859	41,145	25,071		
58149	DUST CONTROL			950	317		
58150	GRAVEL RESURFACING		4,857		1,619	6,015,000	202,000
58151	PAVEMENT SWEEPING	13,770	9,966	12,711	12,149		
58152	BRIDGE MAINTENANCE		1,193	292	495		
58154	ROCK&LANDSLIDE CLN				0		
58106	Drainage & Roadside	76,886	70,881	53,954	67,240	190,000	22,000
58106	DRNAGE & RDSIDE MN				0		
58160	DRAIN STRC/NOT SNO	11,238	22,803	77	11,373	80,000	10,000
58161	SHLDER, SLOPE, DITCH	3,423	5,955		3,126	110,000	12,000
58162	GURDRL,FENCE,BARRI	1,552	4,698	1,175	2,475		
58163	ROADSIDE VEGETATIO	25,624	2,002	19,016	15,548		
58164	PARKLOTS,SDEWLK&T	2,240			747		
58165	LITTER & TRASH REMO	31,986	35,380	33,687	33,684		
58166	FLOATS & DOCKS				0		
58167	BIKE PATH&TRAIL MNT				0		
58168	ANIMAL/BIRD CONTRO	823	43		289		
58107	Snow & Ice Control	446,796	572,619	585,094	534,836		
58107	SNOW & ICE CONTROL			731	244		
58170	SNOW PLOW & ICE CNT	428,385	565,103	568,837	520,775		
58171	SNOW REMOVAL & DIS	2,057	2,258	2,441	2,252		
58172	AVLNCHS CNTRL & CL				0		
58173	DRNGE STRUC THAW/C	16,354	5,257	13,085	11,566		
58108	Traffic Control	94,503	125,291	159,453	126,415		
58108	TRAFFIC CONTROL SER				0		
58176	SIGNS & DELINEATORS	11,200	4,526	54,569	23,432		
58177	PAVEMENT MARKING	39,756	101,690	81,591	74,345		
58178	SIGNALS,LIGHTS,RR-X	43,546	19,076	23,292	28,638		
58103	Facilities	100,048	110,129	84,132	98,103		

CENTRAL REGION MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS LIST

AIRPORTS AND HIGHWAYS - KING SALMON STATION SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

PROGRAM						INITIAL	ANNUAL
CODE	TYPE	ACTIVITY	STATION	FACILITY		REPAIR COST	MAINT. COST
58145	Deferred	Asphalt (1/2 mile)	King Salmon	G.A. Road		\$75,000.00	\$7,000.00
58161	Deferred	Shoulders/Slopes/Ditches	King Salmon	N. Runway Safety Area		\$75,000.00	\$7,000.00
58150	Deferred	Gravel Surface Repairs	King Salmon	Airport Access Road		\$15,000.00	\$2,000.00
58160	Deferred	Drainage / Culverts	Chignik	Airport Road		\$50,000.00	\$10,000.00
58160	Deferred	Drainage / Culverts	Chignik	Airport Road		\$30,000.00	\$0.00
58161	Deferred	Shoulders/Slopes/Ditches	Chignik	Airport Road		\$35,000.00	\$5,000.00
58150	Deferred	Gravel Surface Repairs	Chignik Lagoon	Airport		\$250,000.00	\$25,000.00
58150	Deferred	Gravel Surface Repairs	Pilot Point	Airport		\$750,000.00	\$75,000.00
58150	Deferred	Gravel Surface Repairs	Port Heiden	Airport Apron		\$5,000,000.00	\$100,000.00
				Total		\$6,280,000.00	\$231,000.00

CENTRAL REGION

DEMOGRAPHIC & COST DATA

Station UNALASKA
Collo. Codes 25010043/25010044

HIGHWAY LANE MILES (By Road Category)										
Route Name	# 35 -	ADT	Begin MP	End MP	IA pv'd total	IIA pv'd total	IIB pv'd total	IIIA pv'd total	IIIB pv'd total	
All local roads and bridges maintained by the City								0	0	
Total Miles								0	0	

Total Highway Lane Miles 0
Total Airport Lane Miles 19.5
Total Highway / Airport Lane Miles 19.5

COST PER HIGHWAY/AIRPORT LANE MILE \$ 23.847
Lane Miles/Operator n/a

AIRPORT LANE MILES						
	Description	Ident. #	Enplane #s	Certified pv'd total	Non-Certified pv'd total	
1	Unalaska			17.1	17.1	
2	Atka				2.4	2.4
3						
Total Miles				17.1	17.1	2.4 2.4
Certificated Airport — 1				Non-Certificated Airport — 1 -		

FY 97 Airport Contract Total \$ 7,200

FACILITIES			BRIDGES		HARBORS		PERSONNEL			
Type	#	Total Sq. Ft.			State Op		Allocated		Filled	
Heated	1	2,925	#	#	Yes	No	PFT	PPT/S	PFT	PPT/S
Unheated	2	5,344	0	0			2	1	2	1
Total	3	8,269								

DOT&PF VEHICLES (SEF)										
LIGHT DUTY			HEAVY DUTY							
Trucks	Other	Dumps	Graders	Loaders	Dozers	Backhoes	Sanders	Snowplows	Brooms	Total
3	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	16

FY 96 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (\$1,000's)								
Component	(7100)	(72000)	(73000)	(73000)		(74000)	(75000)	
	Personnel	Travel	Contractual Utilities	SEF Oper.	SEF Replace	Commodities	Equipment	Totals
UNALASKA AIRPORT	174,489	3,892	46,653	107,193	43,671	81,899	0	457,794
UNALASKA OUTLYING	0	0	7,200	0	0	19	0	7,219
TOTALS	174,489	3,892	53,853	107,193	43,671	81,917	0	465,013

Unalaska Station

	FY97	FY96	FY95	Average	Capital Need	Operating Need
	457,569	465,012	457,613	460,065	215,000	29,000
58100				0		
58101 Admin & Support				0		
58100 M&O ACTIVITY SUMMA				0		
58101 Admin & Support	177,194	158,110	181,536	172,280		
58101 Admin & Support	177,194	158,110	181,536	172,280		
58101 ADMIN & SUPPORT ACT				0		
58135 INSPECTION	37,400	31,784	37,894	35,693		
58136 SECURITY & ARFF	90,894	109,313	132,448	110,885		
58138 ALL TRAINING	48,899	17,013	10,636	25,516		
58140 SPEC EVENT & VIP REQ			559	186		
58102 Transportation	208,106	237,719	222,860	222,895	215,000	29,000
58105 Roadway/Runway	22,999	32,362	53,929	36,430		
58102 TRANSPORTATN ACTVI				0		
58105 M&O ROADWAY/RUNW				0		
58137 HAZ MATLS CLNUP&M		5,834	1,199	2,344		
58145 MAJOR PVMNT REPAIR	182			61		
58146 MINOR PVMNT REPAIR	13,300	21,157	48,069	27,509		
58147 EMBANKMENT REPAIR			1,652	551		
58148 BLADING	8,463	3,305	2,256	4,675		
58149 DUST CONTROL				0		
58150 GRAVEL RESURFACING				0		
58151 PAVEMENT SWEEPING	1,054	1,783	752	1,196		
58152 BRIDGE MAINTENANCE				0		
58154 ROCK&LANDSLIDE CLN		282		94		
58106 Drainage & Roadside	28,656	12,488	11,808	17,651	215,000	29,000
58106 DRNAGE & RDSIDE MN				0		
58160 DRAIN STRC/NOT SNO		2,943	177	1,040	215,000	29,000
58161 SHLDER, SLOPE, DITCH				0		
58162 GURDRL,FENCE,BARRI		207	487	231		
58163 ROADSIDE VEGETATIO	2,008	662	310	993		
58164 PARKLOTS,SDEWLK&T				0		
58165 LITTER & TRASH REMO	25,018	6,956	7,762	13,246		
58166 FLOATS & DOCKS				0		
58167 BIKE PATH&TRAIL MNT				0		
58168 ANIMAL/BIRD CONTRO	1,630	1,720	3,072	2,141		
58107 Snow & Ice Control	135,692	166,214	121,153	141,019		
58107 SNOW & ICE CONTROL				0		
58170 SNOW PLOW & ICE CNT	135,692	166,214	121,153	141,019		
58171 SNOW REMOVAL & DIS				0		
58172 AVLNCHE CNTRL & CL				0		
58173 DRNGE STRUC THAW/C				0		
58108 Traffic Control	20,760	26,656	35,970	27,795		
58108 TRAFFIC CONTROL SER				0		
58176 SIGNS & DELINEATORS	483	293	1,344	707		
58177 PAVEMENT MARKING	15,717	18,481	25,172	19,790		
58178 SIGNALS,LIGHTS,RR-X	4,560	7,881	9,453	7,298		
58103 Facilities	72,269	69,183	53,218	64,890		

8/29/97

**CENTRAL REGION MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS LIST**

**AIRPORTS AND HIGHWAYS - UNALASKA STATION
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT**

PROGRAM CODE	TYPE	ACTIVITY	STATION	FACILITY	INITIAL REPAIR COST	ANNUAL MAINT. COST
58160	Deferred	Drainage Structure	Unalaska	Airport - Sea Plane Ramp	\$75,000.00	\$0.00
58160	Deferred	Drainage Structure	Unalaska	Airport - Dolos	\$40,000.00	\$4,000.00
58160	Deferred	Drainage Structure	Unalaska	Repair Armor Protection	\$100,000.00	\$25,000.00
				Total	\$215,000.00	\$29,000.00

**Building Inventory
Central Region**

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.		
35091112	1	Equipment Storage	Akhlok	8	1,104	1994	\$165,000.00		
35091033	2	Equipment Storage	Aklachak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091033	3	Airport Terminal	Aklachak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091035	4	Equipment Storage	Aklak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091037	5	Airport Shop	Akolmiut	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091121	6	Airport Storage	Aleknagik	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091119	7	Careage House/Annex	Anchorage	9	24,240		\$1,818,000.00		
35007954	8	Material Lab HQ	Anchorage	9	5,120	1970	\$1,905,066.00		
35007955	9	LVWS Building	Anchorage	9	12,688	1970	\$3,591,639.00		
35091094	10	Equipment Storage	Anchorage	9	3,200	1979	\$224,451.00		
35007990	11	Chemical Storage	Anchorage	9	7,200	1977	\$190,919.00		
35091000	12	Storage Building	Anchorage	9	7,680	1969	\$200,000.00		
35007988	13	Equipment Shop	Anchorage	9	21,350	1973	\$5,081,605.00		
35091043	14	Parking Garage (court)	Anchorage	9	68,370	1975	\$3,600,032.00		
35007953	15	Materials Test Lab	Anchorage	9	8,880	1970	\$152,300.00		
35091040	16	Anchorage Courthouse	Anchorage	9	237,551	1973	\$41,151,881.00		
35007956	17	SVWS Building	Anchorage	9	5,808	1970	\$1,946,208.00		
35007957	18	Public Safety Building	Anchorage	9	43,178	1970	\$296,190.00		
35091041	19	Aviation Building	Anchorage	9	62,720	1974	\$14,118,247.00		
35091042	20	Communications Bldg.	Anchorage	9	12,432	1975	\$832,864.00		
35091122	21	Gosnell Building	Anchorage	9	6,400	1981	\$1,905,000.00		
35007888	22	Building Maintenance	Anchorage	9	9,600	1965	\$1,898,029.00		
		Leased Office Space	Anchorage						
35091006	23	Warm Storage	Aniak	36	3,200	1976	\$506,710.00		
35091007	24	Shop/Garage	Aniak	36	1,920	1958	\$109,972.00		
34300240	25	Sand Storage	Aniak	36	2,800	1988	\$280,000.00		
35091124	26	Equipment Storage	Alka	39	0,960	1980	\$96,209.00		
34300457	27	Equipment Storage	Almaulluak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
34300624	28	ARFF Building	Bethel	39	3,200	1992	\$400,000.00		
34300243	29	Sand Storage	Bethel	39	2,800	1987	\$280,000.00		
35007640	30	Airport Equipment Bldg.	Bethel	39	2,400	1960	\$357,677.00		
35091010	31	Bethel CFR	Bethel	39	0,480	1964	\$109,674.00		
35091098	32	Bethel New Shop	Bethel	39	4,800	1977	\$355,106.00		

CORRECTION

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



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

**Building Inventory
Central Region**

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.		
35091112	1	Equipment Storage	Akhlok	8	1,104	1994	\$165,000.00		
35091033	2	Equipment Storage	Aklachak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091033	3	Airport Terminal	Aklachak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091035	4	Equipment Storage	Aklak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091037	5	Airport Shop	Akolmiul	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091121	6	Airport Storage	Aleknagik	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091119	7	Careage House/Annex	Anchorage	9	24,240		\$1,818,000.00		
35007954	8	Material Lab HQ	Anchorage	9	5,120	1970	\$1,905,066.00		
35007955	9	LVWS Building	Anchorage	9	12,688	1970	\$3,591,639.00		
35091094	10	Equipment Storage	Anchorage	9	3,200	1979	\$224,451.00		
35007990	11	Chemical Storage	Anchorage	9	7,200	1977	\$190,919.00		
35091000	12	Storage Building	Anchorage	9	7,680	1969	\$200,000.00		
35007988	13	Equipment Shop	Anchorage	9	21,350	1973	\$5,081,605.00		
35091043	14	Parking Garage (court)	Anchorage	9	68,370	1975	\$3,600,032.00		
35007953	15	Materials Test Lab	Anchorage	9	8,880	1970	\$152,300.00		
35091040	16	Anchorage Courthouse	Anchorage	9	237,551	1973	\$41,151,881.00		
35007956	17	SVWS Building	Anchorage	9	5,808	1970	\$1,946,208.00		
35007957	18	Public Safety Building	Anchorage	9	43,178	1970	\$298,190.00		
35091041	19	Aviation Building	Anchorage	9	62,720	1974	\$14,118,247.00		
35091042	20	Communications Bldg.	Anchorage	9	12,432	1975	\$832,864.00		
35091122	21	Gosnell Building	Anchorage	9	6,400	1981	\$1,905,000.00		
35007888	22	Building Maintenance	Anchorage	9	9,600	1965	\$1,898,029.00		
		Leased Office Space	Anchorage						
35091006	23	Warm Storage	Aniak	36	3,200	1976	\$506,710.00		
35091007	24	Shop/Garage	Aniak	36	1,920	1958	\$109,972.00		
34300240	25	Sand Storage	Aniak	36	2,800	1988	\$280,000.00		
35091124	26	Equipment Storage	Alka	39	0,960	1980	\$98,209.00		
34300457	27	Equipment Storage	Almautluak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
34300624	28	ARFF Building	Bethel	39	3,200	1992	\$400,000.00		
34300243	29	Sand Storage	Bethel	39	2,800	1987	\$280,000.00		
35007640	30	Airport Equipment Bldg.	Bethel	39	2,400	1960	\$357,877.00		
35091010	31	Bethel CFR	Bethel	39	0,480	1984	\$109,674.00		
35091098	32	Bethel New Shop	Bethel	39	4,800	1977	\$355,106.00		

**Buildin. ntory
Central Region**

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.		
35091045	33	Bethel ESD Bldg.	Bethel	39	0,588	1988	\$122,572.00		
35091044	34	Bethel Combined Facility	Bethel	39	3,627	1988	\$807,082.00		
34300242	35	Sand Storage	Birchwood	25	2,800	1988	\$280,000.00		
35091093	36	Airport Shop	Birchwood	25	3,036	1980	\$352,469.00		
35007576	37	Storage	Cascade	28	0,192	1945	\$11,576.00		
35007575	38	Storage	Cascade	28	0,816	1945	\$69,456.00		
35008029	39	Storage/Garage	Cascade	28	2,400	1975	\$143,116.00		
35007574	40	Garage	Cascade	28	2,440	1945	\$244,000.00		
35091129	41	Equipment Storage	Chualthbaluk	36	0,960	1979	\$96,209.00		
35091128	42	Equipment Storage	Chevak	38	0,400	1981	\$57,221.00		
35006314	43	Airport Storage	Cheforak	39	0,336	1980	\$33,600.00		
35006313	44	Airport Terminal	Cheforak	39	0,336	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091117	45	Equipment Storage	Chenega Bay	8	1,104	1994			
35091114	46	Equipment Storage	Chignik	40	1,104	1993			
35006315	47	Equipment Storage	Chignik Lake	40	0,800	1978	\$96,209.00		
35007934	48	Power House	Chulitna	28	0,260	1969	\$26,000.00		
35007889	49	Maintenance Shop	Chulitna	28	4,800	1969	\$650,000.00		
35098135	50	ARFF Building	Cold Bay	40		1996			
35091020	51	Living Quarters	Cold Bay	40	1,820	1972	\$121,269.00		
35091026	52	Living Quarters	Cold Bay	40	1,820				
35091021	53	Living Quarters	Cold Bay	40	1,820				
35091025	54	Living Quarters	Cold Bay	40	1,820				
35091014	55	CFR Building	Cold Bay	40	5,560	1977	\$138,672.00		
35091013	56	Maintenance Shop	Cold Bay	40	2,624	1955	\$480,000.00		
35091016	57	Warehouse	Cold Bay	40	2,880	1976	\$280,000.00		
35006327	58	Gas Pump House	Cold Bay	40	0,064	1955	\$9,775.00		
35091028	59	Warm Storage	Cold Bay	40	5,400	1974	\$725,887.00		
34300534	60	Sand Storage	Cold Bay	40	4,200	1990	\$262,300.00		
35007916	61	Storage	Cooper Landing	8	1,120	1983	\$101,320.00		
35006350	62	Aviation Maintenance	Crooked Creek	36	0,960	1978	\$50,188.00		
34300538	63	Equipment Storage	Crooked Creek	36	1,104	1992	\$60,000.00		
35007643	64	Maintenance Garage	Dillingham	39	4,800	1960	\$711,869.00		
34300241	65	Warm Sand Storage	Dillingham	39	2,800	1987	\$280,000.00		
35091029	66	Airport CFR	Dillingham	39	2,400	1967	\$56,700.00		

**Building Inventory
Central Region**

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.		
35098138	67	ARFF Building	Dillingham	39	7,042	1996	\$1,358,267.00		
35008384	68	Airport Storage	Eek	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091116	69	Airport Storage	Egegik	40	1,104	1994	\$150,000.00		
34300462	70	Equipment Storage	Ekwok	40	1,600	1979	\$185,000.00		
34300464	71	Airport Storage	English Bay	6	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091134	72	Equipment Storage	False Pass	40	1,104	1989	\$148,760.00		
35091135	73	Equipment Storage	Flat		1,104				
35008445	74	Storage	Girdwood	9	1,980	1948	\$192,000.00		
35007583	75	Garage	Girdwood	9	3,600	1967	\$579,203.00		
35091136	76	Equipment Storage	Good News Bay	39	0,800	1980	\$96,209.00		
34300467	77	Equipment Storage	Goose Bay	28	0,960	1981	\$96,209.00		
35091030	78	Sand Shed	Homer	7	1,600	1977	\$80,000.00		
35007883	79	Maintenance Shop	Homer	7	4,784	1984	\$800,000.00		
35007630	80	Storage Building	Homer	7	1,600	1977	\$80,000.00		
34300254	81	Cooper Building	Homer	7	4,160	1980	\$531,000.00		
35007632	82	Storage Building	Homer	7	1,600	1977	\$80,000.00		
35091031	83	CFR Building	Homer	7	5,993	1975	\$1,288,778.00		
34300471	84	Airport Storage	Hooper Bay	38	1,936	1964	\$192,000.00		
34300472	85	Airport Storage	Hope	9	1,800	1964	\$96,209.00		
35091115	86	Airport Storage	Igigigig	38	1,104	1994	\$133,000.00		
34300238	87	Maintenance Office Shop	Iliamna	36	2,925	1985	\$580,500.00		
35091038	88	Warm Storage CFR	Iliamna	36	0,480	1975	\$70,835.00		
35091036	89	Shop	Iliamna	36	1,920	1951	\$140,470.00		
34300526		Airport Storage	Kalskag	36	0,960	1981	\$96,209.00		
35007968	90	Power Plant	Kalsin Bay	6	0,384	1972	\$38,000.00		
35007967	91	Maintenance Shop	Kalsin Bay	6	2,400	1972	\$588,106.00		
35091141	92	Airport Storage	Karluk	6	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
34300656		Airport Storage	Kasigluk	39	0,720	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091060	93	Court Building/ C.F.	Kenai	9	26,232	1974	\$1,648,409.00		
35091143	94	Storage Building	King Cove	40	0,800	1979	\$96,209.00		
35098134	95	ARFF Building	King Salmon	40		1996			
35091051	96	Storage	King Salmon	40	2,160	1973	\$66,584.00		
35006586	97	Storage	King Salmon	40	3,400	1966	\$139,058.00		
35091050	98	Maintenance Shop	King Salmon	40	2,480	1950	\$332,688.00		

**Building Inventory
Central Region**

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.		
35091052	99	Storage	King Salmon	40	0,629	1973	\$18,570.00		
34300479		Storage Building	Kipunuk	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091084	100	Griffin Building	Kodiak	8	7,200	1939	\$1,283,324.00		
35091082	101	Combined Facility	Kodiak	8	13,440	1968	\$1,946,898.00		
35007884	102	Maintenance Shop	Kodiak	8	5,600	1968	\$843,909.00		
35008829	103	Generator Vault	Kodiak	8	0,700	1977	\$91,943.00		
35091096	104	Airport Maintenance Shop	Kodiak	8	9,570	1944	\$1,402,249.00		
35091083	105	Regional Office	Kodiak	8	10,440	1974	\$740,000.00		
34300480	106	Sand Storage	Kodiak	8	9,300	1980	\$108,000.00		
35008570	107	Storage Building	Kokhanok	38	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35008607	108	Equipment Storage	Koliganek	40	0,578	1980	\$90,233.00		
34300481	109	Equipment Storage	Konglonek	39	1,300	1981	\$82,278.00		
35010236	110	Equipment Storage	Kweihluk	39	0,338	1981	\$42,680.00		
35008598	111	Equipment Storage	Kwigillingok	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091118	112	Equipment Storage	Larsen Bay	8	1,104	1994	\$145,000.00		
35091144	113	Airport Terminal	Lawing	8	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
34300658	114	Equipment Storage	Levelock	40	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091146	115	Airport Storage	Lime Village	38	0,800	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091147	116	Equipment Storage	Manokolak	39	1,104	1980	\$148,760.00		
35091099	117	Maintenance Shop	McGrath	38	4,048	1980	\$683,289.00		
35091085	118	Sand Storage	McGrath	38	2,400	1971	\$120,698.00		
35091148		Medfra Airport Storage	Medfra		1,300				
34300490	119	Equipment Storage	Mekoryuk	38	2,400	1980	\$217,550.00		
35007912	120	Storage	Moose Pass	8	0,480	1980	\$12,486.00		
35007599	121	Maintenance Shop	Moose Pass	8	2,800	1942	\$360,933.00		
35007600	122	Storage	Moose Pass	8	1,008	1942	\$100,800.00		
35008028	123	Storage	Naknek	40	2,280	1944	\$217,550.00		
35007644	124	Storage	Naknek	40	0,080	1956	\$10,374.00		
35007890	125	Garage	Naknek	40	2,240	1956	\$107,048.00		
35008675	126	Airport Terminal	Napaklak	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35008674	127	Equipment Storage	Napaklak	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35008674	128	Equipment Storage	Napaskiak	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091113	129	Airport Storage	Napaskiak	39	1,104	1992	\$100,000.00		
35091151	130	Airport Terminal	Nelson Lagoon	40	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		

**Building Inventory
Central Region**

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.		
34300495	131	Equipment Storage	New Stuyahok	40	1,600	1985	\$185,000.00		
35006689	132	Equipment Storage	Nightmute	38	1,152	1981	\$148,760.00		
35006689	133	Airport Terminal	Nightmute	38	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091153	134	Equipment Storage	Nikoli	38	0,800	1981	\$41,139.00		
35007879	135	Maintenance Shop	Ninilchik	7	3,600	1988	\$595,000.00		
35007828	136	Garage	Ninilchik	7	0,600	1946	\$50,000.00		
35091163	137	Airport Storage new	Nondalton	36	1,104	1993	\$125,600.00		
34300499	138	Storage Building	Nunapitchuk	39	0,960	1979	\$96,209.00		
35007875	139	Maintenance Shop	North Kenai	9	3,780	1968	\$609,724.00		
35098132	140	Airport Storage NEW	Old Harbor new	6	1,104	1993	\$140,000.00		
35091156	141	Equipment Storage	Ouzinkie	6	0,720	1978	\$96,209.00		
34300626	142	Warm Storage	Palmer	28	6,000	1992	\$350,000.00		
35091158	143	Storage	Palmer	28	0,960	1987	\$53,230.00		
35091092	144	Maintenance Shop	Palmer	28	12,600	1979	\$1,756,013.00		
35007571	145	Storage	Palmer	28	0,720	1951	\$96,209.00		
34300503	146	Equipment Storage	Pedro Bay	40	1,320	1980	\$148,760.00		
35091160	147	Equipment Storage	Perryville	40	0,800	1980	\$96,209.00		
35091161	148	Equipment Storage	Pilot Point	40	0,800	1980	\$96,209.00		
34300506	149	Airport Storage	Pilot Station	40	1,600	1981	\$99,812.00		
34300659	150	Equipment Storage	Platinum	39	1,104	1981	\$143,956.00		
34300507	151	Airport Storage	Platinum	39	0,338	1981	\$42,680.00		
35091095	152	Equipment Storage	Port Graham	6	0,800	1975	\$96,209.00		
34300508	153	Storage	Port Helden	40	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
34300669	154	Airport Storage NEW	Port Helden	40	3,200	1993	\$500,000.00		
35091164	155	Equipment Storage	Port Lyons	6	0,480	1979	\$57,221.00		
34300510	156	Equipment Storage	Portage Creek	39	1,104	1985	\$148,760.00		
34300511	157	Equipment Storage	Quartz Creek	8	0,960	1985	\$96,209.00		
34300512	158	Equipment Storage	Quinhagak	39	0,960	1981	\$82,278.00		
35810348	159	Airport Terminal	Quinhagak	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
34300661	160	Airport Storage	Quinhagak	39	1,300	1987	\$137,732.00		
35091168	161	Equipment Storage	Red Devil	36	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091111	162	Airport Storage NEW	St. George	40	1,104	1992	\$148,760.00		
35091173	163	Airport Terminal	Saint Paul	40	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091172	164	ARFF Bldg.	Saint Paul	40	3,200	1992	\$500,000.00		

**Building Inventory
Central Region**

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.		
35091088	185	Maintenance Shop	Sand Point	40	1,280	1984	\$138,147.00		
35091189	186	Equipment Storage	Scammon Bay	38	0,800	1980	\$98,209.00		
34300869	187	Leased Shop #2105	Seldovia	7	2,400				
35007805	188	Storage	Seward	8	0,840	1938	\$98,209.00		
35007808	189	Garage	Seward	8	4,538	1938	\$384,328.00		
35007803	170	Storage	Seward	8	1,938	1938	\$217,550.00		
35008035	171	Maintenance Shop	Seward	8	4,880	1977	\$384,254.00		
35007802	172	Storage	Seward	8	0,840	1914	\$98,209.00		
35091089	173	Airport Storage	Seward	8	1,500	1971	\$98,209.00		
35007972	174	Maintenance Shop	Silverlip	9	5,780	1974	\$588,985.00		
35008034	175	Power House	Silverlip	9	0,140	1978	\$140,000.00		
35091170	176	Equipment Storage	Skwentna	28	1,920	1988	\$192,000.00		
34300522	177	Equipment Storage	Steelmule	38	0,980	1979	\$125,391.00		
35008842	178	Storage Bldg.	Soldotna	8	0,342	1955	\$30,772.00		
35007885	179	Warm Storage	Soldotna	8	6,540	1988	\$550,000.00		
35007807	180	Carpenter Shop	Soldotna	8	0,320	1955	\$58,852.00		
35007816	181	Maintenance Shop	Soldotna	8	10,150	1955	\$1,177,744.00		
35007910	182	Trailer	Soldotna	8	0,342	1955	\$20,772.00		
35007891	183	Maintenance Shop	Takolna	38	1,200	1970	\$107,355.00		
35007917	184	Power Plant	Takolna	38	0,054	1975	\$140,000.00		
35007907	185	Storage Bldg.	Takolna	38	1,200	1975	\$148,780.00		
35091072	186	Shop Building	Talkeetna	28	1,280	1942	\$138,147.00		
35091073	187	Storage	Talkeetna	28	0,200	1942	\$30,078.00		
34300524	188	Equipment Storage	Togiak	39	1,800	1985	\$185,000.00		
35008895	189	Airport Storage	Toksook Bay	38	0,980	1979	\$125,391.00		
35008900	190	Storage Bldg.	Tuluksak	38	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091175	191	Storage Bldg.	Tuntutullak	39	0,080	1981	\$41,139.00		
35008870	192	Airport Terminal	Tuntutullak	39	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35008899	193	Storage Bldg.	Tununak	38	0,338	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091178		Airport Terminal	Twin Hills	39	0,840	1981	\$41,139.00		
35091120	194	Equipment Storage	Twin Hills	39	1,104	1995	\$180,000.00		
34300528	195	Equipment Storage	Ugashik	40	0,980	1979	\$125,391.00		
34300237	196	Maintenance Shop	Unalaska	40	2,925	1987	\$580,500.00		

Building Inventory Central Region

BLDG. (ledger code)	BLDG. COUNT	BUILDING NAME	LOCATION	ELEC. DIST.	SQ. FEET	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT VALUE risk mgmt.
35007839	197	Garage	Willow	28	3,420	1984	\$468,352.00
35091179	198	Storage	Willow	28	0,320	1981	\$41,139.00
TOTAL					923,338		\$121,273,285.00
*** Bold lettering represents buildings on line as of 1990							
*** Shaded area represents buildings which are being excessed through Dept. of Administration							

CENTRAL REGION MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS LIST

AIRPORTS AND HIGHWAYS - FACILITIES

PROGRAM CODE	TYPE	ACTIVITY	STATION	FACILITY	INITIAL REPAIR COST	ANNUAL MAINT. COST
58195	Deferred	Replace Structure	Akiachak	Equipment Storage	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
58184	Deferred	Site Drainage	Anchorage	Annex	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Roof Replace	Anchorage	Annex	\$500,000.00	\$0.00
58185	Deferred	Tank Disposal	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$250,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	Rebuild Gas Line	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Replace Carpet	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$75,000.00	\$0.00
58124	Deferred	Upgrade Electrical	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Exterior Paint	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
58124	Deferred	Parking Lot / Lighting	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	NVAC	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$500,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Fire / Mechanical	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$300,000.00	\$0.00
58195	Deferred	ADA	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Fire System Upgrade	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$150,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Fire System Upgrade	Anchorage	Aviation Bldg	\$26,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Replace Furnaces	Building Maint.	Building Maint.	\$11,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Upgrade Fire Code	Building Maint.	Building Maint.	\$24,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Windows Upgrade	Building Maint.	Building Maint.	\$2,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	Fire Hydrant	Anchorage	Communication Bldg	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Ceiling tile	Anchorage	Communication Bldg	\$4,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	HVAC	Anchorage	Communication Bldg	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Fire Mechanical Codes	Anchorage	Communication Bldg	\$250,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Repair Boiler	Anchorage	Court House	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Replace Pipeline	Anchorage	Materials Lab	\$15,000.00	\$0.00
58124	Deferred	Transformer	Anchorage	Materials Lab	\$145,000.00	\$0.00
58124	Deferred	Ready Line	Anchorage	Materials Lab	\$2,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Bi-Fold Doors	Anchorage	SEF Building	\$144,000.00	\$0.00
58124	Deferred	Generator	Anchorage	SEF Building	\$40,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Replace Unit Heater	Anchorage	SEF Building	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Floor Hoist	Anchorage	SEF Building	\$52,000.00	\$0.00

CENTRAL REGION MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS LIST

58195	Deferred	ADA Code Comp	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Carpet	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$75,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Remove & Replace Boiler	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$39,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	HVAC - Vent AC	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$300,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Upgrade Mechanical	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$190,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	HVAC Controls	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Replace R/L Copper	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$70,000.00	\$0.00
58195	Deferred	Seismic Braces	Anchorage	Public Safety Bldg	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
58184	Deferred	Fence	Anchorage	Tudor Road Complex	\$11,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior & Exterior	Anchorage	Tudor Road Complex	\$95,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Replace Plywood	Anchorage	Tudor Road Complex	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Repair Roof	Aniak	Maint. Shop	\$30,000.00	\$0.00
58185	Deferred	Environmental Compliance	Aniak	Airport	\$4,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Exterior	Bethel	Combined Facility	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Replace Boiler	Bethel	Combined Facility	\$11,000.00	\$0.00
58124	Deferred	Repair Lighting	Bethel	Maintenance Shop	\$10,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior	Bethel	6 State Buildings	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	On Site Utility	Bethel	Airport	\$14,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Refurbish	Cascade	Station Shops	\$500,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Replace Ext Ins. & Siding	Cold Bay	Housing Complex	\$500,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Replace Windows	Cold Bay	Housing Complex	\$45,000.00	\$0.00
58185	Deferred	Environmental Compliance	Cold Bay	Airport	\$4,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Repair Door, ready lines, Etc.	Dillingham	Maintenance Shop	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior	Dillingham	State Buildings	\$75,000.00	\$0.00
58185	Deferred	Environmental Compliance	Dillingham		\$4,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Repair Roof	Girdwood	Station Building	\$11,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior	Homer	Airport ARFF Building	\$40,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Refurbish	Homer	Equipment Storage	\$800,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior	Homer	Maintenance Storage	\$40,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Refurbish	Iliamna	Equipment Storage	\$250,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	On-Site Utility Supply	Iliamna	Airport Tank	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
58185	Deferred	Environmental Compliance	King Salmon	Airport	\$4,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	On-Site Utility Supply	King Salmon	Airport Fuel Tank	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Fire & Mechanical	Kodiak	Combined Facility	\$200,000.00	\$0.00

CENTRAL REGION MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS LIST

58195	Deferred	ADA Access	Kodiak	Buildings (all)	\$150,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior & Exterior	Kodiak	Combined Facility	\$125,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Replace Roof	Kodiak	Griffin Building	\$130,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior	Kodiak	Griffin Building	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
58195	Deferred	Upgrade Building Code	Kodiak	Griffin Building	\$120,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Upgrade Fire Code	Kodiak	Griffin Building	\$85,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Repair Roof	Kodiak	Highway Shop	\$184,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Repair Siding & Repair Roof	Kodiak	Fish & Game Building	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
?	Deferred	New Shop - Replacement	Moose Pass	Moose Pass	\$600,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	Emergency Generators	Region Wide	All Shops	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
5821	Deferred	Water Filtration Treatment	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$60,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	Repair Septic Systems	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$150,000.00	\$0.00
58184	Deferred	Install A/G Fuel Tank	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$250,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	Fuel Pump Replacement	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
58124	Deferred	Upgrade Ready lines	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$110,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Overhead Door Replacement	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$175,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Repair Roof	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Replace Compressor	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Upgrade Welder Exhaust Systems	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
58184	Deferred	Repair Fence	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
58121	Deferred	Fuel Island Replacement	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Replace Floor Hoists	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$250,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Repair Windows	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
58127	Deferred	Replace Personnel Doors	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$15,000.00	\$0.00
58185	Deferred	Encapsulate Asbestos	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Reinsulate Facility	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$150,000.00	\$0.00
58123	Deferred	Paint Interior & Exterior	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
58125	Deferred	Overhead Hoist Replacement	Region Wide	Maintenance Shops	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
58195	Deferred	Structural Repairs	Region Wide	Remote Equipment Storage	\$300,000.00	\$0.00
?	Deferred	Replacement	Tukusak	Equipment Storage	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
?	Deferred	Replace Roof	Unalaksa	Equipment Storage	\$120,000.00	\$0.00
58122	Deferred	Weatherproofing & Insulation	Unalaska	Hangar Roof	\$100,000.00	\$5,000.00
?	Deferred	Replacement	Willow	Equipment Storage	\$500,000.00	\$0.00

8/29/97

CENTRAL REGION MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS LIST

Total

\$12,317,000.00

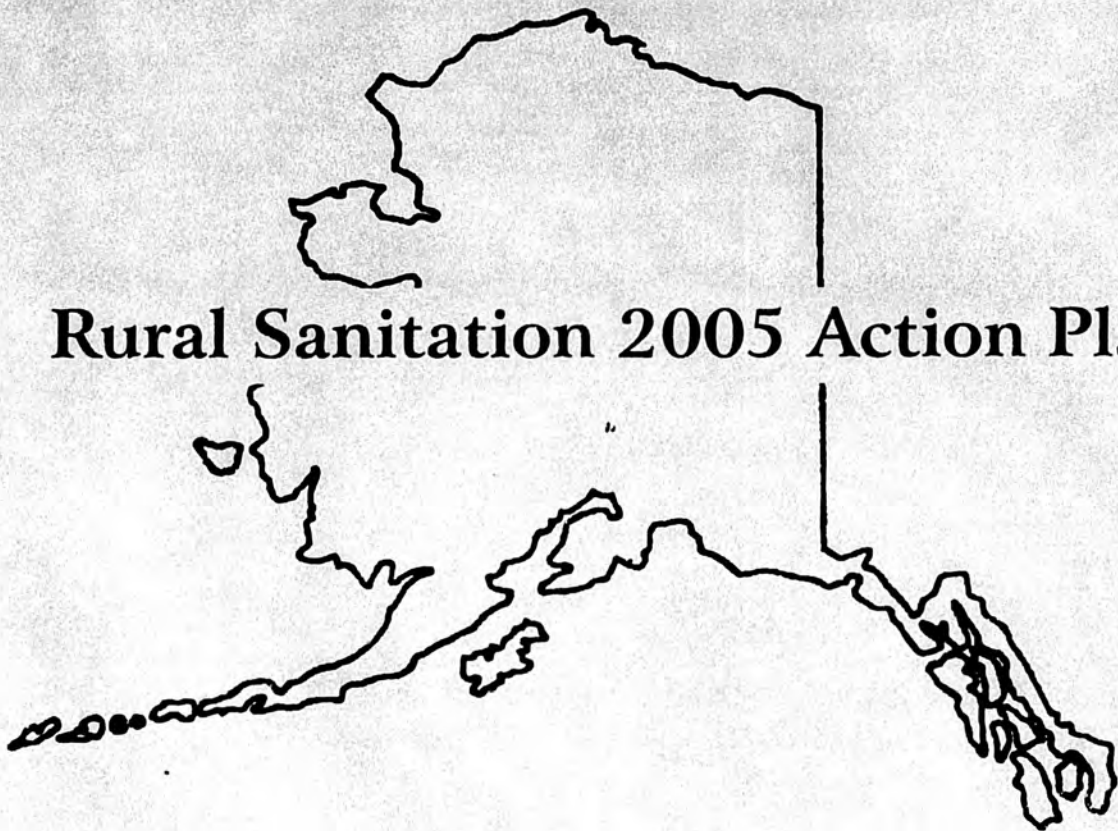
\$5,000.00

SCOMM

111:25

Executive Summary

Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan



Recommendations developed and adopted by the Governor's
Council on Rural Sanitation

Public Comment Draft

July 29, 1997

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation requested that we forward a draft copy of their Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Strategy to you for review and comment. Your input into the completion of the Action Strategy would be greatly appreciated.

Please send your written comments and ideas about this report to:

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation
c/o Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Avenue , Suite 102
Juneau, Alaska 99801
fax: (907) 465-5177

or call 1-888-464-5147 (toll-free) to submit your comments, ideas or questions verbally (public comment calls will be accepted every Tuesday and Thursday 2:00 pm-4:00 pm)

or contact individual members of the Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation listed below:

<u>Council Member</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Fax Number</u>
Senator Al Adams	465-3707	465-4821
Robert Beans, Co-Chair	591-2834	591-2020
Ernie Brannon	745-2176	745-5398
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Chris Mello	852-0250	852-0257
Peter Nakamura	465-3090	586-1877
Representative Irene Nicholia	465-4527	465-2294
Representative Gail Phillips	465-3720	465-3472
Dewey Skan	755-2206	755-2966
Ginny Tierney	828-3380	828-3374
Anne Walker	337-0028	333-2001

To receive additional copies of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan, please call 1-888-464-5147 anytime and leave a message giving your name, address, and phone number.

Introduction

In 1995, Governor Tony Knowles established the Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation. One of the primary goals he set for the Council was to develop a recommended course of action for improving rural sanitation conditions and eliminating the honeybucket by the year 2005. This document is developed to address that mandate.

The Rural Sanitation 2005 Action plan represents the combined insight, energy, and forward thinking of State and federal officials, representatives of statewide and regional Native organizations, sanitation experts, local government officials, and members of the public. It is meant to provide a blueprint for improving rural sanitation conditions as efficiently, effectively and expediently as practical. It is a shared vision for ensuring that all Alaskans have access to safe drinking water and a sanitary means of sewage disposal.

This is intended to be a dynamic strategy. Its progress will be reviewed annually and updated and changed as appropriate to ensure that efforts and resources are being focused most productively.

The success of this plan depends upon the combined efforts of policy makers, budget allocators, government workers, regional corporation staff, and most importantly local governments and community residents. It requires the dedication of resources, energy and commitment from each resident, community, region, organization and State and federal agency involved.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

The following principles were used in the development of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan. It is essential that they also be used to guide the implementation of this strategy and any decision making process involved in improving rural Alaska sanitation conditions.

- ▶ **Local involvement, desire, and commitment are absolutely essential.**
- ▶ **Ensuring accountability, providing the best services to residents, and obtaining the "Biggest Bang for the Buck" must be central to all decision making processes.**
- ▶ **A Local, Regional, State, and Federal partnership is key.**
- ▶ **Capital funding alone will not solve the problem.**
- ▶ **A coordinated, comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, multi-cultural approach is vital.**

RURAL SANITATION 2005
RECOMMENDED
SIX COMPONENT ACTION STRATEGY

COMPONENT I: LOCAL INVOLVEMENT & RESPONSIBILITY

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

Provide rural sanitation funding in two separate phases:
(1) comprehensive sanitation planning and (2) construction.

Conduct comprehensive community sanitation planning workshops and presentations.

Offer environmental health education curriculum in rural schools.

Award construction grants contingent upon communities

Seek community assessment, evaluation, and feedback on the effectiveness of programs in responding to local needs.

COMPONENT II: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

Maintain the Remote Maintenance Worker program at a minimum of thirteen positions.

Incrementally expand the Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) program to at least twelve positions.

Improve communication and coordination between capacity development programs and communities.

Promote opportunities for advanced training.

Conduct regional workshops and short courses for utility managers, operators, and policy makers.

COMPONENT III: OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

FOUR POINT ACTION PLAN.

Provide a minimum of \$17 million (FY96 funding level) annually through the Power Cost Equalization program.

Provide a minimum of \$26.28 million (FY96 funding level) through Revenue Sharing and \$31.96 million (FY96 funding level) through Municipal Assistance annually.

Identify and evaluate local operation and maintenance problems and successes to determine what types of assistance work best and why.

Local Governments should analyze the potential of operation and maintenance partnerships.

COMPONENT IV: FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

Construct new, adequate sanitation systems for an average of 1,000 rural homes per year and upgrade existing systems as necessary.

Wherever possible, at a community's direction, use force account construction for rural sanitation projects.

Combine/coordinate the priority list processes of all State and federal agencies providing sanitation capital funds.

Promote the research, and development, implementation and testing of appropriate new/alternative technologies.

Provide technologies which meet the unique needs/capabilities and environment of each community.

COMPONENT V: PROBLEM REGULATIONS & REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

Develop and distribute a plain english regulatory guidebook tailored to rural Alaska.

Ensure that regulations do not unnecessarily hamper the progress of improving rural sanitation conditions.

Focus on results such as public health improvements rather than process.

Relax regulations and permitting standards to allow for alternative/innovative rural sanitation technologies.

Explore the feasibility of issuing a single community permit for rural water, sewer, and solid waste facilities.

COMPONENT VI: BUDGET

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN .

Provide a minimum of \$25 million per year in State funds to be matched through a combination of federal EPA and USDA-RD appropriations for rural sanitation construction projects managed through the Village Safe Water program.

Ensure that Alaska gets an equitable share, based upon its needs, of federal formula funding (i.e. EPA Indian Set-Aside funds and IHS funding).

Issue State General Obligation Bonds to augment annual State general fund appropriations for rural sanitation construction projects.

Provide a minimum of \$2 million per year in State funds and \$2 million per year in federal funds for capacity building efforts.

Provide stable financial assistance through the State PCE, Revenue Sharing, and Safe Communities programs.

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation requested that we forward a draft copy of their Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Strategy and its Executive Summary to you for review and comment. Your input into the Council's Strategy would be greatly appreciated. We need your help in order to make the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan a strategy that will work. If you know someone else who may be interested in providing input into the development of these documents, please pass this information on to them or ask them to call the toll free number below. Your observations, opinions, and recommendations are important to the Council. Please take the time to review these documents and let us know your thoughts. We look forward to hearing from you.

Please send your written comments and ideas about this report to:

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation
c/o Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Avenue , Suite 102
Juneau, Alaska 99801
fax: (907) 465-5177

or call 1-888-464-5147 (toll-free) to submit your comments, ideas or questions verbally (phones will be staffed every Tuesday and Thursday 2:00 pm-4:00 pm)

or contact individual members of the Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation listed on the inside cover of both the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan and the Executive Summary for the Action Plan.

To receive additional copies of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan and/or the Executive Summary for the Action Plan, please call 1-888-464-5147 anytime and leave a message giving your name, address, and phone number.

PLEASE NOTE: *You were recently sent a letter asking for your comments on the draft "Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan". There was an error in a phone number listed in the letter. Please disregard the previous instructions and instead use the following:*

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON RURAL SANITATION WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU!!!

Hopefully, you've had the opportunity to review the draft "Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan" which was recently sent to you. If you have, we would like to hear your thoughts on the plan. If you haven't, please try to find the time to read the strategy and let us know what you think. We want to know your ideas, concerns, and comments. All written and verbal comments received by September 25, 1997 or during the public testimony period of the September 30, 1997 Council meeting will be reviewed by the Council for inclusion in the plan.

For your convenience, we've provided five ways for you to submit your comments:

Oops! - the correct number is:

↳ (1) call 1-888-⁴⁶⁴~~646~~-5147 (toll free) anytime between now and September 25 and leave a message giving us your name and phone number. We'll call you back to schedule a time which is most convenient to you to submit your verbal comments.

(2) *mail* your written comments to:

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation
c/o Department of Environmental Conservation, FC&O
410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 102
Juneau, Alaska 99801

(3) *fax* your written comments to:

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation
fax number: (907) 465-5177

(4) *call-in during the Council meeting* on September 30, 1997 between 9:30 and noon and submit your comments verbally by dialing 1-800-478-7612 if phoning in from outside of Anchorage or 1-800-764-6202 if phoning from the Anchorage area. Your comments will be limited to 5 minutes.

(5) *Attend the Council meeting* on September 30, 1997 and *provide your comments in person* between 9:30 and noon. The meeting will be held at the Anchorage Legislative Information Office -Room 670, 716 West 4th Avenue.

We look forward to receiving your comments! Your input is important!

This message is being mailed by the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Facility Construction and Operation on behalf of the Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION
410 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE, SUITE 105
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1795

RUSH!
*Dated material -
PLEASE READ immediately!*

REP. ELDON MULDER
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 501
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-2133

RURAL SANITATION 2005 ACTION PLAN

***Recommendations Developed and
Adopted by the Governor's Council on
Rural Sanitation.***

**Public Comment Draft
July 28, 1997**

Please send your written comments and ideas about this report to:

**The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation
c/o Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Avenue , Suite 102
Juneau, Alaska 99801
fax: (907) 465-5177**

**or call 1-888-464-5147 (toll-free) to submit your comments, ideas or questions verbally (calls will be accepted every Tuesday and Thursday 2:00 pm-4:00 pm)
or contact individual members of the Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation (see inside cover of this report for a listing of Council members and their phone numbers).**

**GOVERNORS COUNCIL ON RURAL SANITATION
COUNCIL MEMBERS**

<u>Council Member</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Fax Number</u>
Senator Al Adams	465-3707	465-4821
Robert Beans, Co-Chair	591-2834	591-2020
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Introduction

In 1995, Governor Tony Knowles established the Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation. One of the primary goals he set for the Council was to develop a recommended course of action for improving rural sanitation conditions and eliminating the honeybucket by the year 2005. This document is developed to address that mandate.

The Rural Sanitation 2005 Action plan represents the combined insight, energy, and forward thinking of State and federal officials, representatives of statewide and regional Native organizations, sanitation experts, local government officials, and members of the public. It is meant to provide a blueprint for improving rural sanitation conditions as efficiently, effectively and expediently as practical. It is a shared vision for ensuring that all Alaskans have access to safe drinking water and a sanitary means of sewage disposal.

This is intended to be a dynamic strategy. Its progress will be reviewed annually and updated and changed as appropriate to ensure that efforts and resources are being focused most productively.

The success of this plan depends upon the combined efforts of policy makers, budget allocators, government workers, regional corporation staff, and most importantly local governments and community residents. It requires the dedication of resources, energy and commitment from each resident, community, region, organization and State and federal agency involved.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

The following principles were used in the development of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan. It is essential that they also be used to guide the implementation of this strategy and any decision making process involved in improving rural Alaska sanitation conditions.

Local involvement, desire, and commitment are absolutely essential.

Improved local capacity to manage and maintain completed sanitation facilities is key to eliminating the honeybucket by the year 2005. Communities and agencies must work together to develop mutually agreed upon processes to provide the necessary resources to manage and maintain projects once they are completed. Each community is unique and local commitments must be developed based on desired results not a mandated process. Agencies must negotiate this process and receive local input and commitment to obtain agreed upon management results. During the project planning phase, communities should demonstrate their commitment through active involvement in project planning and development of management and maintenance capacity. It is essential that this commitment be in place prior to receipt of financial assistance for project construction. Agencies must work in partnership with local governments and residents to improve their capacity, considering the unique needs, resources, and expectations of each individual community.

Ensuring accountability, providing the best services to residents, and obtaining the "Biggest Bang for the Buck" must be central to all decision making processes.

Each person, agency, and community working on sanitation improvements must always remember the customer and strive to implement projects, appropriate technologies, and programs in such a way that the best service possible is provided to rural residents. Accountability must be stressed at all levels of sanitation projects so all participants have the highest level of confidence in the services being provided. Agencies should solicit community assessment,

evaluation, and feedback on program delivery in accordance with the process described in Component I (Recommendation 5).

Funding is limited. Unless we maintain the highest accountability standards and the public, Congress, and State legislature have confidence in our ability to be responsible with each dollar spent on improving rural sanitation conditions, decision makers will be reluctant to appropriate essential funding for our efforts. We must continue to make sure that each dollar spent on sanitation improvements is put to its most efficient use. Otherwise, the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan will not progress and rural residents will suffer.

A Local, Regional, State, and Federal partnership is key.

Coordination and commitment at a single level of government is not good enough. Working alone, neither the State, the federal government, regional organizations nor local governments¹ have the resources to eliminate the honeybucket from rural Alaska by the year 2005. A complete partnership between all stakeholders is the only way this Action Plan will succeed.

Capital funding alone will not solve the problem.

In the past, the State and federal governments have focused funding on construction projects. Now there is an increased awareness that funding for non-construction related activities such as planning, training and technical assistance is of equal, if not greater, importance. Funding for programs which assist communities in developing and sustaining the capacity to properly operate and maintain expensive systems must compliment and be coordinated with capital appropriations.

¹Local governments include, but are not limited to: Tribal Governments, IRA Councils, Elders' Councils, Traditional Councils, local improvement districts and State chartered governments

A coordinated, comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, multi-cultural approach is vital.

There are numerous programs in place which are aimed either directly or indirectly at improving the sanitation conditions in rural Alaska. The agencies/offices managing these programs must work together to ensure that they share information and resources to compliment each other's work. Agencies should combine their construction efforts through a coordinated priority process. Likewise, staff from non-construction related programs should work together as a team and deliver services in a comprehensive manner utilizing multi-cultural approaches.

RURAL SANITATION 2005 RECOMMENDED SIX COMPONENT ACTION STRATEGY

COMPONENT I: LOCAL INVOLVEMENT & RESPONSIBILITY

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

- 1. Provide rural sanitation funding in two separate phases: (1) comprehensive sanitation planning and (2) construction.**
 - 2. Conduct comprehensive community sanitation planning workshops and presentations.**
 - 3. Offer environmental health education curriculum in rural schools.**
 - 4. Award construction grants contingent upon communities meeting agreed upon performance targets.**
 - 5. Seek community assessment, evaluation, and feedback on the effectiveness of sanitation related programs in responding to local needs.**
-

COMPONENT II: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

- 1. Maintain the Remote Maintenance Worker program at a minimum of thirteen positions.**
- 2. Incrementally expand the Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) program to at least twelve positions.**
- 3. Improve communication and coordination between capacity development programs and communities.**
- 4. Promote opportunities for advanced training.**
- 5. Conduct regional workshops and short courses for utility managers, operators, and policy makers.**

COMPONENT III: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

FOUR POINT ACTION PLAN.

- 1. Provide a minimum of \$17 million (FY96 funding level) annually through the Power Cost Equalization program.**
- 2. Provide a minimum of \$26.28 million (FY96 funding level) through Revenue Sharing and \$31.96 million (FY96 funding level) through Municipal Assistance annually.**
- 3. Identify and evaluate local operation and maintenance problems and successes to determine what types of assistance work best and why.**
- 4. Local Governments should analyze the potential of operation and maintenance partnerships.**

COMPONENT IV: FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN .

- 1. Construct new, adequate sanitation systems for an average of 1,000 rural homes per year and upgrade existing systems as necessary.**
- 2. Wherever possible, at a community's direction, use force account construction for rural sanitation projects.**
- 3. Combine/coordinate the priority list processes of all State and federal agencies providing sanitation capital funds.**
- 4. Promote the research, and development, implementation and testing of appropriate new/alternative technologies.**
- 5. Provide technologies which meet the unique needs/capabilities and environment of each community.**

COMPONENT V: PROBLEM REGULATIONS AND REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN .

- 1. Develop and distribute a plain english regulatory guidebook tailored to rural Alaska.**
- 2. Ensure that regulations do not unnecessarily hamper the progress of improving rural sanitation conditions.**
- 3. Focus on results such as public health improvements rather than process.**
- 4. Relax regulations and permitting standards to allow for alternative/innovative rural sanitation technologies.**
- 5. Explore the feasibility of issuing a single community permit for rural water, sewer, and solid waste facilities.**

COMPONENT VI: BUDGET

FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN .

- 1. Provide a minimum of \$25 million per year in State funds to be matched through a combination of federal EPA and USDA-RD appropriations for rural sanitation construction projects managed through the Village Safe Water program.**
- 2. Ensure that Alaska gets an equitable share, based upon its needs, of federal formula funding (i.e. EPA Indian Set-Aside funds and IHS funding).**
- 3. Issue State General Obligation Bonds to augment annual State general fund appropriations for rural sanitation construction projects.**
- 4. Provide a minimum of \$2 million per year in State funds and \$2 million per year in federal funds for capacity building efforts. (This includes funding for RMWs, RUBAs, Operator Training and certification, Utility Management Training, and local involvement efforts).**
- 5. Provide stable financial assistance through the State PCE, Revenue Sharing, and Safe Communities programs.**

COMPONENT I: LOCAL INVOLVEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY

THE CHALLENGE:

Strong community involvement is required up front and in each phase of project development if the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action plan is to succeed. Local desire, involvement and commitment in planning, decision making, capacity development and operation/maintenance/management of systems are absolutely essential. Capacity development, planning, design, construction and operation and maintenance assistance outlined in this Action Plan will be offered only to communities that request such support. Assistance under this plan should be driven by local demand and contingent upon local involvement.

Experience has shown that communities that play an active role in the development of their sanitation facilities are more likely to feel pride of ownership in their facilities. This pride of ownership leads to better utility operation, maintenance, and management of completed projects. Additionally, once residents gain a greater knowledge and understanding of the numerous issues surrounding rural sanitation improvements, they are more likely to want to become involved in improving their sanitation conditions, will place a higher value on their utilities and will have a greater appreciation and respect for their utility operators and managers. This too will lead to better utility operation, maintenance, and management practices.

The local involvement strategy outlines recommended steps for agencies and organizations to promote local involvement and local problem solving. However, it should again be emphasized that the success of these efforts is dependent upon communities and local residents.

The anticipated outcomes of this strategy are:

1. Residents will actively participate in sanitation improvement planning and decision making.
2. Communities will strive to build local capacity.
3. Residents will participate in and commit to the on-going operation and maintenance of their sanitation improvements.

COMPONENT I

LOCAL INVOLVEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY RECOMMENDED FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

1. Provide rural sanitation funding in two separate phases:
(1) comprehensive sanitation planning and (2) construction.
2. Conduct community sanitation workshops and presentations.
3. Offer environmental health education curriculum in local schools.
4. Award construction grants contingent upon communities meeting *agreed upon* performance targets.
5. Seek community assessment, evaluation and feedback on the effectiveness of sanitation related programs in responding to local needs.

RECOMMENDATION 1:

Provide Rural sanitation funding in two separate phases: (1) comprehensive sanitation planning and (2) construction.

Dividing rural sanitation projects into planning and construction phases by allotting time for the planning phase will allow residents to become fully involved in project planning, decision making and capacity building efforts. This in turn will lay the foundation for construction and post construction success as residents will feel an increased sense of ownership in their projects.

Time constraints are often associated with "project" grants - that is grants which are inclusive of planning, design, and project construction. In such cases, the planning phase of a project may be shortened so that construction can commence at the beginning of Alaska's short construction season. Similarly, communities may be less willing to focus the time and energy necessary for planning efforts if they believe it will delay project construction and ultimately project completion. Separating planning and construction *phases will* alleviate pressure to rush through the planning phase of a project in order to get on with construction and would allow time for community involvement and participation efforts.

Providing a planning period prior to construction would allow time for important "pre-construction" activities such as:

- Rural Utility Business Advisors (RUBAs) to assist communities in assessing their financial situation, and setting up management processes to better prepare them to operate new facilities.
- Residents to become fully apprised of available project options and to determine which technology best meets their needs and capabilities.
- Residents to become fully apprised of the link between adequate sanitation and health, the importance of proper system operation and maintenance, and the responsibilities associated with their sanitation systems.

- RUBAs, Remote Maintenance Workers, and regional health corporations to work together with communities to assess the experience and skills of the utility operators and management staff of each community and develop training plans to meet their needs.
- Identification and training of management and operations staff prior to facility construction.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Two options are available for implementing this recommendation. Annual funding priority lists could be developed with separate grants made for sanitation planning and construction. Conversely, single "project" grants could be made with the stipulation that they be broken into planning and construction phases with a specified period allowed for planning.

Implementing either of these options will require the cooperation of state and federal sanitation funding agencies namely the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Indian Health Service (IHS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development (USDA-RD).

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Memorandum of understanding signed between DEC, EPA, IHS, and USDA-RD agreeing to phase project planning and construction.

Target Date: October 1997.

DEC and IHS priority lists developed with project funding broken into planning and construction phases.

Target Date: DEC - priority list completed annually in January.

IHS - priority list completed annually in August.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

Conduct comprehensive community sanitation planning workshops and presentations.

Too often, the opportunity for residents to learn about sanitation projects and their importance is limited to "technical" meetings between the community council and the project engineer. By attending workshops prior to and during the planning phase of a project and periodically thereafter as needed, residents would better understand and appreciate:

- The importance of improved sanitation;
- Methods residents can use to initiate sanitation improvement processes;
- Various sanitation facility options available to communities;
- Pros and cons of various sanitation technologies;
- The affordability of various sanitation facility options including operation and maintenance costs, operating resource requirements, and revenue potential;
- The amount of effort required to operate, maintain, and manage a system and who needs to be involved including: the operator, the manager, the bookkeeper, the policy-making body, and the customers;
- The importance of paying user fees; and keeping a well trained utility operator and manager on the community pay roll;
- The role operators play in protecting facilities and the health of residents;
- The value of consistent and ongoing proper operation and maintenance of facilities; and
- Programs available to assist communities in meeting their sanitation improvement goals.

Additionally, forums could be provided for communities which have been successful in their sanitation efforts to share their experiences for the benefit of other communities. The method for providing this information sharing with the widest rural audience would be via the rural television network. Video interviews could be produced using residents and staff from communities which have completed sanitation projects and which are successfully operating, *managing* and maintaining their systems. Likewise, call in shows could be orchestrated during which television watchers could phone in questions for community residents and staff who have success stories to share.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

As a first step, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs should develop a comprehensive community sanitation planning guidebook and recommended planning process. Using the guidebook as a tool, individuals currently working with and interacting with villages could coordinate and conduct planning workshops and presentations. Such individuals include: RUBAs, RMWs, VSW and PHS engineers, Regional Health Corporation staff, Native Corporation staff, PHS sanitarians, health aids, VISTAs, AmeriCorps workers, and persons hired under the EPA Indian General Assistance Program. This effort would need to be added as a part of their annual workplans and as an activity they conduct in conjunction with their other responsibilities during scheduled trips to communities. Additionally, these individuals may need training in community involvement and planning techniques. A pilot program should be initiated to "ground test" processes and methods for increasing local involvement and commitment in sanitation improvements. If the pilot program proves successful, the processes and methodologies developed should be taught to the individuals identified above and used in conjunction with the comprehensive community sanitation planning guidebook.

Producing and airing television programs would require the willingness and cooperation of the Alaska Rural Channel and Alaska Three, a new television channel which will broadcast programs on education and job training. If necessary, small grants could be sought for related video productions.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Completion of the Comprehensive Community Sanitation Planning Guidebook.

Target Date: Spring, 1998.

Initiate pilot program for testing processes and methods for increasing local involvement and commitment in planning and sanitation improvements.

Target Date: Summer, 1998.

Train appropriate staff in use of the guidebook and methods for increasing local involvement and commitment in planning and sanitation improvements.

Target Date: August, 1998.

Work plans of relevant staff adjusted to include community workshops.

Target Date: 1998.

Agreement with rural television station(s) to air sanitation related programming.

Target Date: October 1997.

RECOMMENDATION 3:

Offer environmental health education curriculum in rural schools.

School aged children are typically given the family chore of emptying honeybuckets and hauling water from watering points to their homes. Yet they often lack a full appreciation of the link between adequate sanitation and waterborne disease. Providing curriculum in schools which teaches children how sanitation systems work, their importance, and methods for reducing contact with and the spread of waterborne disease will likely result in reduced incidences of waterborne diseases. Additionally, it would make them aware of the importance of properly operated and funded sanitation systems when they come to the point in their lives that they have to pay water and sewer user fees. It would also introduce future generations to the professions of utility operation and management.

Raising the interest of high school aged children in sanitation related issues in communities targeted to receive construction grants could promote local involvement in project planning. This could be achieved through a variety of methods such as assigning projects to plan community sanitation systems or to require that they attend community planning workshops.

The University of Alaska Southeast - Sitka Campus in conjunction with Mt. Edgecumbe High School and the Sitka School district are in the process of developing an environmental technology curriculum which is tailored to rural Alaska schools. Teachers from rural schools across the State are actively participating in the curriculum development. It will include study guides, workbooks and hands-on materials such as water testing kits.

Unfortunately, the development of environmental health and technology curriculum does not necessarily mean it will be taught. Efforts should be made on several fronts to place the curriculum in the hands of educators across the State and encourage its use in rural science or health classes. The curriculum developers, education associations and the Alaska Department of Education could all make important contributions to this effort.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The University of Alaska Southeast - Sitka Campus should continue development of rural Alaska environmental health/technology curriculum and offer training for rural school teachers on curriculum delivery. The Department of Education should review the curriculum and support its inclusion as an education module for rural science or health classes as appropriate. Wherever possible, school teachers should partner with technical assistance providers and utility staff to give presentations as part of the curriculum delivery.

The University of Alaska Southeast, as developers of the curriculum, should seek opportunities to make presentations to educational groups such as the Association of Alaska School Boards, Alaska Association of School Administrators, Alaska Health Education Consortium, Alaska Science Teachers Association and others.

In order to promote the curriculum and make it more enticing to school children, the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Alaska Water/Wastewater Management Association should sponsor a State-wide poster/essay contest in rural communities in conjunction with the learning materials. Rural youth could provide a means for relaying success stories.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

UAS Rural Environmental Technology Program developed and implemented.
Target Date: September, 1997

High School Environmental Health/Technology curriculum developed.
Target Date: September, 1997

Initial training for core group of rural teachers in curriculum delivery offered.
Target Date: August, 1997

Review of curriculum by the Department of Education
Target Date: ?

Based on its review, DOE identifies curriculum to districts and supports its inclusion in annual class workplans.
Target Date: Ongoing

Environmental Health/Technology Curriculum tested in pilot schools.
Target Date: 1997 - 1998 Academic year

DEC and AW\WMA initiate poster/essay contest in conjunction with curriculum.

Target Date: 1997 - 1998 Academic year

Summer Institute for rural teachers in curriculum development and delivery offered.

Target Date: July, 1998

RECOMMENDATION 4:

Award construction grants contingent upon communities meeting agreed upon performance targets.

It makes little sense to construct expensive facilities in communities which have not shown the ability/desire to take on the responsibility of ensuring the continued proper operation and management of facilities once they are completed. Constructing systems under these conditions would place systems in jeopardy of failure which could require costly repairs or the complete rebuilding of the systems. This would be a tremendous waste of money and would impede the progress of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Strategy. The Council therefore recommends that construction grants only be offered to communities which have met certain performance targets or goals or who are making significant progress in working toward meeting such standards.

Performance targets should be developed as a collaborative effort between the community and the funding agency and should recognize each organization's legal and statutory obligations and the community's individual needs.

This partnership between agency and community could be in the form of community action agreements where an agreed upon approach would be the working document guiding the project.

Performance standards should include, but not be limited to: hiring an operator who has or is receiving adequate training and certification; ensuring that the community's administrator, manager, clerk and/or operator obtains utility management training; the utility has sound financial and managerial processes in place; and strong local participation in the planning phase of a project.

These prerequisites to construction funding would provide motivation for communities to become actively involved in project planning and development. Additionally, prioritizing award of State and federal construction grants based upon the ability to properly operate and manage systems will provide an incentive for communities to make trained utility staff a priority.

Dividing sanitation funding into planning and construction phases (see recommendation on page 9) would allow time for communities to meet performance criteria. Planning should clearly outline the steps which communities will need to take in order to meet baseline standards required for progression to the construction phase of a project (such as paying for operation and maintenance). Failure to meet these standards would preclude the construction of sanitation improvements.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Two options are available for implementing this recommendation: (1) Annual funding priority lists would be developed with grants made either for sanitation planning or construction. Planning grants would be offered to assist communities in increasing local involvement and capacity building efforts to meet the performance standards required to receive a construction grant. Communities which have not met performance standards would not be eligible for consideration on the construction grant priority list. OR (2) A single grant could be made with the stipulation that it be broken into a planning phase and a construction phase with construction not occurring until performance standards are met. This option may be less desirable since it could require tying up construction funds for a prolonged period if a community continued to fail to meet the performance standards necessary to move from the planning phase to the construction phase.

Implementing either of these options will require the cooperation of state and federal sanitation funding agencies namely the Department of Environmental Conservation, Environmental Protection Agency, Indian Health Service, and the Rural Development Administration.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Comprehensive Performance Standards developed.

Target Date: October, 1997

Memorandum of Agreement signed between State and federal funding agencies which outlines the performance standards that will be a prerequisite to eligibility on State and federal annual priority funding lists.

Target Date: July, 1998

Performance standards instituted as a prerequisite to construction funding.

Target Date: 1998

RECOMMENDATION 5:

Seek community assessment, evaluation and feedback on the effectiveness of sanitation related programs in responding to local needs.

The key to implementing the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan lies in providing the best possible services to rural communities and getting the "biggest bang for the buck" in delivering such services. The people in the best position to assess their sanitation related needs and evaluate the effectiveness of programs are the programs' customers - residents of rural communities.

Programs can not ensure they are providing the best possible services unless they receive input, feedback, and evaluation from their customers. Tailoring services to meet community needs, and using feedback to improve services will help to better address many rural sanitation related issues. The following key components outline a strategy to accomplish this:

- Find out what people think they need and can afford;
- Assess whether programs/services exist to meet such needs;
- Deliver services or enable communities to utilize assistance programs;
- Create and use feedback loops to let service providers know if they're accomplishing what is intended.

This process will provide a routine way of soliciting information on how to improve existing programs and services to best match the needs of communities and will identify any areas where needs and capacity building are not being met. This process will also strengthen the links between service providers and communities.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

On a statewide level, DCRA, ANHB, DEC, IHS, and EPA should form a workgroup to conduct and evaluate the responses to a comprehensive rural survey/assessment of (1) planning, training, technical assistance, and operation and maintenance and capacity needs and (2) feedback on current program services. If the results of the survey prove useful to programs and service providers, the process should be used as a model and conducted annually.

Additionally, agencies providing sanitation related services should request routine feedback from the communities they are working with about what

portions of their program are of greatest/least benefit and what measures could be taken to improve services. Annually, each program should evaluate its successes, failures, and community feedback to determine what, if any, changes need to be made to the program.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Statewide rural survey/assessment:

Gain a commitment from DEC, ANHB, DCRA, IHS and EPA to allow their representative the time necessary to participate in the statewide rural sanitation survey/assessment workgroup effort.

Target Date: October, 1997

Complete development of survey/assessment form and mail/deliver to target respondents

Target Date: November, 1997

Issue draft evaluation of survey/assessment

Target Date: January, 1998

Issue final report and proposed next steps, including recommendations for future use of the statewide survey/assessment.

Target Date: February, 1998

Routine Community Feedback/Program Evaluation

On a program by program basis, seek routine feedback from communities.

Target Date: Ongoing

An evaluation of community feedback by each rural sanitation assistance program to determine changes needed to the program.

Target Date: Annually

COMPONENT II: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

THE CHALLENGE:

The 1996 reauthorization of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires States to develop and implement programs to assist communities in gaining the "financial, managerial, and technical capacity" to properly operate, maintain, and manage drinking water utilities. If States do not have approveable capacity building and operator training programs in place by 1999, they will lose annual federal funding for loan projects. In Alaska's case this will amount to up to approximately \$4 million per year. Additionally, the law requires States to ensure that all new drinking water systems built after 2000 have adequate financial, managerial, and technical capacity. By the year 2005 the State must ensure that all systems new and old, have this capability. The State of Alaska believes it will be able to meet the federal requirement for an "acceptable" capacity building effort if the recommendations outlined on the following pages are implemented. But the importance of these recommendations go way beyond ensuring the State's ability to maximize federal appropriations.

The need for increased capacity development is mentioned in all of the recent studies on rural Alaska sanitation issues. The 1992 Alaska Sanitation Task Force's report "A Commitment to Alaskans" attributed premature system failures of the past to untrained operators and managers. The 1994 U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment's Report to Congress clearly identified inadequate training and technical assistance as a main culprit for the failure of sanitation systems. The report characterized the situation as "sanitation facilities in villages with few resources are often run by part time operators or volunteers, who are generally ill-trained. As a consequence, the level of oversight is inadequate to respond to system malfunctions." Likewise, the 1995 Federal Field Working Group's Report to Congress states "it will not be possible to improve sanitation in a very significant portion of rural Alaska unless assistance and resources are available enabling community governments to successfully meet the specific challenges required to maintain and manage sanitation facilities". The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation is in full agreement with these assessments and the need for increased community capacity building.

Protecting the large public investment in rural sanitation facilities demands a similar effort to ensure the technical competency of the operators and managers of these facilities. Otherwise, expensive utilities and public health and safety are put at risk. Trained, competent utility operators and managers are vital to the protection of public health and the ongoing success of sanitation utilities. This is just as true in rural Alaska as it is in urban Alaska.

Although rural water and sewer systems are typically small they are often very complex, making skilled operators and managers important to their continued success. Rural governments are responsible for the management, operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities constructed with State and federal funding. Utility personnel must have the training and technical background necessary to carry out the duties associated with this responsibility. Lack of operational and managerial knowledge can result in the malfunction, freeze-up, or total breakdown of systems.

Existing systems risk premature failure unless greater emphasis is placed on routine operation and preventative maintenance management programs. To protect capital investments in sanitation facilities, technical assistance and training efforts must be utilized by utility operators and managers. There is a direct relationship between the successful continued life of a facility and properly trained staff to operate, maintain and manage the utility. According to the Institute of Social and Economic Research, if the average life of rural sanitation facilities statewide can be extended even by just one year, the benefits from reduced annual capital replacements would approximate \$4.2 million per year. These numbers demonstrate that it is worth investing \$2 - \$4 million per year in capacity development programs which provide training and technical assistance in system operation and maintenance.

Increased regulatory requirements which necessitate new technology and increasingly sophisticated systems in rural communities are another reason that adequate resources for training and education are essential.

It is imperative that a full scale effort to ensure communities develop the capacity to properly plan, operate, maintain, and manage rural sanitation facilities is a key component of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan.

COMPONENT II

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDED FIVE POINT ACTION PLAN

1. **Maintain the Remote Maintenance Worker (RMW) program at a minimum of thirteen positions.**
2. **Incrementally expand the Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) program to at least twelve positions.**
3. **Improve Communication and Coordination between capacity development programs and communities.**
4. **Promote Opportunities for Advanced Training.**
5. **Conduct Regional Workshops and Short Courses for Utility Managers, Operators and Policy Makers.**

RECOMMENDATION 1:

Maintain the Remote Maintenance Worker (RMW) program at a minimum of thirteen positions.

Working in partnership, it is recommended that the State and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency equally fund a minimum of thirteen Remote Maintenance Worker (RMW) positions annually. This is the program's *existing* base level. These positions will continue current efforts to train local operators, offer communities technical assistance with the operation and maintenance of their facilities and troubleshoot when system emergencies occur.

RMWs reside in "hub" communities and provide assistance to 10-15 villages in the same geographical area. RMW training is provided to operators on-site and is tailored to meet the unique skill requirements associated with each community's water and sewerage systems. An emphasis is placed on assisting local operators in gaining the skills and knowledge necessary to obtain State water and wastewater operator certification at a level commensurate with the complexity of their community's systems.

When emergencies occur, such as those resulting from extreme winter weather or spring flooding, RMWs respond with on-site technical assistance. In such cases, the local operator must be present to help the RMW work through the problem. The RMW helps operators become more confident and proficient at handling emergency situations on their own - a positive step toward self-sufficiency.

RMWs also work with communities to develop and implement preventive maintenance plans for their systems. This includes having an inventory of spare parts readily available and schedules for equipment maintenance.

The long-term goals of the RMW program are as follows:

- Assist communities to become self-sufficient in the operation and maintenance of their water and wastewater systems by improving the skills of village operators. By building local capacity and assisting communities in becoming self-sufficient, the ultimate goal of RMWs is to work themselves out of a job.

- Ensure the maximum design life of sanitation facilities and protect capital investments in rural sanitation systems.

Acting as circuit riders, thirteen RMWs provide assistance to a minimum of 150 villages annually. Each RMW is responsible for:

- On-site, over-the-shoulder training as well as classroom training for village operators and alternate operators in water and wastewater system operation and maintenance;
- Assistance in the development and implementation of preventive maintenance plans and schedules;
- Acting as a liaison to improve communication between operators, village leaders, Councils, utility administrators, health corporations, DEC and IHS;
- Troubleshooting and emergency response assistance, both on-site and over the phone to guarantee continued service during severe cold weather, floods, and operator turnover.
- Evaluating operator performance and developing recommended training schedules;
- Evaluating plant operators and system capabilities;
- Evaluating equipment status, and on-going maintenance efforts;
- Teaching operators and alternate operators testing requirements, procedures and reporting requirements necessary to maintain compliance with federal and State regulations; and
- Assisting engineers in the preparation of operation and maintenance manuals for new or renovated facilities.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The State should continue its current funding level of \$660,000 annually for RMW services which should be matched on a dollar for dollar basis by the Environmental Protection Agency.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

RMW services provided to 150 rural communities.

Target Date: Ongoing

RECOMMENDATION 2:

Incrementally expand the Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) program to at least twelve positions.

Working together in partnership, it is recommended that the State and the Environmental Protection Agency fund a minimum of eight RUBA positions in SFY 1999, ten RUBA positions in SFY 2000 and twelve RUBA positions in SFY 2001-2005. This will enable RUBAs to provide services to all rural regions of the State served by RMWs by July, 2000. The reason for incrementally expanding the program as opposed to recommending funding for twelve positions immediately, is to allow time for the program to grow at a controlled rate.

Similar to RMWs, RUBAs act as circuit riders serving 10-15 villages each. Unfortunately, the demand and need for RUBAs outstrips the program's current abilities with only three RUBA positions.

RUBAs provide skilled assistance to communities to properly manage their utilities. Training utility managers, clerks and operators on proper financial and management procedures will enable them to set proper user fees and collect revenues needed to pay operating expenses. Utility services upon which residents depend will become more reliable. The RUBA program equips community officials with the necessary skills to manage their utilities like a business by providing on-site training and assistance in the following areas:

- utility organizational structures
- budgeting
- billing procedures and policies
- financial and personnel management
- user fee structures
- user fee collection
- accounting
- computer usage
- IRS debt resolution

RUBAs employ a step-by-step methodical and practical approach in implementing the program.

First, RUBAs establish a working relationship with utility leaders and clerks. Second, the budgeting, record keeping, and accounting practices of each *utility* is assessed together with the proficiency level of key personnel. Based upon these assessments, a training program is developed by the RUBA to meet the unique needs of each utility.

Using one-on-one over the shoulder training, each RUBA:

- works through the budgetary process with utility personnel offering advice and teaching budgeting techniques;
- works with village clerks as they make book entries and assist them in setting up and maintaining accounting systems;
- teaches clerks and administrators methods for handling contracts and purchasing equipment and materials;
- assists utilities in setting up user fee schedules and collection procedures.

Whenever possible, RUBAs should begin their training and technical assistance efforts in communities during the planning phase of a project and ensure practices and skills are in place prior to project construction. This will ensure enough time for the RUBA to provide basic utility management training and to assist communities in conducting an in-depth analysis to determine the type of system they can afford to operate and maintain.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The State should increase its current funding level to \$500,000 in SFY 1999, \$550,000 in SFY 2000 and \$650,000 per year thereafter for RUBA services. These amounts should be matched on a dollar for dollar basis by the Environmental Protection Agency.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

RUBA services provided to 84 rural communities.

Target Date: July 1998

RUBA services provided to 120 rural communities

Target Date: July 1999

RUBA services provided to 145 rural communities

Target Date: July 2000 - July 2005

RECOMMENDATION 3.

Improve Communication and Coordination between capacity development assistance programs and between programs and communities.

There are several organizations, agencies, and institutes involved in rural sanitation capacity development. It is essential that these groups coordinate their efforts to stretch limited resources as far as possible and work together to ensure the implementation of a comprehensive approach to training and technical assistance. The following steps are recommended as a means of improving communications and promoting the ability of each service provider to know what the other is doing where and when:

- agencies should integrate training schedules into project planning;
- basic training should be completed prior to the initiation of any sanitation construction project;
- the Alaska Water and Wastewater Management Association (AWWMA) should create a statewide clearinghouse of training information and resources;
- a second rural-interest board member should be appointed to the statewide Governor's Water and Wastewater Works Advisory Board;
- corporations and agencies should (a) coordinate training in order to avoid duplication of efforts, and (b) report training which they plan to provide each year and those training/technical assistance needs which they will not be able to meet. This information can then be directed to other agencies and private trainers who may have access to the resources necessary to address unmet training needs.

It is equally important that communication and coordination be enhanced between capacity development programs and their customers - rural communities. Unless communities understand the requirements which they are expected to meet and the availability of programs to meet their needs, capacity development efforts will not be locally driven. If not locally driven, capacity development efforts will fail. Similarly, if training and technical assistance

providers do not receive input from villages, they will be unable to tailor and structure their programs to provide the best possible services to communities. The following steps are therefore recommended:

- DEC should develop and distribute a directory of rural sanitation training and technical assistance programs. This should include detailed descriptions of each program, how to apply for assistance, and a listing of who to contact for more information. The directory should be mailed to every rural community in the State.
- Newsletters from training providers should be consolidated so that villages have a single comprehensive source of information and updates;
- RMWs, RUBAs, and Regional Health Corporations should work with local operators and managers to develop individualized training programs based upon the critical tasks required to operate and manage a particular system; and
- Agencies should research and implement communication and training techniques that are the most compatible with local cultures. Regionally sensitive cross-cultural training must be conducted for agency staff and should include discussions regarding the diversity of individual communities. Additionally, people in villages need to understand limits of State and Federal government and the culture of the bureaucracy. Cross-cultural training must be built into planning sessions involving both agencies and communities to encourage mutual understanding and to increase communication levels in reaching mutually beneficial system development agreements and in imparting system ownership to the community;
- Annual community based evaluations of capacity building programs should be conducted. Using community input provided either through responses to questionnaires or through rating surveys, capacity development programs should assess their successes and failures and modify their programs accordingly (see Component I - Recommendation 5 on page 24).

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Nearly all of the steps required to implement this recommendation can be achieved through the cooperation of existing programs. However, a small amount of funding may be necessary for (a) the production and distribution of

the training and technical assistance program directory and (b) the Alaska Water and Wastewater Management Association to create a statewide clearinghouse of training information and resources. The Department of Environmental Conservation and the Environmental Protection Agency should provide funding for the assistance directory. If funding is needed for the AWWMA clearinghouse, the National Rural Water Association (NRWA) should be approached. NRWA receives millions of dollars annually to assist rural communities, but to date directs little funding to rural Alaska activities.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Training schedules integrated into project planning.

Target Date: beginning July 1998

Basic training required prior to initiation of any construction project.

Target Date: beginning July 1998

Statewide clearinghouse of training information and resources created and maintained by the AWWMA.

Target Date:

Governor appoints a second rural-interest board member to the statewide Governor's Water and Wastewater Works Advisory Board.

Target Date:

Corporations and agencies report planned training and unmet training/technical assistance needs to other agencies and private trainers.

Target Date:

DEC develops and distributes a rural sanitation assistance program directory.

Target Date:

Newsletters and updates from training providers consolidated into a single comprehensive source of information.

Target Date: initiation ????. Ongoing after initiation.

RMWs, RUBAs, and Regional Health Corporations work with local operators and managers to develop individualized training programs.

Target Date: initiation July 1998. Ongoing after initiation.

Conduct research and implement communication and training techniques that are the most compatible with village cultures.

Target Date: Ongoing.

Annual community based evaluations of capacity building programs conducted. Using community input programs assess their successes and failures and modify their programs accordingly (see Component I - Recommendation 5 on page 24).

Target Date: Ongoing.

RECOMMENDATION 4.

Conduct Regional Workshops and Short Courses for Utility Managers, Operators, and Policy Makers.

Funding should be made available annually to assist regional health, non-profit and government agencies in providing workshops for utility operators, managers, administrators and clerks, and policy making bodies. Remote rural communities do not have access to the many support professionals that are found in urban areas. Consequently, rural utility staff must be knowledgeable in many different professional areas and must keep that knowledge current. Workshops provide the means for offering this type of "short-course" training. Short courses in utility management and operation should be offered together with the training necessary to keep up with changing technologies, regulations, and requirements. Training and refresher courses should be provided for rural utility staff in areas such as new equipment technology advances, changes in personnel laws and requirements, and changes in safety regulations. Regional health and non-profit organizations, RUBAs, RMWs, government agencies and private trainers should continue to work together to ensure that workshops are provided to meet the individual needs of each region and utility. This will require close coordination, on-going information exchanges, and regional/local training needs assessments.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The cost of conducting workshops should be available through existing programs (ie: the Indian Health Service and DEC). However, additional funding will be needed for utility staff travel costs. The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes EPA to spend up to \$15 million per year nationally to reimburse travel costs incurred by rural operators to attend training. The State should actively pursue an equitable share of this funding once it becomes available and work to ensure that EPA fully understands that costs associated with travel are greater in rural Alaska than elsewhere in the nation.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Regional Workshops and short courses conducted for rural utility staff.

Target Date: ongoing

Rural Alaska operators get a fair share of EPA training travel reimbursement funding.

Target Date: ????

RECOMMENDATION 5.

Promote Opportunities for Advanced Training.

The previously described programs primarily consist of over-the-shoulder training or short courses. There is also a substantial need for programs that provide more comprehensive, structured education for individuals seeking employment or enhancement of skills and credentials in the utility operation or management fields. The State and federal government should encourage and support higher education and vocational training such as the University of Alaska Southeast's Rural Alaska Sanitation Education program, the Alaska Job Corps Center, the Ilisagvik College, the University of Alaska Fairbanks' College of Rural Alaska and AVTEC. These institutions should coordinate their efforts with each other and "front-line" delivery agencies such as DEC, PHS, DCRA, and regional health corporations.

The recently passed Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the EPA to fund regional water training/technical centers. Although authorized, funding was not made available for the centers this year. However, it is anticipated that EPA will seek the funds necessary to establish these centers during the next federal fiscal year. The State, regional health corporations, statewide non-profits and rural communities should aggressively pursue having such a facility located in Alaska.

There are several EPA funded water related regional centers located in the "lower 48" which are easily accessible to operators from surrounding States. A center is not available which can be affordably accessed by Alaska operators. In 1995 the Alaska Congressional delegation made a persuasive case before Congress that Alaska should be considered a region when decisions were made regarding where the authorized technical centers should be located. Alaskans should work together to promote the State as a candidate for such a facility. The training/technical center could be established as a centralized facility where mid-level and advanced operator training may be obtained. The center should be located at an existing institute of higher learning. Due to its current efforts in implementing a rural sanitation curriculum and certification/degree programs, the University of Alaska Southeast may be the optimal site should EPA agree to locate such a facility in Alaska. Any site chosen should have dormitories to reduce living expenses and should also include technical labs for hands-on training. There will be *rural* utility staff who will be unable to leave their communities for an extended period of time and the technical center would only

be able to handle a limited number of students during any given period. It is, therefore, recommended that should a technical center be located in Alaska, one of its efforts should be designing and developing methods for delivering progressive mid-level and advanced short-courses off-site in rural hub communities.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The State, regional health corporations, statewide non-profits and rural communities should work closely with EPA to sensitize EPA policy makers to Alaska's need for a drinking water training/technical center.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

If it appears that an appropriation will be made available for EPA funded training/technical centers, Alaska agencies and organizations will produce and forward a proposal for locating such a facility in Alaska.

Target Date: 1998.

COMPONENT III: OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

THE CHALLENGE:

In most rural communities, sanitation services are the most technically demanding and costly community services provided. Water and sewerage systems that meet adequate sanitation standards involve substantial costs for electricity, labor, fuel, equipment, and personnel training. The more difficult the geotechnical conditions, the more expensive and complicated service delivery is likely to be - and Alaska conditions are among the most challenging in the nation.

Rural communities are finding it increasingly difficult to generate the revenues necessary to properly operate, manage, and maintain their sanitation systems. While capital funding is increasing to assist communities construct basic sanitation utilities, funding assistance to run local governments and provide local services is being reduced.

Communities try to generate the necessary revenues for the continued operation and maintenance of their water and sewer utilities through user fees. However, due to the small population base found in most rural communities, O&M costs must be shouldered by a much smaller group than in urban areas. This means that rural residents typically face higher water and sewer rates than urban Alaskans. Likewise, rural residents pay more for electricity than their urban counterparts. Unfortunately, rural communities typically lack a strong economic base and average household income lags far behind that found in urban areas of the State. Rural residents lack the disposable income to pay the high water, sewerage, and electric costs resulting from the lack of economies of scale. Jobs are few and far between and without adequate sanitation services it is difficult for communities to attract industries or other types of economic opportunities.

Unfortunately, as the number of communities that depend on systems with relatively high operation costs grow, State shared revenues of communities are being reduced. The largest sources of discretionary revenue to small rural communities has been revenue sharing and municipal assistance provided by the State of Alaska. Since 1985 these sources of revenue have been reduced by over sixty percent.

NOTE: Adequate O&M also dictates that components I and II of this strategy (local involvement and capacity development) be fully implemented.

COMPONENT III OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDED FOUR POINT ACTION PLAN

1. Provide a minimum of \$17 million (FY96 funding level) annually through the Power Cost Equalization Program.
2. Provide a minimum of \$26.28 million (FY96 funding level) through Revenue Sharing and \$31.96 million (FY96 funding level) through Municipal Assistance annually.
3. Identify and evaluate local operation and maintenance problems and successes to determine what types of assistance work best and why.
4. Local governments should analyze the potential of operation and maintenance partnerships.

RECOMMENDATION 1.

Provide a minimum of \$17 million (FY96 funding level) annually through the Power Cost Equalization program.

The Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program has been helping rural electric customers by keeping high electric charges down since 1985. The program is designed to bring the consumer price of electricity in rural Alaska down to a level close to the price prevailing in urban Alaska. Specifically, PCE pays a portion of the difference between the average cost of producing power in rural Alaska and the average cost in urban Alaska. But even with PCE, rural residents typically pay twice as much for electricity in comparison to urban Alaskans. PCE is not a welfare program. It is an EQUALIZATION program. It was developed by the legislature with the intent that an equal amount of funding be spent in rural Alaska as was spent in urban Alaska on dams and reducing energy costs.

Because water and sewer facilities are often large consumers of electricity, PCE is a critical link in making sanitation services affordable in rural Alaska. PCE funds approximately 50 percent of the electrical costs associated with water and sewer systems in rural communities. The loss or reduction of PCE would severely retard implementation of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan. Rural residents would not only be faced with higher electric bills but their water and sewer bills would also increase substantially. If this happens, many communities may not be able to afford existing sanitation services - let alone improved services. A 1995 study conducted by DEC found that without PCE monthly fees for water and sewer in a rural community with piped systems would more than double from \$47 to \$97 per household per month. Nearly every water and sewer system is energy intensive - even watering points and washeterias.

Of all of the issues deliberated by the Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation, PCE received the greatest public attention. Residents from all over the State called in to provide testimony supporting continuation of the program and to let the Council know the dire impacts reduced PCE funding would have on community sanitation services and the general economy.

The Council strongly urges that a minimum of \$17 million be made available through the PCE program annually. This conforms to the expressed intent of the legislature which in 1993 passed a bill which in part dealt with future

funding for the PCE program. The Act states "The legislature recognizes the high cost of electric power in rural Alaska and intends that funding for power cost equalization from the general fund and from the power cost equalization and rural electric capitalization fund remain at a minimum of \$17,000,000 annually through the year 2013. The legislature further intends that this long-term commitment to the power cost equalization program will permit and encourage the electric utility industry and its lenders to develop the plans, make the investments, and take other actions that are necessary or prudent to meet the utility needs of residents in rural Alaska."1. (HCS CSSB 106)

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

State agencies, statewide organizations, and local residents should work together with the Alaska Rural Electric Cooperative Association to develop and distribute educational materials which explain the importance of PCE to the urban public and the State legislature. These materials should outline possible methods for ensuring the recommended funding levels for PCE such as a one time State appropriation to the PCE fund to increase its base to the level necessary to ensure \$17 million per year in interest dividends for distribution or providing annual appropriations to augment existing distribution levels from the fund.

TARGET DATES AND MEASURES:

As needed, State agencies, statewide organizations, and local residents should work together with the Alaska Rural Electric Cooperative Association to develop and distribute educational materials on the importance of PCE to rural Alaska.

Target Date: January, 1998

The Alaska legislature abides by its intent expressed in 1993 to keep the PCE program operating at \$17 million per year through the year 2013.

Target Date: Ongoing.

The Governor and the State Legislature adopt a budget which includes a minimum of \$17 million per year for PCE.

Target Date: Annual budget process.