

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

2566 SCOMM 111: DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TASK FORCE, 1997

RECOMMENDATION 2:

Provide a minimum of \$26.28 million (FY 96 funding level) through Revenue Sharing and \$31.96 million (FY 96 funding level) through Municipal Assistance¹ annually.

Funds provided through Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance¹ have a significant impact on the ability of village governments to afford the operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities. These programs contribute greatly to the financing of local governments in rural Alaska which is especially critical where local governments are responsible for the operation of sanitation facilities. User fees are often inadequate to cover the expenses associated with operating and maintaining sanitation systems. Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance help bridge this gap.

For small, rural communities the decline in Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance has resulted in increasing reliance on local revenue to support the costs of more and more local government services. Revenues derived from local sources, such as: sales tax, enterprise activities, user fees, fund raisers and gaming are increasingly used by cities and villages to support local services. The efforts of the local governments to raise revenue has in many cases not replaced the financial support lost from State sources for operations. The result is an ever tightening fiscal vise. With the greater number of rural communities receiving improved sanitation systems, the operation and maintenance of water and wastewater systems will compete with public safety, local road maintenance, building and equipment maintenance, and other local government services for scarce local government revenues.

Without the recommended base levels of funding for Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance, local governments may not be able afford to pay even a part-time manager, let alone a clerk or sanitation operator. Without a manager and a clerk, it will be difficult if not impossible for local governments to collect user fees - a situation which will lead to the further demise of sanitation systems. If revenue sharing and municipal assistance are cut back below the levels recommended, many communities will only be able to support an operator on a part-time basis and at a salary level that is so low that it will be

¹ The title of Municipal Assistance was changed by SB 29 to the "Safe Communities" program.

impossible to keep a trained employee for any length of time. High turnover rates will lead to an on-going and costly cycle of training new employees.

The graph below indicates the extent of reductions to the Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance programs over the past ten years.

State Revenue Sharing Program

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation*	Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation*
1985	\$60,350,000	1992	\$38,347,000
1986	\$59,632,200	1993	\$35,279,200
1987	\$47,879,100	1994	\$32,809,700
1988	\$40,773,400	1995	\$28,249,133
1989	\$40,773,400	1996	\$26,271,700
1990	\$38,347,000	1997	\$24,170,000
1991	\$38,347,000	1998	\$22,719,800
*Including both the Tax resources Equalization Account and the Miscellaneous Municipal Services Account. (Source: DCRA)			

Municipal Assistance/Safe Communities Program

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation*	Fiscal Year	Total Appropriation*
1985	\$81,306,800	1992	\$46,648,000
1986	\$81,306,800	1993	\$42,916,200
1987	\$65,858,500	1994	\$39,912,100
1988	\$56,084,400	1995	\$34,364,367
1989	\$56,084,400	1996	\$31,959,000
1990	\$52,747,000	1997	\$29,402,300
1991	\$49,130,200	1998	\$27,638,200
Source: State of Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs			

The Council recognizes that the State is facing declining revenues and as such is recommending funding levels which it believes are prudent given the importance of these programs. Funding for the State Revenue Sharing program is recommended at SFY 96 funding levels of \$26.28 million per year and funding for Municipal Assistance is recommended at \$31.96 million. This is over sixty percent less than 1985 funding Municipal Assistance and Revenue Sharing funding levels.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Given the predominantly "urban" nature of the Legislature, it may be necessary to initiate a campaign to sensitize legislators to the importance of these two programs to rural Alaska and the impacts of reducing funding made available through them.

TARGET DATES AND MEASURES:

Organizations representing local governments such as the Alaska Municipal League and the North and Northwest Mayors Conference determine whether an effort is needed to urge legislators to fund Revenue Sharing and Municipal Assistance at the recommended levels.

Target Date: Annually in January

Organizations representing local governments work to ensure adequate funds are made available through these programs.

Target Date: Annually January through May

The State Budget includes recommended funding levels for Municipal Assistance and Revenue Sharing.

Target Date: Annually in June

RECOMMENDATION 3:

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

Understanding why some communities are more successful than others in operating and maintaining their sanitation facilities could lead to better targeting of available resources and/or the creation of new resources to address local operation and maintenance (O&M) needs.

Two projects are underway to evaluate the technical/managerial and financial components of local O&M programs. These are the Alaska Native Health Board's O&M Pilot Project program and the Institute of Social and Economic Research's Econometric Study of O&M on Life Cycle Costs.

It is recommended that a third, complimentary project be undertaken to study the role of politics, culture, and sociology on local O&M programs. This should be conducted by a five member working group consisting of representatives from local, regional, state, federal and an at large agency or organization with O&M support programs. This effort should be led by the Alaska Native Health Board with assistance from IHS, DEC, EPA and DCRA.

The working group would organize and facilitate a series of regional open forums inviting people to discuss their O&M problems and successes and to discuss what they feel works and why. The forums could be coordinated to coincide with regularly scheduled regional and sub-regional meetings and workshops of organizations that share an interest in the topic. The working group would prepare a summary of information collected and develop a report on what O&M efforts seems to work, where, and why.

Once this project is completed, relevant agencies should review its findings together with the ANHB and ISER reports. O&M assistance efforts should be adjusted or redefined as appropriate.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Participating agencies/organizations would be requested to dedicate 10 percent of one employees time for a one year period to the workgroup. Agency assistance to pay for the travel expenses for the local and at-large members may be needed.

TARGET DATES AND MEASURES:

O&M Workgroup formed.

Target Date: October, 1997

Participating Agencies/Organizations agree to dedicate 10 percent of one employees time for one year to the Workgroup.

Target Date: November, 1997

Workgroup organizes and facilitates a series of regional open forums to discuss operation and maintenance issues.

Target Date: December, 1997 - October, 1998

Workgroup completes and distributes a summary of information collected during regional forums and develops a report on what O&M assistance efforts work best where and why.

Target Date: December, 1998.

Relevant agencies review the report together with the ANHB and ISER findings and adjust or redefine their assistance efforts as appropriate.

Target Date: February, 1999.

RECOMMENDATION 4:

Local Governments Should Analyze the Potential of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Partnerships

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation strongly recommends that local governments in rural Alaska consider community partnerships as a means of lowering their O&M costs and improving the delivery of sanitation services.

Economies of scale equate to power in numbers. Due in part to the small population base in most rural communities, the cost per household to operate and maintain sanitation facilities is much higher than in urban areas where these costs are spread over a greater number of households.

By partnering other communities and forming a regional utility group or cooperative, rural residents may be able to tip economies of scale in their favor. Utility costs could be lowered, and a marked improvement in utility operation and management could be realized.

A study conducted several years ago found that regionalization of sanitation operation and maintenance did not appear feasible in the NANA region. However, the study was focused on a single rural area which the Council believes is not necessarily representative of the rest of rural Alaska. Across the rest of the country small rural utilities are successfully joining together to form regional utilities to take advantage of:

- centralized administration, management, and billings;
- shared technical support among local community utilities;
- standardization and sharing of equipment and spare parts; and
- bulk purchases of energy, supplies, and equipment.

Some communities may be reluctant to participate in regionalization if they perceive that there will be a loss of jobs in the community, a rate increase, increased enforcement of billings, or that they will have less of a voice in the operation and management of the regional utility. If the concern is over loss of jobs in the community, the regional utility could retain current operations staff and fill future openings from the local area. If the concern is over control of utility rates, a rate agreement satisfactory to the local community can be negotiated. If concern is over the loss of a voice in the operation and direction of the regional utility, each community could have a position on the governing board of the regional utility.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Local governments and non-profit regional organizations could work together to determine the viability of O&M community partnerships. The Rural Utility Business Advisor (RUBA) program, if funded at the recommended level (see pages 32-33) could, at the request of three or more communities, assist utilities assess the feasibility, drawbacks and benefits of community O&M partnerships in their area.

TARGET DATES AND MEASURES:

Local governments and non-profit regional organizations work together to determine the viability of regionalization.

Target Date: Ongoing.

RUBAs assist local governments in assessing the feasibility, drawbacks and benefits of regionalization.

Target Date: Ongoing.

COMPONENT IV: FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

THE CHALLENGE:

Approximately 40% of rural Alaska households do not have access to a sanitary means of sewage disposal or an adequate supply of safe drinking water in their homes. In these households, honeybuckets or pit privies are the only methods for disposing of human waste and water must be hand hauled from washeterias, watering points, or untreated sources such as rivers or creeks.

Due to extreme weather conditions, difficult topography and remote locations, installing conventional sanitation utilities in these areas is frequently cost prohibitive both from a capital and operation/maintenance perspective. For this reason, many rural villages are opting for alternative technologies such as the "flush tank and haul system".

Given the size of the needs for rural sanitation capital improvements and the limited State and federal funding available to address these needs, it is absolutely essential that every dollar appropriated be stretched as far as possible. It is vital that we get the "biggest bang" for every buck. With this in mind, the Council recommends that agency priority lists for rural sanitation projects be combined/coordinated; force accounting practices be implemented at communities discretion; and new, less expensive technologies investigated.

COMPONENT IV FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

RECOMMENDED 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 sanitation projects.
3. Combine/coordinate the priority list processes of all State and federal agencies providing sanitation capital funds.
4. Promote the research, development, implementation and testing of appropriate new/alternative technologies.
5. Provide technologies which meet the unique needs/capabilities and environment of each community.

RECOMMENDATION 1:

Construct new adequate¹ sanitation systems for an average of 1,000 rural homes per year and upgrade existing systems as necessary.

Approximately 8,000 households currently lack a sanitary means of sewage disposal or a sufficient and easily accessible supply of drinking water in their homes. In order to meet the health and sanitation needs of these households, it is recommended that adequate systems be constructed for an average of 1,000 homes annually from 1997 to 2005.

The Council recognizes that guaranteeing this level of improvement is outside of the control of sanitation assistance agencies/organizations. The Council firmly believes that the first step in local improvements must be local desire and commitment. Without local involvement, sanitation projects should not commence (see pages 11-24). Likewise, until communities have met agreed upon performance standards and have demonstrated the capacity to operate and maintain sanitation facilities, projects should not be constructed (see page 21). This may slow progress in meeting our goal of eliminating the honeybucket- but it is the only prudent approach to a comprehensive statewide sanitation plan.

It is important that the total focus of on-going sanitation construction efforts is not narrowed solely to eliminating honeybuckets. Many rural communities already have water and sewerage systems in place but need assistance in upgrading their systems or expanding services to new homes in the community.

Percentage Alaska Native village households with adequate water & sewer services



¹Adequate sanitation facilities are defined as systems which deliver water and remove wastewater either through pipes or an enclosed haul method. Homes with adequate sanitation facilities have flush toilets and water faucets.

Additionally, several sanitation systems are nearing the end of their design life and need to be replaced. While these projects may not appear as needed as constructing new systems where none exist, they play an equally important role in protecting public health.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

FUNDING HISTORY

SANITATION PROJECTS IN ALASKA										
STATE FUNDING		FEDERAL FUNDING								STATE/FED. ANNUAL TOTALS
SFY	VSW	FFY	IHS	HUD	EPA	CWA	SDWA	USDA-RD	DOT/PF	
89	\$6,239,043	1989	\$8,290,000	\$3,474,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,003,043
90	\$11,163,865	1990	\$5,300,000	\$4,385,000	\$0	\$6,664,250		\$0	\$0	27,513,115
91	\$6,852,600	1991	\$14,250,000	\$2,392,000	\$0	\$1,700,000		\$0	\$0	25,194,600
92	\$27,157,700	1992	\$16,670,000	\$3,435,000	\$0	\$6,730,200		\$0	\$0	53,992,900
93	\$24,502,600	1993	\$19,233,000	\$3,668,000	\$0	\$3,258,100		\$0	\$1,700,000	80,661,700
94	\$26,732,200	1994	\$12,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$3,183,000		\$15,000,000	\$1,500,000	61,415,200
95	\$20,788,600	1995	\$12,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$3,500,000		\$0	\$8,800,000	57,288,600
96	\$21,373,500	1996	\$11,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$2,300,000		\$4,000,000	\$2,900,000	63,673,500
97	\$19,805,400	1997	\$11,300,000	\$2,500,000	\$15,000,000	\$3,400,000		\$7,658,100	\$7,200,000	59,663,500
98	\$23,137,700	1998	*	*	*	*	*	*	\$7,900,000	23,137,700
COLUMN TOTAL	\$187,753,208		\$110,043,000	\$40,354,000	\$45,000,000	\$2,735,550	\$0	\$26,658,100	\$30,000,000	\$470,543,858

* FFY98 FUNDING LEVELS WILL NOT BE IDENTIFIED UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1997

The State of Alaska should provide a minimum of \$25 million per year for rural sanitation projects. This sum should be matched on a dollar for dollar basis by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Rural Development Administration. Funding through the Public Health Service and HUD should continue at current or increased levels. Funding allocated to Alaska through EPA's Indian Set-Aside programs should increase. Federal highway funding through DOTPF for transportation infrastructure in village sanitation projects needs to be continued.

In order to stretch limited funds, sanitation engineers from the Public Health Service and the Village Safe Water program should continue to assist communities in coordinating the management, planning, designing, and construction of sanitation projects. PHS and VSW engineers provide technical services to villages needed during construction to provide the lowest cost project.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Communities actively participate in the planning stage of sanitation improvements and operators/managers gain the necessary training to meet performance standards so that projects may progress to the construction phase.

Target Date: Ongoing

The State and federal governments appropriate recommended funding levels for rural Alaska sanitation construction projects.

Target Date: State - annually each July
Federal - annually each October.

Funding for VSW and PHS engineers continues at current or increased levels.

Target Date: State - annually each July
Federal - annually each October

1,000 rural households per year currently hand hauling water and/or utilizing honeybuckets receive improved sanitation services.

Target Date: Ann u'ly through 2005

Communities needing system upgrades, expansion, or replacement receive necessary assistance.

Target Date: Ongoing

RECOMMENDATION 2:

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

Force accounting is defined as the practice of using local administrative and/or labor resources to complete construction projects. The majority of rural sanitation projects in Alaska are constructed using partial force accounting practices (construction is completed by local laborers directed by a contracted construction superintendent). The decision to use force accounting or contracting methods of procurement is a local decision based on local skills and project complexity and timing.

Advantages of constructing sanitation projects by force account include:

- **The community has more involvement and pride of ownership in the project.** Local residents are involved in the planning, design, scheduling, staffing, quality control, and financial control of the project. Construction is performed primarily by community residents. History has shown when residents are actively involved in each step of a project they develop an increased pride of ownership in the completed facilities. This "pride of ownership" enhances operation and maintenance.
- **Engineering Costs are less.** In a force account project, the engineer does not have to produce detailed performance specifications to protect the village from potential problems with a "low bid" contractor. There are also cost savings by eliminating the advertise/bid/award process, and the legal costs sometimes associated with bid protests.
- **The community gets more project for its construction dollar.** Construction costs are estimated to be 35 percent less in a force account project. This is due to several cost saving advantages typically not available through traditional contracting. For example: (a) communities are not required to pay Davis Bacon wages under a force account project; (b) unlike a contractor, the community does not have to make a profit on the project; (c) mobilization and camp costs are eliminated or reduced since local residents are hired to do the work as opposed to outsiders who require housing; (d) other costs typically charged by a contractor are avoided such as contingency costs and performance/ payment bonds; (e) the project owner (the community) is the contractor and thus has no incentive to skimp on quality of construction this eliminates the need for and expense associated with an inspection team.

- **Increases local skills.** There is an enormous opportunity for local residents to learn and improve job skills, and develop supervisory proficiency. Additionally, by assisting with project development and construction, the community utility operator will become uniquely familiar with the "nuts and bolts" of the system and will be better able to operate the completed system and to repair it in the future.
- **Provides local employment.** Through force accounting, most of the money spent on wages stays in the community and bolsters the local economy. In communities with few jobs and little cash economy, force accounting is an important source of income.

It should be noted that in some instances, contracting may be a more viable procurement option depending upon the local work force in a community and the degree of difficulty, specialized nature, or timing of the project.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

There have been attempts in the past to limit community procurement choices to low bid contracting. The Council strongly recommends that the State and local organizations take immediate action to oppose this limitation to local authority. It is vital that local governments retain the flexibility to choose which procurement method fits their individual needs and situation. Additionally, communities targeted for sanitation funding should be given a copy of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs Force Accounting information document and provided up-front assistance to assist them with any questions or concerns they may have regarding procurement methods available for projects.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

A copy of DCRA's force accounting information document provided to all communities receiving a sanitation planning or construction grant.

Target Date: Ongoing.

Village Safe Water and Public Health Service Engineers, DCRA Local Government Specialists, Rural Utility Business Advisors and other appropriate agency programs assist communities with any questions or concerns communities may have regarding available project procurement methods.

Target Date: Ongoing.

RECOMMENDATION 3:

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

The Public Health Service (PHS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U. S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA-RD), and to a lesser extent the Housing and Urban Development Agency (HUD), and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) play a significant role in funding rural Alaska sanitation projects. The State of Alaska, through the Village Safe Water (VSW) program, has worked hard to cooperate and coordinate funding efforts with these state and federal agencies. By combining/coordinating funding and priority list processes, agencies have maximized the benefits of limited funds and ensured that duplication of effort is avoided. Additionally, this partnership approach has enabled many projects to go forward that would not have otherwise. For example, EPA operates a program that provides grants only for wastewater projects. Most wastewater systems can not be constructed without a water system in place. Agencies participating in the shared priority list process have provided the necessary funding for water projects to compliment the EPA wastewater grants. Similarly, the total funds necessary to complete a project may not be available through a single agency. In such cases, funding from another agency may be used to make up the shortfall.

Rural participation must be built into State and Federal decision making processes for prioritizing sanitation projects. Criteria used for establishing each year's priority list for the funding projects should be reviewed by rural representatives (the Rural Alaska Sanitation Coalition is suggested as a review committee) and their recommendations considered in determining project scores.

The Council is concerned that although EPA has effectively combined and coordinated its priority list process for rural Alaska sanitation grants with relevant State and federal agencies, it may not do so through its new Indian Set-Aside program for drinking water projects. The Council strongly urges EPA to build upon the successes it has achieved to date through cooperative prioritization to date and to continue this process through its new program.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

All state and federal agencies contributing grant funding for rural Alaska sanitation projects should continue to combine/coordinate their priority list processes. If any agency veers away from this successful partnership effort, Congressional assistance may be necessary.

Although EPA is only in the planning phase of its new drinking water Indian Set-Aside grant program, it is believed that its headquarters office will give its regional offices the latitude to determine how grant funding is allocated and distributed. Region 10 should be encouraged to follow procedures established under the wastewater Indian Set-Aside program for prioritizing the projects it funds in Alaska through the drinking water Indian Set-Aside program.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

IHS/HUD, USDA-RD, EPA, DOTPF, DOE and VSW continue to combine/coordinate their priority list processes.

Target Date: Ongoing

Region 10 agrees to allocate drinking water Indian Set-Aside grants using existing combined/coordinated priority list processes for projects in Alaska.

Target Date: October, 1997

Continued federal and State appropriations require that coordinated priority list development be maintained as a condition of program funding.

Target Date: As needed

RECOMMENDATION 4:

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

A process for assessing, documenting, and standardizing the review, approval, and optimal application of non-traditional sanitation technologies is needed. This process should consist of two phases:

Phase I: For each type of technology, combinations of technologies, or portions of technologies an evaluation and analysis of: a) the conditions under which it will or will not work; b) its health impacts; c) its operational requirements; and d) its estimated life-cycle cost.

Phase II: Pilot test an approach through which communities themselves define what is the most appropriate sanitation technology for their community and residents take greater control of the sanitation technology decision making process. Local involvement is key to this phase as residents would take on the role of clients controlling projects as opposed to simply "grant recipients". Phase II would consist of two to three pilot projects through which State and federal agencies work with rural communities to better enable local residents to make decisions regarding what type of technology best meets their needs (see Component I - Local Involvement, Recommendation 2, page 15).

This process proposes:

- Creation of a set of "modularized" systems (which consist of alternative technologies, combinations of technologies, or portions of technologies) and how they can fit together in an optimal manner.
- Creation and demonstration of a new regulatory approach to the application of existing technologies from an inventory of modularized systems.
- Creation of a new regulatory approach that will provide for the identification, examination and conceptual approval of alternative and innovative systems which exist now or become available through this or other efforts.

- Direct and pro-active village participation, and the conscious development of "client skills" within rural communities and their leadership.

PROPOSED METHOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The Alaska Village Initiatives (AVI) Inc. has submitted a grant proposal to the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation to "pilot" test this recommendation. The Council endorses the AVI proposal and encourages ASTF to sponsor it.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

DEC establishes a joint technical oversight panel including, but not limited to representatives from DEC, IHS, the Alaska Native Science Foundation and AVI to look at optimal methods for reviewing, assessing, and qualifying appropriate rural sanitation technologies.

Target Date: August, 1997.

ASTF approves grant award to AVI.

Target Date: October, 1997

AVI implements pilot project:

Target Date: June, 1998

AVI submits a final report of its findings and test results to all relevant parties:

Target Date: November, 2000

RECOMMENDATION 5:

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

Piped systems are not always the best solution to rural sanitation problems. Examples of other options include flush tank haul systems, large and small truck haul systems, and septic systems, to name a few. It must ultimately be up to each community to determine the type of system that best meets its needs, environment, and financial/technical abilities. This is one of the reasons why it is important that recommendations listed under the local involvement and responsibility component (pages 11-24) of this strategy be achieved. Selecting the most appropriate sanitation technology can be a difficult task for rural communities who might, for example, desire full piped service but lack the financial capability to operate and maintain such a facility.

Communities should be provided with technical assistance in understanding and considering the following variables when determining which type of technology best meets their needs:

Geotechnical

Availability of a year-round water services
Permafrost conditions
Groundwater Table
Susceptibility of area to flooding
Temperature ranges
Annual Precipitation, Snow Accumulation
Soil conditions, stability, depth of bedrock

Demographic

Current and projected population
Housing density, growth patterns, planned upgrades
Housing types, compatibility with proposed systems
Availability of skilled personnel for local O&M
Health education levels within the community
Health status and epidemiological history
Type of roads in the community
Local availability of building materials/equipment

Sociocultural

Community knowledge/perception of alternatives.
Village potential/readiness

Economics

Capital funding viability
O&M potential/readiness

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

During the planning phase of each project, Rural Utility Business Advisors should assist communities in defining how much they can afford to pay in

utility bills and which type of technologies fit their financial capabilities. Likewise, project engineers should assist communities in understanding the technology options available to them given local environmental conditions. Together, RUBAs and project engineers should help communities fully understand the skill levels and training requirements associated with each system alternative.

Dividing sanitation grants into planning and construction phases will help ensure that the time necessary for communities to completely understand and weigh and balance system options is available to them prior to the time they make a decision on a system type. As a first step, the comprehensive community sanitation planning manual described on pages 15-16 should be produced and distributed so that communities have a generic understanding of the costs, pros and cons, and technical requirements associated with each type of existing sanitation technology.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

All sanitation grants divided into planning and construction phases to allow adequate time for community residents to evaluate system options available to them and analyze which system best meets their needs and capabilities.

Target Date: July, 1998

Local residents actively participate in project planning and system selection.

Target Date: Ongoing.

DCRA produces and distributes a comprehensive community sanitation planning manual which includes a description of available sanitation technologies and a generic description of the operation and maintenance costs and skill requirements associated with each system type.

Target Date: April 30, 1998

Engineers, RUBAs, RMWs and other appropriate assistance providers work with communities to assist them in the planning phase of their sanitation improvements.

Target Date: Ongoing.

COMPONENT V: REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY AND PROBLEM REGULATIONS

THE CHALLENGE:

There are a myriad of federal and State regulations which specify requirements for designing, constructing, operating and maintaining sanitation systems. Often, these regulations make little sense for small rural systems or anywhere else for that matter. The negative effects of these requirements are various. They may constrain design engineers, slow construction, and frustrate all ready over-burdened rural staff - often with no practical benefit.

COMPONENT V

REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY AND PROBLEM REGULATIONS

RECOMMENDED 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.

RECOMMENDATION 1.

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

The complexity and number of regulations associated with sanitation facilities make it almost impossible for small rural utilities with limited staff to track and meet State and federal requirements. Further, the limited scientific, technical, and professional capacity of many utilities makes understanding and adhering to sanitation related requirements difficult, especially if they are not written in user-friendly language. A guidebook listing environmental regulations applicable to small rural sanitation systems and compliance deadlines associated with each should be produced and distributed to all rural communities. The guidebook or manual should be written so that it can be used by lay persons. Once completed, the guidebook would be used as a tool to assist utilities in understanding and adhering to pertinent requirements. The guidebook should be updated regularly to reflect any regulatory changes.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The Department of Community and Regional Affairs, with cooperation from DEC and EPA, should research, develop, produce, and widely distribute the "plain English" Regulations guidebook.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Specifications for the guidebook developed

Target Date: October, 1997

Professional Services contract awarded for the research into applicable regulations.

Target Date: November, 1997

DCRA publication specialist and consultant work together to ensure that the document is readable and appropriate for rural Alaska.

Target Date: November, 1997 - May, 1998.

Guidebook completed and distributed.

Target Date: July, 1998

RECOMMENDATION 2:

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

Federal regulations are often written for the "average" community in the United States. Rural Alaska communities are typically very different from this "average". The majority are detached from road systems, have populations of less than 500, have very limited cash economies, and have few technological resources. They frequently have very limited staffs to accomplish the administrative and regulatory tasks that are performed by many specialized employees in larger communities. Likewise, regulations are often written with larger communities in mind. They may be developed by individuals who think of Anchorage, Juneau, or Fairbanks as the norm and who may lack a complete understanding of rural villages. Such regulations often place small rural Alaska communities in a difficult, if not impossible, situation.

Examples of sanitation related "problem regulations" include:

- requiring monitoring of drinking water for pesticides in communities where pesticides have never been used;
- requiring liners on the bottom of landfills in areas of heavy rainfall where liners over the top of a landfill are more appropriate;
- implementing lead and copper water regulations in communities which have an all plastic system and only a handful of customers have copper pipes with lead solder;
- regulations which hinder the introduction of new, innovative sanitation technologies; and
- Statutes (i.e. Title 29) which prohibit communities from joining together to solve environmental issues and dictate tax ceilings (even if a higher tax is approved by a community's voters) thereby limiting the ability for communities to financially provide for operation of sanitation systems.

State and federal environmental regulations relating to sanitation facilities need to be reviewed for their applicability to rural Alaska settings. Where such regulations make little sense, solutions need to be sought. This may mean revising existing regulations, amending statutes, or providing mechanisms for waivers.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

A work group composed of interested stakeholders should be convened and charged with identification of specific regulations and statutes which hinder the progress of rural sanitation efforts or are inappropriate or overburdensome in the rural Alaska setting. Once problem regulations/statutes are identified the group should submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor's Office and State and federal agencies charged with enforcing the regulations. The workgroup, relevant agencies, and the Department of Law should then work together to rectify problems identified and redraft regulations and statutes to ensure they promote - not impede - rural Alaska sanitation improvement efforts.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Relevant agencies sign an MOU agreeing to devote the staff time necessary to participate on the workgroup.

Target Date: October, 1997

Workgroup initiates work to identify specific "problem" regulations/statutes.

Target Date: November, 1997

Workgroup issues report which details its finding, identifies problem regulations/statutes and offers recommendations.

Target Date: March, 1998

Workgroup, relevant agencies, and the Department of Law initiate efforts to rectify problems and redraft regulations/statutes as necessary.

Target Date: June, 1998

Requested statute changes submitted to the State legislature.

Target Date: January, 1999

RECOMMENDATION 3.

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

The goal of flexibility in regulation implementation is not to violate the intent or goal of environmental regulations but to improve a community's ability to comply and protect its environment and the health of its residents. This recommendation differs from the previous one in that its focus is on changing the way regulations and requirements are implemented/enforced as opposed to written.

Often the reason utilities are deemed out of compliance with sanitation regulations is simply because they have not followed a dictated process for meeting the goals of the regulation. Achievement of overall environmental results should take precedence over how a result is achieved. Often innovative solutions are the best answer to sanitation problems in rural Alaska. On a case-by-case basis, utilities should be allowed to deviate from traditional processes and choose what is least costly and most effective for them while still protecting their environment and public health.

Additionally, communities often feel that they do not receive credit or recognition for the steps they take toward reaching compliance with regulations. Government agencies should work with local governments to develop mutually accepted agreements which outline compliance issues that the community needs to address (prioritized by the community) and steps the community plans to take to reach regulatory goals. Regulatory agencies then need to give recognition to each positive step communities take in solving their compliance issues.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The staff of regulatory agencies need to be instructed to assist and work with rural communities in developing creative methods to meet the intent/goal of regulations. Their primary emphasis needs to be on "compliance assistance" as opposed to "enforcement". This will require allowing staff to consider the unique nature of the communities with which they are dealing and the latitude to exercise a degree of flexibility in their interpretation of regulations and requirements. The focus of sanitation regulatory implementation must be on

results rather than how the results were obtained. The internal policies of regulatory agencies should be revised if necessary to reflect this philosophy. Staff who may have previously simply "followed the book" in regulatory and enforcement matters may need to be retrained in methods of problem solving and working with communities to find viable solutions to compliance issues.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Agency directives issued giving field staff latitude to work with communities to seek creative solutions to address the goals of regulations/requirements.

Target Date: October, 1997

Internal policies of relevant enforcement agencies revised, if necessary, to focus on results rather than process when dealing with rural communities on sanitation related issues.

Target Date: December, 1997

Staff training in problem solving and methods for working with communities to find viable solutions to compliance issues.

Target Date: January, 1998 and annually thereafter.

Reactivate the community agreement process.

Target Date: October, 1997.

RECOMMENDATION 4.

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

Existing water, wastewater, and solid waste regulations may hinder the introduction of new or innovative technologies which could have a significant benefit to the quality of life in rural Alaska. Often regulations do not make allowances for alternative or novel ways to address rural sanitation deficiencies.

The regulations which control many solution oriented activities used by planners and engineers seldom make specific reference to the use of alternative technologies or make allowances for meeting the intent of regulations in an innovative or progressive way. Examples of issues relating to sanitation technologies which frustrate planners and regulatory agency staff include:

- Often there is little flexibility for regulatory staff to consider local or extenuating conditions. Usually, regulatory compliance is prescribed by technical design, conventional methods, or best available technologies (BAT), rather than by performance characteristics or ability to meet reasonable objectives with available resources.
- Regulations frequently do not differentiate between various uses of water and types of wastewater. For example, there is no provision for the disposal of grey water (dishwater, bathwater, etc) as opposed to black water (sewage). Nor are there different standards for the treatment of utility (non-drinking water) as opposed to drinking water.
- Regulations often specify solutions for statewide application irrespective of local or regional circumstances. Most often, these methodologies are specified in State regulations having been adopted from conventional technology acceptable in other areas of the United States, but not necessarily applicable in Alaska. For example, a local solution for wastewater disposal and treatment, such as a tundra pond, may be an appropriate means of treatment in contrast to use of a conventional lagoon, which is most often specified as the regulatory solution.

Careful, thoughtful, and innovative application of new and existing technology, guided by regulations which enable agency staff to exercise its considerable expertise on a site-by-site basis, will result in immediate improvement in delivery and effectiveness.

The introduction of new technologies should be accomplished *based on results* through a process of preliminary screening, pilot scale design testing, field demonstration, and performance evaluation based on *results* rather than design.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The Department of Environmental Conservation should convene a workgroup composed of interested stakeholders to: (1) identify barriers which hinder the introduction of non-standard rural water and wastewater systems and recommend corresponding solutions; (2) propose new regulatory language which facilitates the introduction of new technologies, methodologies, and systems; and (3) propose recommendations to consolidate design reviews and other related regulatory functions within a single division/group.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Alternative Technology regulatory workgroup convened.

Target Date: October, 1997

Workgroup issues report which includes the identification of barriers to the introduction of "non-standard" sanitation technologies and recommendations for corresponding solutions including regulatory language changes.

Target Date: February, 1998

Workgroup issues recommendations concerning the consolidation of design reviews and other related rural sanitation regulatory functions within a single group.

Target Date: March, 1998

RECOMMENDATION 5.

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

Small, rural communities often operate all sanitation infrastructure with each sanitation facilities requiring its own permits from both State and federal regulatory agencies setting forth numerous requirements and stipulations and having varying expiration dates. The complexity of obtaining a variety of permits and keeping them current exceeds the financial capacity and staffing available to most small rural communities. As a result, facilities are often operated without valid permits and facility operations often suffer and fall out of compliance.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The Department of Environmental Conservation should work with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Division of Governmental Coordination to determine the feasibility of multi-media permits. If such permits seem feasible, the two agencies should identify steps necessary to implement multi-media community permits on a pilot basis. The cost savings, benefits and deterrents realized from the pilot consolidated permit process should be clearly documented.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

DEC, EPA and DGC determine whether community multi-media permits are feasible.

Target Date: January, 1998

If permits appear feasible, DEC, EPA and DGC identify steps necessary to conduct pilot project(s).

Target Date: February, 1998

If permits appear feasible, DEC, EPA and DGC initiate pilot project(s).

Target Date: March, 1998

COMPONENT VI: BUDGET

THE CHALLENGE:

Since 1960, the State and federal governments have spent over \$800 million to plan, design, and construct sanitation facilities in rural Alaska. As a result, piped water and sewerage facilities are available in over one-half of Alaska's villages. Although much has been done to improve village sanitation conditions, especially over the last several years, much more remains to be done. The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation estimates that it will cost approximately \$1.108 million per year to provide all rural residents with piped water and a sanitary means of sewage disposal by the year 2005. This estimate approximates similar projections by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

In order to address this need, the Council recommends the following budget strategy which is further detailed on the next twelve pages: (1) a minimum annual State appropriation of \$25 million and an equal federal match through EPA and USDA; (2) continued funding through HUD, IHS, DOT, and Indian Set-Aside programs (\$26 million); (3) an estimated additional \$10 million per year in funding through HUD, IHS, and the EPA Clean Water and Drinking Water Indian Set-Aside programs if these agencies reevaluate and adjust their methodology for distributing funds to ensure they are based strictly on need; and (4) issuance of \$150 million in State General Obligation bonds to augment existing sanitation construction funding. Taken together these recommendations would result in an estimated \$107 million per year for rural sanitation construction improvements. This closely approximates the \$110 million per year needs estimate identified by the Council.

Construction and technology needs have historically been the focus of State and federal funding efforts. However, the Council firmly believes that equally vital is funding for non-construction needs such as local capacity building, technical assistance, training, education, and operation and maintenance assistance. For this reason, the Council strongly recommends that a minimum of \$2 million in State funding and \$2 million in federal funding be obligated annually for capacity building, technical assistance, training, local involvement and education efforts. Additionally, necessary financial assistance should be made available through the State's Power Cost Equalization program, Revenue Sharing, and Safe Communities (formerly Municipal Assistance) programs to help rural communities afford the operation and management (O&M) costs of sanitation facilities.

COMPONENT VI

BUDGET

RECOMMENDED 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 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/HUD funding).
3. Issue State General Obligation bonds to augment annual State general fund appropriations for rural sanitation and construction projects.
4. Provide \$2 million per year in State funds and \$2 million per year in federal funds for capacity building (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 as recommended in the Operation and Maintenance component of this strategy.

RECOMMENDATION 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 construction projects.

The Governor's Council on Rural Sanitation estimates that it will cost approximately \$1.108 billion to provide all rural residents with piped water and a sanitary means of sewage disposal by the year 2005.¹ In developing this projection, the needs of the North Slope Borough were excluded since these needs will be paid for through bonds issued by the Borough.

The Council's rural sanitation capital needs projection is based on the following formula:

(Estimated cost for new projects X population growth factor X present worth value) + (replacement costs X present worth value) = \$1.108 billion over a 10 year period.

An explanation of how components of this formula were derived follows:

(1) **New Projects.** Existing needs for new facilities were assessed by combining data from the Indian Health Service's Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS) data base and statistics from the 1990 census.

(a) **Native villages:** The SDS system only contains information and sanitation needs estimates for communities defined as Alaska Native villages in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The SDS projection for current needs (excluding Native villages in the North Slope Borough) is \$460,000,000 (see Appendix A).

(b) **"Non-Native" rural communities:** Information from the 1990 U.S. census was used to determine existing sanitation levels in the 115 rural communities which are not classified as "Alaska Native villages". Based on historic project costs, the Indian Health Service and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation developed multipliers to

¹ Based on 1997 dollar estimates

estimate the cost of providing sanitation systems in rural Alaska. By applying these multipliers to census data for "non-Native" communities, a needs assessment of \$109,606,500 was derived (see Appendix B).

(2) Population Growth Factor. A 2% annual projected population growth factor was adopted by the Council. Several demographic projections were considered in arriving at this estimate: a) revised Department of Labor population growth projections; b) a comparison of rural birth and death rates; and c) the Long-Range Fiscal Planning Commission's statewide population growth projection. In all cases, an attempt was made to back out population data related to larger and urban communities.

(3) Replacement Costs. Between 1976 and 1996, approximately \$500 million was invested in rural sanitation systems. The average design life of a system is 20 years. Over the next ten years an estimated \$250 million in rural water and sewer facilities will reach the end of their design life and will need to be rehabilitated.

(4) Present Worth Value was expressed as an equivalent annual uniform series using a 3% inflation rate for 10 years. This multiplier was applied to the cost estimate for new construction and replacement costs.

The Council realizes that \$50 million per year, even when augmented with approximately \$25 million from existing federal sanitation formula funding programs, will not meet the total estimated \$1.108 billion ten year need for planning, designing and constructing rural Alaska water and sewer improvements. For this reason, Recommendations 2 and 3 on the following pages should also be implemented. Adjusting existing federal funding formulas to distribute funds based solely upon needs would mean an estimated additional \$10 million per year in federal funding (see Recommendation 2 on page 82). Issuance of General Obligation bonds at the level endorsed by the Council would add another \$21.6 million per year (see Recommendation 3 on page 84). If implemented in its entirety, the Council's budget strategy would result in approximately \$107 million per year which closely tracks the estimated annual rural sanitation funding need of \$110 million.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The Council advocates that full federal funding levels for rural Alaska sanitation efforts authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Farm Bill be appropriated annually. These acts authorize up to \$15 million each for rural Alaska sanitation improvements. Of these amounts, it is recommended that \$13 million of the \$15 million authorized through the Safe Drinking Water Act and up to \$12 million of the \$15 million authorized through the Farm bill be used for Village Safe Water construction projects. The remaining \$2 million from the Safe Drinking Water Act appropriation should be applied to training, technical assistance, and other capacity building efforts (see Recommendation 2 on page 82). It is advised that Safe Drinking Water Act funding be fully matched dollar for dollar by State funds as required by law. However, given the fiscal realities facing the State, the Council recommends that only \$10-\$12 million of the \$15 million authorized through the farm bill be contingent upon a State match. Federal appropriations which are matched by State funds should be allocated based upon the Village Safe Water annual priority list as is the current practice. Appropriations made through the Farm Bill which are not matched with State funds should be used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development's (USDA-RD) Alaska Office to meet emergency sanitation needs or to fund sanitation related projects which the director deems would alleviate immediate health risks.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

State capital budget authorization includes up to \$25 million for rural sanitation projects.

Target Date: Annual budget process.

EPA and USDA-RD include recommended funding levels for rural Alaska sanitation construction projects in their annual budget submittal.

Target Date: Annual budget process

If EPA or USDA-RD does not include recommended funding levels for rural Alaska sanitation construction projects in their budget requests, seek assistance from the Alaska Congressional delegation.

Target Date: As necessary

RECOMMENDATION 2:

Ensure that Alaska gets an equitable share based upon its needs of sanitation related federal formula funding.

The Indian Health Service has assisted in improving rural Alaska sanitation conditions for many years. They have been a strong partner and leader in this effort. However, the methodology used to determine how their funding is allocated throughout the U.S. is affected by high unit costs. The methodology used results in a number of projects being considered unfeasible because of high unit cost.

Similar to the Indian Health Service, the Environmental Protection Agency administers formula funding programs for sanitation projects for which Alaska Native Villages are eligible. These programs are the Indian Set-Asides for wastewater and drinking water projects.

The Indian Set-Aside wastewater grant program has been in effect for nearly ten years, the drinking water grant program is new. During the initial years of the wastewater grant program, funding was allocated based upon a competitive application process which primarily considered environmental and health related criteria. Alaska villages scored consistently high under this process and obtained a high percentage of the grant funding made available through the program. Several years ago, however, the method for allocating funds was changed. Alaska's share of the national grants dropped. EPA is now in the process of determining a new allocation mechanism for the wastewater grant program. The Council strongly recommends that Alaska Native villages, regional organizations, and the State work with EPA to ensure that these funds are allocated according to need relating to cost and public health concerns.

Villages, regional organizations, and the State also need to work with EPA to ensure that grants through the new drinking water Indian Set-Aside grant program are allocated based upon need. Under Congressional direction, EPA recently conducted a drinking water needs survey for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. The survey concluded that Alaska Native villages accounted for over 57 percent of the national drinking water needs for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages. However, EPA is considering a number of funding allocation formulas for the drinking water Indian set-aside program which would either disregard or only partially consider the findings of the need

survey. The Council strongly recommends that EPA allocate drinking water Indian Set-Aside grants based upon the Congressionally mandated drinking water needs survey. This is the same method EPA uses for allocating drinking water and wastewater capitalization grants among States.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Working together, Alaska villages, regional organizations, statewide organizations, the State, and the Congressional delegation should make the Indian Health Service and the Environmental Protection Agency aware of the tremendous sanitation needs of Alaska villages in comparison to the rest of the United States. These groups should press federal agencies to distribute sanitation grant funding based upon health and environmental needs.

The Indian Health Service should be asked to review their current unit cost threshold limits to ensure they accurately reflect the difference between unit costs in the "lower 48" and Alaska.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

The State should work with IHS and EPA to allocate national funding for sanitation construction grants based upon documented needs and not disregard more expensive but greatly needed projects in their allocation determinations.

Target Date: Ongoing

RECOMMENDATION 3.

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

The Council recommends the legislature authorize a ballot proposition for the issuance of \$150 million of State General Obligation bonds for the installation, replacement, and repair of rural sanitation facilities. Authorization of bonds would provide a stable and predictable annual funding source for village sanitation projects. Currently, State funding for rural water and sewer improvements is determined on an annual basis and is vulnerable to large fluctuations depending upon oil revenues, competing capital projects, and the make-up of the legislature. Although appropriation levels have been fairly consistent over the last few years, funding is always uncertain from one year to the next. The unpredictable nature of annual appropriations makes long term capital improvement planning difficult for local utilities. Likewise, it hampers the development of a systematic, long-term statewide approach to address rural water and sewerage needs. The Council believes State issued General Obligation bonds would address this problem by providing a predictable and stable funding source.

As discussed on page 80, State and federal appropriations fall short of meeting the funding required to address rural sanitation needs statewide. Proceeds from the issuance of State General Obligation bonds would nearly fill this fiscal gap by making an additional \$21.6 million available annually between 1999 and 2005.

An additional benefit of a bond issue for rural water and sewer improvements would be the message sent to federal funding agencies. Federal funding for rural sanitation facilities generally requires a dollar-for-dollar State match. The existence of voter approved bonds would demonstrate a stable long-term source of funding for the required State match. This should better assure the success of our Congressional delegation's efforts to obtain additional federal funding for rural Alaska water and sewer facilities.

The Council further recommends that \$20 million of the \$150 million bond issue be used to capitalize the Alaska Clean Water and Alaska Drinking Water revolving loan funds. These programs offer financial assistance to communities that have the financial capacity to repay low interest loans for water and

wastewater capital projects. \$20 million in proceeds from the bond issue could be used to leverage \$100 million from the federal government over the next several years to capitalize the water and wastewater loan programs.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Issuing State General Obligation bonds would first require legislative authorization and then voter approval through a statewide ballot measure.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Draft bill which would authorize a ballot measure for the issuance of General Obligation bonds for sanitation projects.

Target Date: December, 1997

Introduce legislation authorizing a ballot measure for the issuance of General Obligation bonds for sanitation projects.

Target Date: January, 1998

Ballot measure authorization passed.

Target Date: May, 1998

Relevant organizations work together on a public education campaign to promote the ballot measure.

Target Date: June, 1998

Ballot measure approved or disapproved by Alaska voters.

Target Date: November, 1998

RECOMMENDATION 4.

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

The Council strongly believes that funding for capacity development efforts such as utility management and operator training and technical assistance is equally as important as capital construction funding. Without trained operators and managers as well as the support of a well organized community, expensive systems will fail. Funding capacity development programs is in effect like buying an insurance policy for the federal and State investment in water and sewer capital projects. Additionally, unless capacity development efforts are funded at an appropriate level, many rural Alaska communities will never qualify for sanitation improvement grants. It simply is not prudent to construct systems in communities which lack the financial, managerial, and technical expertise to properly operate and maintain sanitation systems.

A total of \$4 million per year in State and federal funds should be used to provide the services outlined in Components 1 and 2 of this Action Plan (pages 11-40). These services include regional and community workshops and presentations, operator training and certification, utility management training, technical assistance through the Remote Maintenance Worker and Rural Utility Business Advisor programs and local involvement efforts. Full funding at the recommended levels for components 1 and 2 is essential to the success of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan.

Further, it should be noted that the recent reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act requires States to create and implement an approved capacity development strategy and operator training program. If a State fails to do so, it will lose a portion of the funding made available to it for community water project loans. In Alaska's case this could mean the loss of up to \$4 million per year in future years in federal capitalization funds for low-interest loans. The Council believes that the State will have an approvable capacity development and operator training program in place if funding is made available to implement components 1 and 2 of this strategy.

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

\$2 million from funding authorized for rural and Native Alaska sanitation improvements under the Safe Drinking Water Act should be allocated to implement this recommendation. This will require a \$2 million State match. The services of Village Safe Water, RMW, and RUBA staff should be considered as part of the State matching requirement.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

DCRA, DEC, EPA and other relevant agencies should include funding for the recommendations outlined in components 1 and 2 of this Action Plan in their operating budget requests.

Target date: Annual budget process

Congress approves federal funding for the recommendations outlined in components 1 and 2.

Target date: Annual budget process

The State Office of Management and Budget approves agency budget requests for capacity building efforts at the recommended funding levels.

Target Date: Annual budget process

The Legislature approves agency budget requests for capacity building efforts at the recommended funding levels.

Target Date: Annual budget process

RECOMMENDATION 5.

Provide stable financial assistance through the State PCE, Revenue Sharing, and Safe Communities² programs.

The important role the Power Cost Equalization (PCE), Revenue Sharing, and Safe Communities play in making on-going sanitation operation and maintenance affordable for rural communities is explained on pages 34-38. Unless adequate funding is made available through these programs, communities may be unable to financially afford to operate sanitation services and expensive systems will have to be shut down. Communities where significant progress has been made in sanitation improvements may have to revert back to hand hauling water and utilizing honeybuckets. A decrease in funding through these programs would not only hamper the progress of the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan, it could completely negate any progress made over the last twenty years in improving rural sanitation conditions.

Unless alternative methods for assisting rural Alaska villages afford the cost of sanitation operation and maintenance is identified, the Council recommends annual funding for these important programs at FY96 levels as follows:

PCE:	\$17.00 million
Revenue Sharing:	\$26.28 million
Safe Communities:	\$31.96 million

PROPOSED METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Working together, the Alaska State legislature and the Governor need to ensure adequate annual appropriations through the Revenue Sharing and Safe Communities programs. The Power Cost Equalization capitalization fund either needs to be replenished or its annual earnings/dividends need to be augmented with State general funds.

² Note: The Safe Communities program was previously titled the Municipal Assistance Program.

TARGET DATES AND MILESTONES:

Statewide and regional organizations representing Alaska communities and local governments need to aggressively work to educate the legislature about the importance of the PCE, Revenue Sharing, and Safe Communities programs.

Target Date: Ongoing.

The Governor includes the recommended funding levels in his Operating Budget.

Target Date: Annual budget process

The Legislature approves the recommended funding levels in the State's FY 99 Operating budget.

Target Date: Annual budget process

COMPONENT VII: PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

RURAL SANITATION 2005 ACTION PLAN MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Whereas the sanitation conditions in rural Alaska are in dire need of improvement and such conditions threaten public health, denigrate the environment, and hamper the quality of life of rural residents;

Whereas improving rural sanitation conditions effectively, over the long term requires a comprehensive strategy which incorporates capital funding, local involvement, planning, construction, operation and maintenance, and capacity building;

Whereas the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Plan provides such a strategy; and

Whereas effectively implementing the Rural Sanitation 2005 Action Strategy requires a partnership approach by State and federal agencies, statewide and regional organizations, local governments and residents;

Therefore, be it resolved that we the undersigned agree to:

Implement the Rural Alaska Sanitation 2005 Action Plan;

Address recommendations outlined in the plan that are targeted to us for implementation;

Increase communication, cooperation, and coordination of resources between all parties active in the plan;

Work together to ensure that Congress and the State legislature are fully apprised of Alaska's rural sanitation needs and the importance of fully funding the activities outlined in the 2005 Action Plan; and

Participate in annual evaluations of the plan's progress and work together to amend and update the plan as necessary.

Signatories:

DEC, EPA, ANHB, IHS, USDA-RD, DCRA, TCC, YKHC, AVCP, SEARHC, BBHC, NNWMA, DOE, DOT, AML, ARECA, others.....

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A
SDS PROJECTIONS FOR CURRENT NEEDS
(ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES ONLY)

SDS NAME	WATER COST	SEWER COST
AKHIOK - Water & Sewer	\$100,000.00	\$45,000.00
AKIACHAK - Community System	\$540,000.00	\$675,000.00
AKIAK - Water/Sewer Haul	\$360,000.00	\$400,000.00
AKIAK - water tank circ. Main	\$1,370,000.00	\$0.00
AKUTAN Sludge Dspl./ Water Line	\$250,000.00	\$0.00
ALAKANUK - Water & Sewer	\$390,000.00	\$490,000.00
ALAKANUK - Water & Sewer, Piped	\$3,500,000.00	\$4,100,000.00
ALATNA - Haul System	\$250,000.00	\$400,000.00
ALLAKAKET - New Town Washeteria.	\$400,000.00	\$200,000.00
ALLAKAKET - Water & Sewer*	\$2,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
ALLAKAKET - Water & Sewer Improve.	\$425,000.00	\$525,000.00
AMBLER - Water & Sewer	\$210,000.00	\$200,000.00
ANGOON - Outfall Rehab/Sewer Ext.	\$0.00	\$300,000.00
ANGOON - Water Storage Tank	\$675,000.00	\$0.00
ANIAK - Individual Water & Sewer	\$60,000.00	\$20,000.00
ANVIK - Lagoon Construction	\$0.00	\$150,000.00
ARCTIC VILLAGE - Water & Sewer	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
ARCTIC VILLAGE - Water & Sewer *	\$1,175,000.00	\$1,363,000.00
ATKA - Sewer upgrade	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
ATMAUTLUAK - Water/Sewer Haul	\$884,000.00	\$1,326,000.00
BEAVER - Washeteria/WTP Upgrade	\$400,000.00	\$0.00
BEAVER - Water & Sewer	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
BETHEL, CITY OF - Water & Sewer*	\$30,150,000.00	\$40,000,000.00
BETHEL, City of - Phase 2	\$900,000.00	\$900,000.00
BETHEL, City of - Phase 3	\$1,400,000.00	\$1,400,000.00
BIRCH CREEK - Water & Sewer*	\$1,715,000.00	\$1,222,000.00
BIRCH CREEK - Water Improvement	\$250,000.00	\$0.00
BREVIK MISSION - HUD	\$768,000.00	\$470,000.00
BREVIK MISSION - Water & Sewer *	\$1,800,000.00	\$1,800,000.00
BREVIK MISSION - Water/Sewer Haul	\$280,000.00	\$5,000,000.00
BUCKLAND - Haul System	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00
BUCKLAND - New Town Wtr & Swr.	\$408,000.00	\$443,000.00
BUCKLAND - Old Town Water & Sewer	\$805,000.00	\$1,585,000.00
CANTWELL - Scattered Individual	\$68,000.00	\$100,000.00
CHALKYITSIK - Water & Sewer	\$2,450,000.00	\$2,450,000.00
CHALKYITSIK - Water Source/Tmnt	\$600,000.00	\$0.00
CHEFORNAK - Washeteria & Lagoon	\$1,000,000.00	\$500,000.00
CHEFORNAK - Water/Sewer Haul	\$952,000.00	\$1,248,000.00
CHENEGA BAY Water/Sewer	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00
CHEVAK, Piped Water & Sewer	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
CHIGNIK BAY - Water	\$1,200,000.00	\$0.00

SDS NAME	WATER COST	SEWER COST
CHIGNIK LAGOON - Water & Sewer	\$160,000.00	\$350,000.00
CHIGNIK LAKE - Indiv. Water/WST	\$400,000.00	\$0.00
CHISTOCHINA - Scattered	\$168,000.00	\$100,000.00
CHITINA - Scattered	\$250,000.00	\$200,000.00
CHUATHBALUK - Water/Sewer/S.W.	\$560,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
CIRCLE - Haul System	\$336,000.00	\$420,000.00
CLARK'S POINT - Lagoon Rehab.	\$0.00	\$100,000.00
COPPER CENTER- Scattered	\$68,000.00	\$100,000.00
COPPER VALLEY - Scattered	\$375,000.00	\$300,000.00
COUNCIL - Water & Sewer	\$200,000.00	\$160,000.00
CRAIG - Sewer & Solid Waste	\$0.00	\$200,000.00
CROOKED CREEK - Water & Sewer	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,050,000.00
DEERING - HUD Water & Sewer	\$120,000.00	\$121,000.00
DEERING - Water & Sewer *	\$345,000.00	\$130,000.00
DOT LAKE - Individual Water & Sewer	\$41,500.00	\$73,500.00
EAGLE VILLAGE - Haul System	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00
EAGLE VILLAGE - Water & Sewer	\$1,100,000.00	\$800,000.00
EEK - Haul System	\$1,144,000.00	\$1,716,000.00
EGEGIK - Water & Sewer	\$180,000.00	\$90,000.00
EKLUTNA - Individual Water/Sewer	\$90,000.00	\$60,000.00
ELIM - Solid Waste/Sludge Disposal	\$0.00	\$200,000.00
ELIM - Water Source	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
ENGLISH BAY - Water Tank/SWTR	\$1,100,000.00	\$0.00
EVANSVILLE - Individual Water & Sewer	\$180,000.00	\$200,000.00
FALSE PASS - Water/Sewer System	\$400,000.00	\$340,000.00
FORT YUKON - Water & Sewer	\$150,000.00	\$250,000.00
FORT YUKON - Water & Sewer	\$350,000.00	\$6,000,000.00
GAKONA - Scattered	\$68,000.00	\$100,000.00
GALENA - Water & Sewer	\$180,000.00	\$220,000.00
GAMBELL - Water & Sewer*	\$2,500,000.00	\$2,400,000.00
GOLOVIN - HUD*	\$645,000.00	\$380,000.00
GOLOVIN - Water & Sewer	\$260,000.00	\$260,000.00
GOLOVIN - Water & Sewer*	\$1,552,500.00	\$1,668,000.00
GOODNEWS BAY - Water & Sewer	\$2,404,000.00	\$1,810,000.00
GOODNEWS BAY - Water Source/Drill	\$170,000.00	\$0.00
GRAYLING - Water Tank/Sewer/Solid Waste	\$354,000.00	\$66,000.00
HOLY CROSS - Ghost Creek Subdiv.	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00
HOLY CROSS - Solid Waste/Water	\$125,000.00	\$0.00
HOONAH - O&M Upgrades	\$0.00	\$0.00
HOONAH - Water Treatment	\$1,100,000.00	\$0.00
HOOPER BAY - Water/Sewer Haul	\$3,938,000.00	\$2,907,000.00
HUGHES - Water & Sewer	\$495,000.00	\$825,000.00
HUSLIA - Water Main Upgrade	\$683,000.00	\$0.00
HUSLIA - Water/Treatment Upgrade	\$1,102,800.00	\$0.00
IVANOF BAY - Solid Waste/Water	\$100,000.00	\$0.00

SDS NAME	WATER COST	SEWER COST
KAKE - Solid Waste/O&M	\$0.00	\$60,000.00
KAKE - Water Source/Transmission Line	\$4,000,000.00	\$0.00
KALTAG - Solid Waste & Source	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
KALTAG - Water & Sewer	\$125,000.00	\$146,000.00
KARLUK - Solid Waste/Water	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
KASIGLUK - Water Tank/Lagoon	\$5,000,000.00	\$400,000.00
KASIGLUK - Water/Sewer Haul System	\$1,064,000.00	\$1,596,000.00
KING COVE - Water	\$700,000.00	\$0.00
KING COVE - Water Storage	\$1,400,000.00	\$0.00
KIPNUK - Haul System	\$1,360,000.00	\$2,540,000.00
KIPNUK - Water Source/Haul Improvements	\$600,000.00	\$100,000.00
KIPNUK - WTP/Washeteria Completion	\$300,000.00	\$100,000.00
KIVALINA - HUD*	\$500,000.00	\$250,000.00
KIVALINA - Water & Sewer	\$4,600,000.00	\$900,000.00
KIVALINA - Water/Sewer/SW/O&M	\$500,000.00	\$200,000.00
KLAWOCK - Sewer Upgrade	\$0.00	\$320,000.00
KLAWOCK - Water & S.W.T.R.	\$800,000.00	\$0.00
KLUKWAN - Water Treatment	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
KOBUK - Circ. Water & Sewer	\$402,000.00	\$466,000.00
KOBUK - HUD*	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00
KOKHANOK - HUD indiv. Water/sewer	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
KONGIGANAK - Water & Sewer	\$4,300,000.00	\$1,700,000.00
KOTLIK - Haul System	\$1,382,000.00	\$2,073,000.00
KOTLIK - Water Storage/Lagoon	\$546,000.00	\$700,000.00
KOTZEBUE - Native Service W&S	\$1,360,000.00	\$1,360,000.00
KOTZEBUE - Sewer Improvements	\$0.00	\$652,000.00
KOTZEBUE - Water Supply Improvements	\$180,000.00	\$20,000.00
KOYUKUK - Water & Sewer	\$500,000.00	\$600,000.00
KWETHLUK - Comm. Piped Water/Sewer	\$4,464,000.00	\$4,476,000.00
KWIGILLINGOK - Haul System	\$926,000.00	\$1,389,000.00
KWIGILLINGOK - Water Source	\$330,000.00	\$400,000.00
LARSEN BAY - Water Plant /S.W.	\$647,000.00	\$0.00
LIME VILLAGE - Washeteria/Privy	\$150,000.00	\$60,000.00
LIME VILLAGE - Water & Sewer	\$275,000.00	\$165,000.00
LITTLE DIOMEDE - Water & Sewer	\$940,000.00	\$790,000.00
LITTLE DIOMEDE - Water & Sewer *	\$4,455,000.00	\$800,000.00
LOWER KALSKAG - Water & Sewer	\$400,000.00	\$367,000.00
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS - Water & Sewer	\$370,000.00	\$525,000.00
MANOKOTAK - Water & Sewer	\$900,000.00	\$0.00
MARSHALL - Sewer& Solid Waste	\$0.00	\$400,000.00
McGRATH - Sewer	\$0.00	\$500,000.00
McGRATH - Sewer	\$0.00	\$1,450,000.00
MEKORYUK - Water/Sewer Haul System	\$940,000.00	\$1,410,000.00
MEKORYUK - Water and Sewer *	\$4,400,000.00	\$3,600,000.00
MENTASTA LAKE - Water & Sewer	\$900,000.00	\$1,100,000.00

SDS NAME	WATER COST	SEWER COST
METLAKATLA (ANNETTE) Water /O&M	\$700,000.00	\$0.00
METLAKATLA - Sewer	\$0.00	\$300,000.00
MINTO - Water & Sewer	\$325,000.00	\$100,000.00
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE - Water & Sewer	\$467,000.00	\$676,000.00
NAPAKIAK - Water/Sewer Haul System	\$1,880,000.00	\$1,480,000.00
NAPASKAK - Water/Sewer Haul	\$1,396,000.00	\$2,940,000.00
NENANA - Water & Sewer	\$550,000.00	\$638,000.00
NEW STUYAHOK - Water & O&M	\$300,000.00	\$0.00
NEWTOK - Water/Sewer Haul System	\$934,000.00	\$1,401,000.00
NEWTOK - Water/Sewer/S. Waste	\$1,000,000.00	\$625,000.00
NIGHTMUTE - Water/Sewer/S.W.	\$250,000.00	\$300,000.00
NIGHTMUTE - Water/Sewer Haul System	\$572,000.00	\$858,000.00
NIKOLSKI - Water	\$260,000.00	\$0.00
NOME - Water & Sewer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
NOORVIK - Water & Sewer	\$532,000.00	\$533,000.00
NULATO - Water & Sewer	\$540,000.00	\$675,000.00
NUNAPITCHUK - Haul System	\$1,056,000.00	\$1,584,000.00
NUNAPITCHUK - Water & Sewer *	\$4,900,000.00	\$5,400,000.00
NUNAPITCHUK - Water Tank/Sewer Haul	\$400,000.00	\$580,000.00
OLD HARBOR - Water Treatment/O&M	\$200,000.00	\$50,000.00
OSCARVILLE - Water/Sewer Haul	\$260,000.00	\$520,000.00
PILOT STATION Water & Sewer	\$840,000.00	\$310,000.00
PILOT STATION - WTP/System Upgrade	\$650,000.00	\$250,000.00
PITKAS POINT - Storage/WTP/Wash.	\$1,200,000.00	\$900,000.00
PITKAS POINT - Water & Sewer	\$616,000.00	\$616,000.00
PLATINUM - Water & Sewer	\$200,000.00	\$600,000.00
POINT LAY - Piped Utilities*	\$10,200,000.00	\$15,500,000.00
POINT LAY - Truck Haul Utilities*	\$495,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
PORT GRAHAM - Water (SWTR)	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
PORT HEIDEN - Water & Sewer	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00
PORT LIONS - Water/S.W. /O&M	\$400,000.00	\$0.00
PORTAGE CREEK - Water Pt./Privy	\$80,000.00	\$6,000.00
QUINHAGAK - Haul System	\$1,280,000.00	\$1,920,000.00
QUINHAGAK - Water & Sewer	\$405,000.00	\$405,000.00
QUINHAGAK - Water & Sewer	\$500,000.00	\$600,000.00
RAMPART - Piped Water & Sewer	\$1,600,000.00	\$1,300,000.00
RAMPART - WTP/Washeteria	\$330,000.00	\$400,000.00
RED DEVIL - Water/Sewer/S.W.	\$400,000.00	\$350,000.00
RUBY - Water & Sewer *	\$2,285,000.00	\$2,635,000.00
RUSSIAN MISSION - WTP/S.W.	\$350,000.00	\$0.00
SAINT PAUL - Ocean Outfall	\$0.00	\$250,000.00
SAINT PAUL - Water & Sewer	\$100,000.00	\$200,000.00
SAND POINT - Solid Waste/Water	\$90,000.00	\$0.00
SAVOONGA - Sewer & Water	\$230,000.00	\$500,000.00
SAVOONGA - Water & Sewer Piped	\$1,323,000.00	\$1,436,000.00

SDS NAME	WATER COST	SEWER COST
SAVOONGA - Water & Sewer- Piped	\$1,323,000.00	\$2,117,000.00
SAVOONGA - Water Source & Sewer	\$200,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
SAVOONGA - Water Storage/Source	\$800,000.00	\$0.00
SAXMAN - Water Treatment /Storage	\$1,200,000.00	\$0.00
SCAMMON BAY - Water & Sewer	\$400,000.00	\$250,000.00
SELAWIK - Water and Sewer	\$510,000.00	\$563,000.00
SELAWIK *	\$956,000.00	\$943,000.00
SELAWIK*	\$357,000.00	\$357,000.00
SELAWIK*	\$1,212,000.00	\$1,212,000.00
SELDOVIA - Water Source/Trtmt.	\$400,000.00	\$60,000.00
SHAGELUK - Water & Sewer Piped	\$2,190,000.00	\$3,050,000.00
SHAKTOOLIK - Water Improvements	\$450,000.00	\$0.00
SHELDON POINT - WTP/Fuel/Dozer	\$225,000.00	\$150,000.00
SHELDON POINT - Water/Sewer Haul	\$1,235,000.00	\$1,235,000.00
SHISHMAREF - Service Connections	\$1,900,000.00	\$6,300,000.00
SHISHMAREF - Water Treatment	\$2,600,000.00	\$0.00
SHISHMAREF - Water/SewerHaul	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00
SLEETMUTE - Water & Sewer Indiv.	\$195,000.00	\$400,000.00
SAINT MARY'S - Solid Waste/Water/Sewer	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
SAINT MICHAEL - Piped Utilities*	\$8,335,000.00	\$876,000.00
SAINT MICHAEL - Water Storage	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00
SAINT GEORGE - Water & Sewer	\$0.00	\$250,000.00
STEBBINS - Haul System	\$585,000.00	\$585,000.00
STEBBINS - Haul System	\$572,000.00	\$572,000.00
STEBBINS - HUD Homes	\$400,000.00	\$200,000.00
STEBBINS - Sewer	\$0.00	\$1,728,000.00
STEBBINS - Sewer, Part II	\$0.00	\$1,288,276.00
STEBBINS - Solid Waste/HB Pond	\$0.00	\$200,000.00
STEBBINS - Water Treat/Mains	\$8,027,444.00	\$0.00
STEVENS VILLAGE - Haul System	\$240,000.00	\$300,000.00
STONY RIVER - Indiv. Water/Sewer/Solid	\$250,000.00	\$380,000.00
TAKOTNA - Water & Sewer	\$30,000.00	\$37,500.00
TANACROSS - water & sewer & SW	\$248,000.00	\$307,500.00
TANANA - Water & Sewer	\$1,800,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
TANANA - Water & Sewer	\$1,800,000.00	\$2,250,000.00
TATITLEK - Water Tank/ S.W	\$300,000.00	\$0.00
TAZLINA - Scattered	\$250,000.00	\$300,000.00
TELIDA - Water & Sewer	\$50,000.00	\$125,000.00
TELLER - Haul System	\$300,000.00	\$400,000.00
TELLER - HUD*	\$600,000.00	\$900,000.00
TELLER - Water & Sewer	\$4,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
TETLIN - Piped Utilities	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,100,000.00
TETLIN - Washeteria Upgrade	\$100,000.00	\$200,000.00
TOKSOOK BAY - Water Source	\$612,000.00	\$115,000.00
TOKSOOK BAY - Water System Upgrades	\$344,000.00	\$67,000.00

SDS NAME	WATER COST	SEWER COST
TULUKSAK - Indiv. Water & Sewer	\$1,080,000.00	\$795,000.00
TUNTUTULIAK - Water & Sewer	\$3,096,000.00	\$3,384,000.00
TUNTUTULIAK - Water/Sewer/SW	\$427,000.00	\$640,000.00
TUNUNAK - Water/Sewer Haul System	\$1,515,000.00	\$1,765,000.00
TWIN HILLS - Solid Waste/Water	\$146,000.00	\$24,000.00
TYONEK - Solid Waste, Water	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
UGASHIK - Water/Solid Waste	\$161,000.00	\$0.00
UNALAKLEET - Transmission Line*	\$3,500,000.00	\$0.00
UNALAKLEET - Water Source	\$600,000.00	\$60,000.00
UNALASKA - WTP	\$400,000.00	\$0.00
UPPER KALSKAG - Indiv. Water/Sewer	\$240,000.00	\$300,000.00
VENETIE - Water & Sewer	\$4,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
WALES - Haul System	\$500,000.00	\$280,000.00
WALES - Haul System II	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
WALES - HUD*	\$500,000.00	\$400,000.00
WALES - Water/Sewer Haul System	\$2,600,000.00	\$950,000.00
YAKUTAT - Sewer Plant/Sludge Pit	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$600,000.00</u>
	\$240,701,244.00	\$220,198,776.00

\$460,900,020.00

APPENDIX B **Estimated Costs for Non SDS Rural Communities**

COMMUNITY	TOTAL POP. (100%)	TOTAL HOUSE HOLDS	AVE. POP. PER HOUSE HOLD	% SEWER "OTHER MEANS"	#HOUSE- HOLDS SEWER = OTHER MEAN	\$ MULTIPLIER PER HOUSE- HOLD	ESTIMATED IMPROVEMENT COSTS*
Anchor Point CDP	866	267	3.24	0.20	53.40	\$15,000	\$801,000
Anderson City	628	145	4.33	0.02	2.90	\$15,000	\$43,500
Annette CDP	43	13	3.31	0.00	0.00	\$15,000	\$0
Bettles City	36	22	1.64	0.12	2.64	\$15,000	\$39,600
Big Delta CDP	400	130	3.08	0.15	19.50	\$15,000	\$292,500
Central CDP	52	27	1.93	0.74	19.98	\$35,000	\$699,300
Chase CDP	38	19	2.00	0.67	12.73	\$35,000	\$445,550
Chikaloon CDP	145	38	3.82	0.26	9.88	\$15,000	\$148,200
Circle Hot Springs Station	29	16	1.81	0.97	15.52	\$100,000	\$1,552,000
Clam Gulch CDP	79	43	1.84	0.55	23.65	\$35,000	\$827,750
Coffman Cove, City	186	71	2.62	0.08	5.68	\$15,000	\$85,200
Cohoe CDP	508	201	2.53	0.40	80.40	\$15,000	\$1,206,000
Cold Bay, City	148	66	2.24	0.08	5.28	\$15,000	\$79,200
Cooper Landing, CDP	243	108	2.25	0.37	39.96	\$15,000	\$599,400
Coperville CDP	163	57	2.86	0.67	38.19	\$35,000	\$1,336,650
Crown Point CDP	62	28	2.21	0.44	12.32	\$15,000	\$184,800
Delta Junction City	652	243	2.68	0.05	12.15	\$15,000	\$182,250
Dry Creek, CDP	106	27	3.93	1.00	27.00	\$100,000	\$2,700,000
Eagle City	168	64	2.63	0.79	50.56	\$100,000	\$5,056,000
Ekwok, City	77	28	2.75	0.05	1.40	\$15,000	\$21,000
Elfin Cove, CDP	57	17	3.35	0.93	15.81	\$100,000	\$1,581,000
Emmonak, City	642	156	4.12	0.44	68.64	\$15,000	\$1,029,600
Ester, CDP	147	72	2.04	0.12	8.64	\$15,000	\$129,600
Eyak CDP	172	50	3.44	0.12	6.00	\$15,000	\$90,000
Fox CDP	275	96	2.86	0.20	19.20	\$15,000	\$288,000
Fox River CDP	382	75	5.09	0.29	21.75	\$15,000	\$326,250
Fritz Creek CDP	1,426	482	2.95	0.34	163.88	\$15,000	\$2,458,200
Game Creek CDP	61	14	4.36	0.87	12.18	\$100,000	\$1,218,000
Gustavus CDP	258	92	2.80	0.40	36.80	\$15,000	\$552,000
Halibut Cove CDP	78	28	2.79	0.49	13.72	\$15,000	\$205,800
Happy Valley CDP	309	107	2.89	0.37	39.59	\$15,000	\$593,850
Harding Lake CDP	27	16	1.69	0.66	10.56	\$35,000	\$369,600
Healy CDP	487	156	3.12	0.28	43.68	\$15,000	\$655,200
Healy Lake CDP	47	15	3.13	1.00	15.00	\$100,000	\$1,500,000
Hobart Bay CDP	187	59	3.17	0.14	8.26	\$15,000	\$123,900
Hollis CDP	111	44	2.52	0.81	35.64	\$100,000	\$3,564,000
Hope CDP	166	86	1.87	0.74	63.64	\$100,000	\$6,364,000

COMMUNITY	TOTAL POP. (100%)	TOTAL HOUSE HOLDS	AVE. POP. PER HOUSE HOLD	% SEWER "OTHER MEANS"	#HOUSE- HOLDS SEWER = OTHER MEAN	\$ MULTIPLIER PER HOUSE- HOLD	ESTIMATED IMPROVEMENT COSTS*
Houston, City	697	250	2.79	0.35	87.50	\$15,000	\$1,312,500
Hydaburg, City	384	129	2.98	0.04	5.16	\$15,000	\$77,400
Hyder CDP	99	51	1.94	0.19	9.69	\$15,000	\$145,350
Igiugig CDP	33	6	5.50	0.67	4.02	\$35,000	\$140,700
Iliamna CDP	94	20	4.70	0.15	3.00	\$15,000	\$45,000
Kachemak, City	365	148	2.47	0.19	28.12	\$15,000	\$421,800
Kalifornsky CDP	285	116	2.46	0.00	0.00	\$15,000	\$0
Kasaan City	54	24	2.25	0.07	1.68	\$15,000	\$25,200
Kasilof CDP	383	131	2.92	0.09	11.79	\$15,000	\$176,850
Kenny Lake CDP	423	148	2.86	0.53	78.44	\$35,000	\$2,745,400
Kiana, City	385	93	4.14	0.46	42.78	\$15,000	\$641,700
King Salmon CDP	696	171	4.07	0.04	6.84	\$15,000	\$102,600
Knik CDP	272	104	2.62	0.29	30.16	\$15,000	\$452,400
Koliganek CDP	181	53	3.42	0.31	16.43	\$15,000	\$246,450
Koyuk City	231	62	3.73	0.96	59.52	\$100,000	\$5,952,000
Labouchere Bay CDP	149	43	3.47	0.07	3.01	\$15,000	\$45,150
Lake Minchumina CDP	32	15	2.13	0.76	11.34	\$100,000	\$1,134,000
Lazy Mountain CDP	838	288	2.91	0.12	34.56	\$15,000	\$518,400
Levelock CDP	105	43	2.44	0.24	10.32	\$15,000	\$154,800
Lignite CDP	99	41	2.41	0.64	26.24	\$35,000	\$918,400
Long Island CDP	198	44	4.50	0.00	0.00	\$15,000	\$0
Lutak CDP	45	13	3.46	0.30	3.90	\$15,000	\$58,500
McCarthy CDP	25	12	2.08	0.92	11.04	\$100,000	\$1,104,000
McKinley Park CDP	171	87	1.97	0.55	47.85	\$35,000	\$1,674,750
Manokotak City	385	92	4.18	0.07	6.44	\$15,000	\$96,600
Mendeltna CDP	37	14	2.64	0.58	8.12	\$35,000	\$284,200
Meyers Chuck CDP	37	12	3.08	0.18	2.16	\$15,000	\$32,400
Moose Creek CDP	610	238	2.56	0.00	0.00	\$15,000	\$0
Moose Pass CDP	81	15	5.40	0.24	3.60	\$15,000	\$54,000
Mosquito Lake CDP	80	23	3.48	0.48	11.04	\$15,000	\$165,600
Naknek CDP	575	206	2.79	0.06	12.36	\$15,000	\$185,400

COMMUNITY	TOTAL POP. (100%)	TOTAL HOUSE HOLDS	AVE. POP. PER HOUSE HOLD	% SEWER "OTHER MEANS"	#HOUSE- HOLDS SEWER = OTHER MEAN	\$ MULTIPLIER PER HOUSE- HOLD	ESTIMATED IMPROVEMENT COSTS*
Naukati Bay CDP	93	42	2.21	0.23	9.66	\$15,000	\$144,900
Nelson Lagoon CDP	83	32	2.59	0.07	2.24	\$15,000	\$33,600
Newhalen City	160	42	3.81	0.05	2.10	\$15,000	\$31,500
Nikiski CDP	2,743	899	3.05	0.11	98.89	\$15,000	\$1,483,350
Nikolaevsk CDP	371	92	4.03	0.12	11.04	\$15,000	\$165,600
Nikolai City	109	40	2.73	0.76	30.40	\$100,000	\$3,040,000
Ninilchik CDP	456	189	2.41	0.31	58.59	\$15,000	\$878,850
Noatak CDP	333	75	4.44	1.00	75.00	\$100,000	\$7,500,000
Nondalton City	178	57	3.02	0.09	5.13	\$15,000	\$76,950
North Pole City	1,456	561	2.60	0.06	33.66	\$15,000	\$504,900
Northway CDP	123	33	3.73	0.64	21.12	\$35,000	\$739,200
Northway Junction CDP	88	21	4.19	0.38	7.98	\$15,000	\$119,700
Northway Village CDP	113	36	3.14	1.00	36.00	\$100,000	\$3,600,000
Ouzinkie City	209	77	2.71	0.03	2.31	\$15,000	\$34,650
Paxson CDP	30	10	3.00	0.35	3.50	\$15,000	\$52,500
Pedro Bay CDP	42	11	3.82	.034	3.74	\$15,000	\$56,100
Pelican City	222	76	2.92	0.23	17.48	\$15,000	\$262,200
Perryville CDP	108	26	4.15	0.09	2.34	\$15,000	\$35,100
Pilot Point Cdp	53	17	3.12	0.72	12.24	\$35,000	\$428,400
Pleasant Valley CDP	401	101	3.97	0.07	7.07	\$15,000	\$106,050
Point Baker CDP	39	25	1.56	0.94	23.50	\$100,000	\$2,350,000
Polk Inlet CDP	135	30	4.50	0.35	10.50	\$15,000	\$157,500
Port Alexander, City	119	35	3.40	0.79	27.65	\$100,000	\$2,765,000
Port Alice CDP	30	6	5.00	0.59	3.54	\$35,000	\$123,900
Port Alsworth CDP	55	18	3.06	0.43	7.74	\$15,000	\$116,100
Port Protection CDP	62	28	2.21	0.90	25.20	\$100,000	\$2,520,000
Primrose CDP	63	30	2.10	0.34	10.20	\$15,000	\$153,000
St. Johns Harbor CDP	69	22	3.14	0.25	5.50	\$15,000	\$82,500
Salamatof Cdp	999	243	4.11	0.02	4.86	\$15,000	\$72,900
Salcha CDP	354	114	3.11	0.45	51.30	\$15,000	\$769,500
Shungnak City	223	58	3.84	0.36	20.88	\$15,000	\$313,200

COMMUNITY	TOTAL POP. (100%)	TOTAL HOUSE HOLDS	AVE. POP. PER HOUSE HOLD	% SEWER "OTHER MEANS"	#HOUSE- HOLDS SEWER = OTHER MEAN	\$ MULTIPLIER PER HOUSE- HOLD	ESTIMATED IMPROVEMENT COSTS*
Skagway City	692	306	2.26	0.10	30.60	\$15,000	\$459,000
Skwentna CDP	85	50	1.70	0.97	48.50	\$100,000	\$4,850,000
Slana Cdp	63	23	2.74	0.62	14.26	\$35,000	\$499,100
South Naknek CDP	136	38	3.58	0.37	14.06	\$15,000	\$210,900
Sutton CDP	308	83	3.71	0.17	14.11	\$15,000	\$211,650
Talkeetna CDP	250	127	1.97	0.43	54.61	\$15,000	\$819,150
Tenakee Springs, City	94	49	1.92	0.98	48.02	\$100,000	\$4,802,000
Thorne Bay, City	569	192	2.96	0.25	48.00	\$15,000	\$720,000
Togiak, City	613	154	3.98	0.40	61.60	\$15,000	\$924,000
Tok CDP	935	370	2.53	0.40	148.00	\$15,000	\$2,220,000
Tonsina Cdp	38	4	9.50	0.00	0.00	\$15,000	\$0
Trapper Creek CDP	296	100	2.96	0.63	63.00	\$35,000	\$2,205,000
Two Rivers CDP	453	154	2.94	0.19	29.26	\$15,000	\$438,900
Whale Pass Cdp	75	19	3.95	0.64	12.16	\$35,000	\$425,600
White Mountain, City	174	53	3.28	0.91	48.23	\$100,000	\$4,823,000
Whittier, City	243	108	2.25	0.04	4.32	\$15,000	\$64,800
Willow CDP	285	84	3.39	0.42	35.28	\$15,000	\$529,200
Womens Bay, CDP	620	237	2.62	0.12	28.44	\$15,000	\$426,000
TOTALS	32,953	11,067	2.98	0.26	3.25		\$109,606,500

*Estimated multipliers = $\leq 50\%$ served by "other means" = \$15,000 per household
51% - 75% served by "other means" = \$35,000 per household
75% - 100% served by "other means" = \$100,000 per household

"other means" = non-piped

Glossary of Acronyms

AML	Alaska Municipal League
ANHB	Alaska Native Health Board
ARECA	Alaska Rural Electric Cooperative Association
ASTF	Alaska Science and Technology Foundation
AVI	Alaska Village Initiatives
AW/WMA	Alaska Water /Wastewater Management Association
BAT	Best Available Technologies
DCRA	Department of Community and Regional Affairs (State)
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation (State)
DGC	Department of Governmental Coordination (State)
DOE	Department of Education (State)
DOL	Department of Law (State)
DOT	Department of Transportation (State)
DOT/PF	Department of Transportation/Public Facilities (State)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (federal)
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
G.O. bonds	General Obligation bonds
HUD	Housing and Urban Development (federal)
IHS	Indian Health Service (federal)
ISER	Institute of Social and Economic Research
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NRWA	National Rural Water Association
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (State)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PCE	Power Cost Equalization
RMW	Remote Maintenance Worker
RUBA	Rural Utility Business Advisor
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SFY	State Fiscal Year (July 1 - June 30)
UAS	University of Alaska Southeast
VSW	Village Safe Water

ANCHORAGE WATER UTILITY 1998-2003 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BUDGET FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(\$\$ x 1000)

PROJECT CATEGORY	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
GENERAL PLANT	3,360	4,225	2,654	2,713	4,624	11,669	29,245
REPAIR & REHABILITATION	1,610	1,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	8,610
TRANSMISSION/DISTRIBUTION	10,350	10,000	6,400	20,100	4,400	3,700	54,950
WELL, TANK, PRV	800	4,800	800	600	650	300	7,950
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS	0	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
TOTAL	16,120	21,075	11,404	24,963	11,224	17,219	102,005

SOURCE OF FUNDING	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
DEBT	14,917	19,699	10,334	23,318	9,504	15,729	93,501
EQUITY	1,203	1,376	1,070	1,645	1,720	1,490	8,504
STATE GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16,120	21,075	11,404	24,963	11,224	17,219	102,005

*Approximately \$.7 million of in-house labor will be spent on capital projects in 1998

ANCHORAGE WASTEWATER UTILITY 1998-2003 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BUDGET FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(\$\$ x 1000)

PROJECT CATEGORY	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
GENERAL PLANT	4,945	3,905	3,814	2,598	2,259	6,709	24,230
REPAIR & REHABILITATION	1,345	3,410	4,180	4,500	8,300	1,700	23,435
TRUNK/INTERCEPTOR	1,100	100	325	100	100	4,460	6,185
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS	0	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
TOTAL	7,390	7,665	8,569	7,448	10,909	13,119	55,100

SOURCE OF FUNDING	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
DEBT	5,877	6,484	7,514	6,168	9,504	11,639	47,186
EQUITY	1,513	1,181	1,055	1,280	1,405	1,480	7,914
STATE GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7,390	7,665	8,569	7,448	10,909	13,119	55,100

*Approximately \$.3 million of in-house labor will be spent on capital projects in 1998

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ELEMENTARY
EAST SIDE Middle School
ANCHORAGE Port System

SNOW + WATER
WATER LINE heading South

ANCHORAGE Jail
fy

Call Tim Rogers

JAIL
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70%

Mark Premeo
WATER + Sewer
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University of Alaska FY99 Budget Request

Deferred Maintenance: #1

Deferred Maintenance - Overview

- **How the problem started:**

The university currently has a deferred maintenance backlog of over \$160 million dollars. This problem, which is not unique to either the university or the state, developed over a number of years and for a number of reasons. These include:

- The 1980s and early 1990s marked a period of rapid capital expansion for the university. Operating budgets, on the other hand, remained relatively flat and there were few incremental increases for new structures coming on-line. Increased operating costs for new facilities coupled with fixed cost increases for existing facilities reduced the amount available for maintenance and repair (M&R).
- Concurrently, existing university facilities continued to age. As buildings age, the amount needed for M&R climbs rapidly as components require increased maintenance. For example, a building constructed twenty years ago requires 60 percent more in annual expenditures for M&R than does a building constructed ten years ago for the same cost.
- In FY86, approximately \$1.4 million was removed from maintenance budgets and reallocated into maintaining the academic programs at UAF. This was quickly rectified and by FY87 the maintenance budget was back to pre-FY86 levels. State support to the university over this same two-year period decreased by over \$24 million or 14%.
- Deferred maintenance results not just from lack of adequate annual M&R, but also from the natural deterioration of facilities. While replacement of shorter-term facility components should be incorporated into the operating budget, replacement of major components such as roofs, electrical and mechanical systems, and building exteriors generally require capital funding. Capital appropriations for major renovation projects, however, have been limited and sporadic. The absence of adequate capital appropriations for renewal and replacement (R&R) during the 1980s and early 1990s contributed greatly to the accumulated deferred maintenance problem at the university.
- The methods of quantifying and linking operating M&R and R&R to deferred maintenance is still relatively new. It was not until the early 1990s that a formulaic approach was adopted to estimate the "right" amount of funds that should be spent annually on M&R and R&R to prevent the backlog of deferred maintenance.

University of Alaska FY99 Budget Request

Deferred Maintenance: #1

Deferred Maintenance - Overview (continued):

- **University efforts to correct the problem:**

In absence of adequate capital budgets and recognizing that deferred maintenance on university facilities can only be controlled if adequate annual expenditures are made on building maintenance, the Board of Regents in FY93 mandated that budget deficits in M&R be eliminated.

While since FY94 the university has more than adequately funded M&R, in absence of adequate capital budgets it has also been forced to expand the scope of its operating budget to include expenditures for major renovations that would more appropriately be funded through the capital budget. This kind of drain on the operating budget is very difficult, particularly in a period of declining support. No other state agency or public entity fully funds major renovation projects through its annual operating budget; it is unreasonable to think that the university can accomplish this without greatly harming instructional programs.

In accordance with the Board of Regents' commitment to try to fund the formulaic requirements for both M&R and R&R and in spite of budget reductions totaling \$7.9 million since FY94, university units have internally reallocated funds from non-maintenance budgets, increasing annual expenditures for M&R and R&R by \$7.6 million or 84%. Further, M&R/R&R budgets as a percentage of total state support increased from just over 5% in FY93 to nearly 10% in FY98. (Deferred Maintenance, #2 and #3)

In FY98, state support to the university decreased by \$3.4 million or 2% below FY97. This reduction notwithstanding, the Board of Regents directed that FY98 minimum budgets for M&R/R&R not be reduced below FY97 minimum budget levels. However, the Board deferred for one year the additional \$2.5 million that would have been reallocated to M&R and R&R under the Board's policy commitment.

- **Legislative appropriations:**

The Board of Regents' highest priority need for the last several years has been funding to reduce or eliminate the backlog of deferred maintenance. In 1994 the university compiled its first comprehensive assessment of the problem, identifying over \$150 million in specific deferred maintenance needs. The original list has since been updated to reflect inflation or better information, projects funded and completed, and/or further deterioration of

University of Alaska FY99 Budget Request

Deferred Maintenance: #1

Deferred Maintenance - Overview (continued):

facilities. At the current time, the university estimates that it has a remaining deferred maintenance backlog of approximately \$161 million.

Since FY93, the university has tried several different approaches in its attempts to inform the legislature and obtain funding to reduce or eliminate its backlog of deferred maintenance. These efforts have had only limited success, especially during the last two years. As a result, the university's deferred maintenance problem continues to grow as inflation and additional facility components reach or exceed their life cycle at a rate in excess of the annual capital appropriation and internal funding for renewal and replacement.

Board of Regents' capital requests and legislative appropriations for deferred maintenance since FY93 are summarized in the following table (Deferred Maintenance, #4).

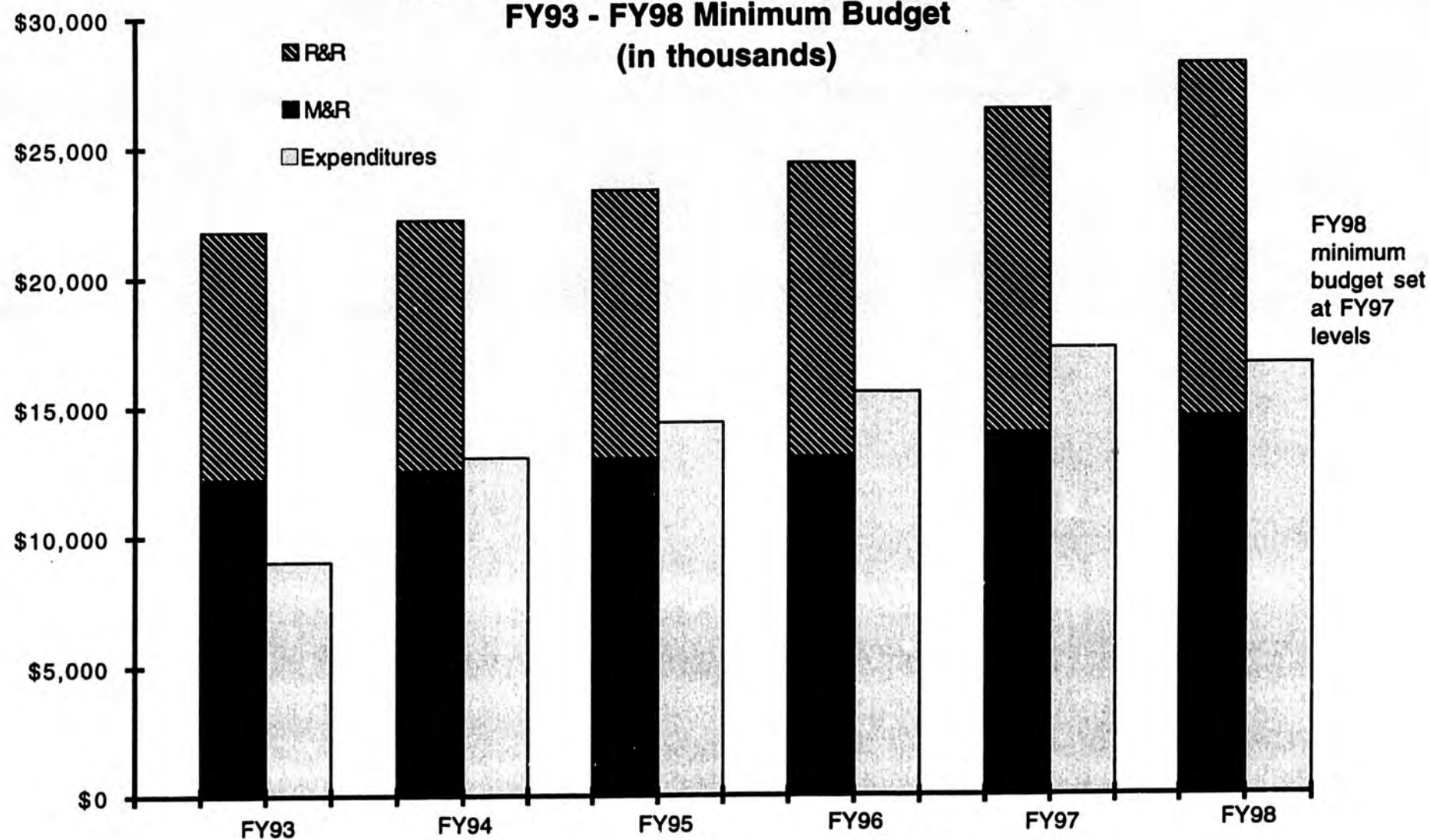
- **FY99 Capital request for deferred maintenance and code compliance:**

The Board of Regents' FY99 capital request includes \$160,834.1 for systemwide deferred maintenance and code compliance. This represents the amount needed to eliminate the backlog of deferred maintenance on university facilities, based on November 1997 estimates.

Although the full amount is shown as an FY99 request, the university recognizes that the spread of capital appropriations for deferred maintenance over the next several years depends in large part upon the approval of a bonding package or similar funding mechanism. There are in fact bills pending in the current legislature that take this approach, and the university is supportive of their intent. Moreover, the university believes that a major capital investment over the next few years for deferred maintenance and code compliance, coupled with increased funding for building maintenance in the operating budget and modest capital appropriations in future years for major renovation projects, will allow the university to not only eliminate its deferred maintenance backlog within a reasonable time frame but also to prevent it from recurring.

University of Alaska FY99 Budget Request
Deferred Maintenance: #2

University of Alaska
M&R/R&R - Calculated Need vs. Expenditures
FY93 - FY98 Minimum Budget
(in thousands)



University of Alaska FY99 Budget Request

Deferred Maintenance: #3

**University Investment in University Facilities
Maintenance & Repair/Renewal & Renovation as % of State Support
FY93 Actuals - FY98 Minimum Budget
(in thousands)**

	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98 Minimum Budget*	\$ Change FY93-FY98	% Change FY93-FY98
State Appropriation*	\$170,409.2	\$174,815.6	\$172,633.4	\$171,580.0	\$170,346.6	\$166,934.5	(\$3,474.7)	-2.0%
Actual M&R/R&R Expenditures	\$9,021.4	\$13,037.0	\$14,394.7	\$15,570.3	\$16,741.1	\$16,594.3	\$7,572.9	83.9%
M&R/R&R Expenditures as % of State Appropriation	5.3%	7.5%	8.3%	9.1%	9.8%	9.9%		
Calculated/Formula Need:								
M&R	\$12,215.4	\$12,542.2	\$13,002.9	\$13,035.5	\$13,935.9	\$14,514.2	\$2,298.8	18.8%
R&R	9,570.5	9,685.3	10,343.9	11,331.1	12,480.2	13,618.6	\$4,048.1	42.3%
Total Calculated M&R/R&R	\$21,785.9	\$22,227.5	\$23,346.8	\$24,366.6	\$26,416.1	\$28,132.8	\$6,346.9	29.1%

* State appropriations include general funds and Alaska Science & Technology Foundation (ASTF) funds. The FY98 GF/ASTF authorized budget is \$166,934.5, a decrease of \$3.4 million or 2% below FY97. This budget reduction notwithstanding, the Board of Regents has directed that FY98 minimum budgets for M&R and R&R not be reduced below FY97 minimum budget levels. However, the Board deferred for one year the incremental amount that would have been reallocated for M&R/R&R under current Board policy.

University of Alaska FY99 Budget Request

Deferred Maintenance: #4

University of Alaska
Deferred Maintenance Capital Requests and Appropriations
FY93 - FY98
(in thousands)

		<u>Board of Regents'</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Legislative</u> <u>Appropriation</u>
Notes			
(1)	FY93	25,877.5	2,275.0
(1)	FY94	33,737.0	14,239.6
(2)	FY95	10,404.3 75,000.0	0.0
(3)	FY96	75,000.0	29,500.0
(4)	FY97	133,200.0	6,125.0
(1)	FY98	35,000.0	5,600.0
(4)	FY99	160,834.10	n/a
Total Legislative Appropriation FY93-FY98:			<u><u>\$57,739.6</u></u>

- (1) BOR requests in FY93, FY94 and FY98 proposed spreading full funding for deferred maintenance over six years. This approach has not been favorably accepted by the Legislature.
- (2) The FY95 BOR request included funding for code compliance and annual renewal and replacement. In addition, the Governor submitted legislation on behalf of the university to bond \$75 million for university deferred maintenance. No funding was received for either code compliance or deferred maintenance in FY95.
- (3) Bonding bills submitted by the Governor in 1994 were carried over to the 1995 legislature. The legislature did not approve the bonding proposals, but did appropriate \$29.5 million from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation reserves for university deferred maintenance.
- (4) The amounts requested in FY97 and FY99 represent the full amount of the university's deferred maintenance needs based on best estimates at that time.

University of Alaska
Unfunded Deferred Maintenance by MAU
(in thousands)

MAU	Non-Residential			Residential			Totals		
	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY96	FY97	FY98
UAA	33,729.0	35,917.5	38,592.4	2,733.0	2,638.0	3,273.0	36,462.0	38,555.5	41,865.4
UAF	77,244.0	112,951.9	105,258.7	16,421.0	10,898.4	10,898.4	93,665.0	123,850.3	116,157.1
UAS	2,863.0	2,038.5	2,142.2	220.2	669.4	669.4	3,083.2	2,707.9	2,811.6
Total UA	113,836.0	150,907.9	145,993.3	19,374.2	14,205.8	14,840.8	133,210.2	165,113.7	160,834.1

**FY98 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
NON-RESIDENTIAL UNFUNDED PRIORITY LISTING
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Cumul. Total
1	ANC	CAS	10 - 25	RENOVATE LOBBY/CORRIDOR	200,000	200,000
2	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	REPLACE CARPET, 2nd FLOOR	375,000	575,000
3	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	ADDITIONAL HEATING COILS & CTRLS	50,000	625,000
4	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE VAV BOXES	35,000	660,000
5	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	REPLACE BOILERS	50,000	710,000
6	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHT FIXTURES	160,000	870,000
7	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPLACE VAT FLOORING	150,000	1,020,000
8	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	175,000	1,195,000
9	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPLACE CEILING TILE	135,000	1,330,000
10	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHT FIXTURES	90,000	1,420,000
11	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPLACE VAT FLOORING	150,000	1,570,000
12	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	175,000	1,745,000
13	ANC	WILLIAMSON	10 - 25	REPLACE BOILERS/HEATING EQUIPMENT	75,000	1,820,000
14	ANC	WILLIAMSON	10 - 25	BOILER COMBUSTION/VENTILATION AIR	65,000	1,885,000
15	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	PAINT/SEAL EXTERIOR	120,000	2,005,000
16	MSC	OKESON	26 - 28	PAINT, CARPET LIBRARY LOWER LEVEL	65,000	2,070,000
17	KPC	GOODRICH	8	REPLACE HVAC COMPONENTS	195,000	2,265,000
18	ANC	DIPLOMACY	10 - 25	REPLACE LOBBY CARPET	20,000	2,285,000
19	KOC	ALC	6	UPGRADE HVAC CONTROLS	75,000	2,360,000
20	MSC	KERTTULA	26 - 28	PAINT EXTERIOR	50,000	2,410,000
21	MSC	OKESON	26 - 28	PAINT/SEAL EXTERIOR, PH II	50,000	2,460,000
22	MSC	KERTTULA	26 - 28	REPAIR PARAPET WALLS & FLASHING	300,000	2,760,000
23	MSC	OKESON	26 - 28	REPAIR PARAPET WALLS & FLASHING	300,000	3,060,000
24	ANC	HARTLIEB	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHT FIXTURES	120,000	3,180,000
25	ANC	HARTLIEB	10 - 25	REPLACE VAT FLOORING	150,000	3,330,000
26	ANC	HARTLIEB	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	225,000	3,555,000
27	ANC	7&A	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE HVAC SYSTEM, PH II	200,000	3,755,000
28	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	PAINT INTERIOR	100,000	3,855,000
29	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE HARDWARE	100,000	3,955,000
30	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	REPLACE CARPET, PH II	85,000	4,040,000
31	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	350,000	4,390,000
32	ANC	SCIENCE	10 - 25	REPLACE GALVANIZED DOMESTIC WATER PIPING	250,000	4,640,000
33	KOC	VO-TECH	6	REPAIR/REPLACE HVAC CONTROLS	75,000	4,715,000
34	KOC	VO-TECH	6	REPAIR ROOF DRAIN	10,000	4,725,000
35	KOC	VO-TECH	6	REPAIR HVAC SYSTEM, PH III	25,000	4,750,000
36	ANC	VARIOUS	10 - 25	REPAIR NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	50,000	4,800,000
37	ANC	DIPLOMACY	10 - 25	REPAIR HVAC CONTROLS	250,000	5,050,000
38	MSC	CAMPUS-WIDE	26 - 28	REPAIR ROADS/STREET/PARKING	200,000	5,250,000
39	KOC	BENNY BENSON	6	REPAIR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	61,000	5,311,000
40	KOC	BENNY BENSON	6	REPAIR CENTRAL HTG PLANT/DDC CTRLS	150,000	5,461,000
41	KOC	BENNY BENSON	6	REPAIR BATHROOM VENTILATION	8,000	5,469,000
42	ANC	ADMIN	10 - 25	REPLACE CARPET, PH II	180,000	5,659,000
43	ANC	CAMPUS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR CEILING SUPPORT SYSTEM	100,000	5,759,000
44	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR CEILING SUPPORT SYSTEM	100,000	5,859,000
45	ANC	K	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF, PH II	550,000	6,409,000
46	ANC	CAS	10 - 25	REPLACE ELEVATOR CONTROLS	50,000	6,459,000
47	ANC	WILLIAMSON	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	335,000	6,794,000
48	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPAIR DOMESTIC WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	20,000	6,814,000
49	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPAIR BUILDING INSULATION	250,000	7,064,000
50	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPLACE WINDOWS	40,000	7,104,000

**FY98 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
NON-RESIDENTIAL UNFUNDED PRIORITY LISTING
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Cumul. Total
51	ANC	ARTS	10 - 25	REPAIR OUTSIDE AIR DAMPERS	15,000	7,119,000
52	ANC	VARIOUS	10 - 25	REPLACE SPINE ROOF	400,000	7,519,000
53	KPC	MCLANE	8	REPAIR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	74,000	7,593,000
54	ANC	AVIATION CMLX	10 - 25	REPAIR PAVING & EXTERIOR	100,000	7,693,000
55	ANC	LIBRARY/VARIOUS	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE TELEPHONE EQUIP, PH I	400,000	8,093,000
56	KPC	WARD	8	REPAIR ROOF	240,000	8,333,000
57	KPC	VARIOUS	8	REPAIR EMCS-FIRE MONITORING/SECURITY	180,000	8,513,000
58	ANC	ENGINEERING	10 - 25	REPLACE ENTRY GRATES	5,000	8,518,000
59	KPC	BROCKEL	8	REPAIR ENTRY	26,000	8,544,000
60	KPC	MCLANE	8	REPAIR SPRINKLER SYSTEM	44,000	8,588,000
61	KPC	MCLANE	8	REPAIR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	20,000	8,608,000
62	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPLACE PNEUMATIC CONTROLS	100,000	8,708,000
63	ANC	7&A	10 - 25	REPAIR FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	150,000	8,858,000
64	ANC	VARIOUS	10 - 25	CORRECT FIRE PROTECTION DEFICIENCIES	200,000	9,058,000
65	ANC	VARIOUS	10 - 25	REPLACE EMERGENCY EXIT SIGNS	75,000	9,133,000
66	KPC	CAMPUS-WIDE	8	REPAIR FIRE PUMP SYSTEM	95,000	9,228,000
67	MSC	KERTTULA	26 - 28	REPAIR ROOF	511,000	9,739,000
68	KOC	ALC	6	REPAIR/REPLACE WINDOWS	25,000	9,764,000
69	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	DDC STATIC CTRLS, LOW TEMP ALARMS	75,000	9,839,000
70	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	REPAIR HVAC SYSTEM/CONTROLS	200,000	10,039,000
71	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	SAFETY RAILS AND PLATFORMS, PLENUMS	50,000	10,089,000
72	ANC	WAREHOUSE	10 - 25	REPAIR VENTILATION DEFICIENCIES	75,000	10,164,000
73	ANC	CAS	10 - 25	REPAIR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	120,000	10,284,000
74	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	1,400,000	11,684,000
75	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR POOL GUTTERS & FILTER TANK	150,000	11,834,000
76	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE ALUMINUM POOL	2,500,000	14,334,000
77	ANC	CAMPUS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR HVAC SYSTEM	115,000	14,449,000
78	ANC	CAS	10 - 25	REPLACE INTERIOR FINISHES, PH I	1,500,000	15,949,000
79	ANC	CAS	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHT FIXTURES	185,000	16,134,000
80	ANC	SCIENCE	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHT FIXTURES	90,000	16,224,000
81	ANC	ENGINEERING	10 - 25	REPAIR CURTAIN WALLS	56,500	16,280,500
82	ANC	ENGINEERING	10 - 25	REPAIR/SEAL EXTERIOR WINDOWS	356,000	16,636,500
83	ANC	ADMIN	10 - 25	REPAIR OVERHANG	235,000	16,871,500
84	ANC	CAMPUS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	220,000	17,091,500
85	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHTS/CEILING SYSTEM, PH II	190,000	17,281,500
86	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPLACE INTERIOR FINISHES, PH II	285,000	17,566,500
87	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE DOORS/HARDWARE	130,000	17,696,500
88	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE VAT FLOORING	63,000	17,759,500
89	ANC	SCIENCE	10 - 25	REPAIR EMERGENCY POWER	35,000	17,794,500
90	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	REPAIR MECHANICAL SYSTEM	225,000	18,019,500
91	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE EXHAUST HOODS	35,000	18,054,500
92	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPLACE INTERIOR FINISHES	532,000	18,586,500
93	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPLACE DOORS AND HARDWARE	100,000	18,686,500
94	ANC	ARTS	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM	65,000	18,751,500
95	KOC	VARIOUS	6	REPAIR SIDEWALKS & PARKING	25,000	18,776,500
96	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE GYM FLOOR, PH I	125,000	18,901,500
97	KOC	BENNY BENSON	6	REPLACE HALLWAY CARPET	10,000	18,911,500
98	KOC	BENNY BENSON	6	REPAIR INTERIOR/REPLACE FLOORING	50,000	18,961,500
99	KOC	ALC	6	REPLACE BATHROOM FLOORING	30,000	18,991,500
100	ANC	K	10 - 25	REPAIR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM, PH II	70,000	19,061,500

**FY98 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
NON-RESIDENTIAL UNFUNDED PRIORITY LISTING
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Cumul. Total
101	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPAIR ENTRY	300,000	19,381,500
102	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHTING	25,000	19,386,500
103	ANC	ARTS	10 - 25	REPAIR HARDWARE	35,000	19,421,500
104	ANC	ARTS	10 - 25	REPAIR ENTRY DOORS	32,000	19,453,500
105	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE DOORS/HARDWARE	56,000	19,509,500
106	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	125,000	19,634,500
107	ANC	HARTLIEB	10 - 25	REPAIR FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	100,000	19,734,500
108	ANC	HARTLIEB	10 - 25	REPAIR FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM	225,000	19,959,500
109	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	REPAIR FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	70,000	20,029,500
110	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPLACE CARPET	78,000	20,107,500
111	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPLACE INTERIOR FINISHES	341,000	20,448,500
112	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	REPAIR FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	100,000	20,548,500
113	ANC	EM-1	10 - 25	REPLACE EMERGENCY GENERATOR	75,000	20,623,500
114	ANC	EM-2	10 - 25	REPLACE EMERGENCY GENERATOR	75,000	20,698,500
115	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPAIR FLOOR STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS	25,000	20,723,500
116	MSC	KERTTULA	26 - 28	REPLACE CEILING TILE	180,000	20,903,500
117	ANC	CUDDY	10 - 25	SEAL EXTERIOR	161,000	21,064,500
118	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPAIR ENTRY	25,000	21,089,500
119	KOC	VARIOUS	6	REPAIR INTERIOR FINISHES	75,000	21,164,500
120	KPC	WARD	8	REPAIR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	90,000	21,254,500
121	ANC	WILLIAMSON	10 - 25	PAINT THEATER AND LOBBY	40,000	21,294,500
122	ANC	WILLIAMSON	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE CEILING	750,000	22,044,500
123	ANC	WILLIAMSON	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE DOORS AND HARDWARE	250,000	22,294,500
124	KPC	CAMPUS-WIDE	8	REPAIR PARKING LOTS	1,030,000	23,324,500
125	KPC	CAMPUS-WIDE	8	REPAIR SURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS	150,000	23,474,500
126	ANC	7&A	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	95,000	23,569,500
127	ANC	7&A	10 - 25	OSHA APPR ROOF LADDER & HATCH	25,000	23,594,500
128	ANC	7&A	10 - 25	REPLACE CEILING SYSTEM	35,000	23,629,500
129	HOM	CAMPUS-WIDE	7	REPAIR SITE DRAINAGE	85,000	23,714,500
130	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	175,000	23,889,500
131	ANC	ENGINEERING	10 - 25	REPLACE CARPET	98,000	23,987,500
132	ANC	CAMPUS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE ROOF	470,000	24,457,500
133	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE BRANCH HEATING LINES	100,000	24,557,500
134	KPC	BROCKEL	8	REPLACE LIGHTING	70,000	24,627,500
135	KPC	WARD	8	REPAIR GREENHOUSE	180,000	24,807,500
136	ANC	VARIOUS	10 - 25	RETROFIT INTERIOR LIGHTING	69,400	24,876,900
137	ANC	BOOKSTORE	10 - 25	REPLACE LIGHT FIXTURES	50,000	24,926,900
138	ANC	BOOKSTORE	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE CEILING	20,000	24,946,900
139	ANC	CAS	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF, PH II	300,000	25,246,900
140	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	SEAL EXTERIOR	25,000	25,271,900
141	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE MISC MECHANICAL	30,000	25,301,900
142	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE ELECTRICAL PANELS	125,000	25,426,900
143	ANC	K	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE LIGHT FIXTURES PH II	65,000	25,491,900
144	KPC	BROCKEL	8	REPAIR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	40,000	25,531,900
145	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE REFRIGERATION PIPING, ICE RINK	100,000	25,631,900
146	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE ICE RINK BOARDS	121,000	25,752,900
147	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	SEAL EXTERIOR	60,000	25,812,900
148	ANC	K	10 - 25	REPLACE CORRIDOR WALLS	1,500,000	27,312,900
149	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE JOGGING TRACK TILES	150,000	27,462,900
150	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE GYM FLOOR, PH II	300,000	27,762,900

**FY98 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
NON-RESIDENTIAL UNFUNDED PRIORITY LISTING
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Cumul. Total
151	ANC	HARTLIEB	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE DOORS/HARDWARE	125,000	27,887,900
152	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	REPAIR EXTERIOR SURFACES	60,000	27,947,900
153	ANC	ADMIN	10 - 25	REPLACE HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM	150,000	28,097,900
154	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPAIR/REPLACE HVAC SYSTEM	100,000	28,197,900
155	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPAIR/REPLACE PLUMBING	53,000	28,250,900
156	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE ROOF/WINDOWS	46,000	28,296,900
157	ANC	CUDDY	10 - 25	REPAIR EXTERIOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM	40,000	28,336,900
158	ANC	ARTS	10 - 25	REPAIR RESTROOMS	220,000	28,556,900
159	ANC	AUTO/DIESEL	10 - 25	REPAIR ROOF	375,000	28,931,900
160	ANC	HARTLIEB	10 - 25	REPLACE INTERIOR FINISHES, PH II	196,000	29,127,900
161	ANC	WILLIAMSON	10 - 25	REPAIR WALLS	500,000	29,627,900
162	MSC	SNODGRASS	26 - 28	REPAIR ROOF FLASHINGS	75,000	29,702,900
163	MSC	SNODGRASS	26 - 28	PAINT INTERIOR/EXTERIOR	100,000	29,802,900
164	ANC	AVIATION CMLX	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE BOILER	40,000	29,842,900
165	ANC	AVIATION CMLX	10 - 25	REPAIR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS	67,000	29,909,900
166	ANC	SCIENCE	10 - 25	REPAIR FUME HOODS	20,000	29,929,900
167	ANC	SCIENCE	10 - 25	REPLACE MECHANICAL SYSTEM CTRLS	45,000	29,974,900
168	MSC	KERTTULA	26 - 28	REPAIR CONTROLS/BALANCE HVAC SYSTEM	176,000	30,150,900
169	MSC	OKESON	26 - 28	REPAIR HVAC SYSTEM, DDC CTRLS	150,000	30,300,900
170	ANC	ALLIED HEALTH	10 - 25	REFINISH INTERIOR	100,000	30,400,900
171	ANC	AVIATION CMLX	10 - 25	REPAIR ROOF	575,000	30,975,900
172	ANC	MCDONALD	10 - 25	REPAIR LECTURE HALL INTERIORS	65,000	31,040,900
173	KPC	GOODRICH	8	REPAIR/REPLACE FLOOR	16,000	31,056,900
174	KPC	GOODRICH	8	REPAIR/REPLACE DOORS/HARDWARE	20,000	31,076,900
175	KPC	GOODRICH	8	REPAIR ENTRY	40,000	31,116,900
176	ANC	EM-1	10 - 25	CORRECT COOLING SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES	25,000	31,141,900
177	KPC	MCLANE	8	REPAIR SIDING	63,000	31,204,900
178	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE BLEACHER DRIVE MOTORS	80,000	31,284,900
179	MSC	OKESON	26 - 28	PAINT INTERIOR WALLS	15,000	31,299,900
180	KPC	WARD	8	REPAIR ENTRY	13,000	31,312,900
181	KPC	WARD	8	RECOAT EXTERIOR	36,000	31,348,900
182	ANC	ARTS	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE CARPET	290,000	31,638,900
183	ANC	ARTS	10 - 25	REPAIR ACOUSTICAL COVERINGS	35,000	31,673,900
184	KOC	VO-TECH	6	REPLACE DOMESTIC WATER PIPING	40,000	31,713,900
185	ANC	VARIOUS	10 - 25	REPAIR ASPHALT PAVING	400,000	32,113,900
186	KPC	MCLANE	8	REPLACE LIGHTING	90,000	32,203,900
187	PWS	CAMPUS-WIDE	35	REPAIR PARKING LOT	60,000	32,263,900
188	HOM	KACHEMAK	7	REPAIR ROOF	180,000	32,443,900
189	KOC	VO-TECH	6	REPAIR/REPLACE CEILINGS & LIGHTING	50,000	32,493,900
190	ANC	CAS	10 - 25	REPLACE INTERIOR FINISHES, PH II	775,000	33,268,900
191	ANC	SCIENCE	10 - 25	REPAIR HALLWAYS/REPLACE CARPET	100,000	33,368,900
192	ANC	K	10 - 25	SEAL EXTERIOR	24,000	33,392,900
193	ANC	MONSERUD	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	370,000	33,762,900
194	ANC	ENGINEERING	10 - 25	REPAIR ROOF, PH II	582,000	34,344,900
195	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	800,000	35,144,900
196	ANC	CAMPUS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM	150,000	35,294,900
197	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM	150,000	35,444,900
198	ANC	CAMPUS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR SLIDING PARTITIONS	150,000	35,594,900
199	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR SAUNAS	125,000	35,719,900
200	ANC	SHORT	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	255,000	35,974,900

**FY98 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Cumul. Total
201	ANC	K	10 - 25	REPLACE VIDEO CABLE TRAYS	68,000	36,042,900
202	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPLACE FLOOR COVERINGS	115,000	36,157,900
203	ANC	SPORTS CENTER	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE DANCE FLOOR	61,000	36,218,900
204	KPC	GOODRICH	8	REPAIR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	18,000	36,236,900
205	MSC	KERTTULA	26 - 28	REPAIR SIDEWALKS	25,000	36,261,900
206	MSC	OKESON	26 - 28	REPLACE ROOF	663,000	36,924,900
207	KOC	ALC	8	REPLACE LOUNGE CARPET	15,000	36,939,900
208	ANC	CUDDY	10 - 25	REPAIR/REPLACE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT	120,000	37,059,900
209	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPLACE CARPET	100,000	37,159,900
210	PWS	GROUDEN-HARRISON	35	REPAIR INTERIOR LIGHTING SYSTEMS	25,000	37,184,900
211	KOC	BENNY BENSON	6	REPLACE ROOF	510,000	37,694,900
212	ANC	K	10 - 25	REPAIR DANCE FLOOR AIR VENT	5,000	37,699,900
213	ANC	LIBRARY	10 - 25	REPAIR PARKING LOT	612,500	38,312,400
214	ANC	SCIENCE	10 - 25	REPAIR ARCTIC ENTRY	70,000	38,382,400
215	MSC	KERTTULA	26 - 28	REPAIR BIOLOGY LAB BENCH	25,000	38,407,400
216	ANC	ENGINEERING	10 - 25	REPLACE COMPUTER COOLING	95,000	38,502,400
217	ANC	EM-1	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	45,000	38,547,400
218	ANC	EM-2	10 - 25	REPLACE ROOF	45,000	38,592,400

UAA NON-RESIDENTIAL DEFERRED MAINTENANCE TOTALS

38,592,400

**FY98 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
NON-RESIDENTIAL UNFUNDED PRIORITY LISTING
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Facility Total	Cumul. Total
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Cooling System Repairs	530,000		530,000
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Cooling System Repairs	700,000		1,230,000
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Replace Air Handling Equipment	1,785,000		3,015,000
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Replace propane, RO and air piping Provide isolation valves for equipment,	300,000		3,315,000
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	individual utilities, etc.	162,750		3,477,750
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Hydronic System Repairs	168,000		3,645,750
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Replace Sewer Lines in Basement	95,000		3,740,750
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Replace Outdoor Lighting Fixtures	35,000		3,775,750
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Repair /replace Lighting	498,750		4,274,500
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Replace Curtain Wall Panels	1,460,000		5,734,500
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Repair and Paint Concrete Walls	75,000		5,809,500
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	600,000		6,409,500
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Ceiling Repairs	60,000		6,469,500
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	ADA Improvements	183,750		6,653,250
1	FAI	DUCKERING	29 - 34	Code Corrections	1,584,500		8,237,750
DUCKERING FY98 APPROPRIATION					(\$4,500,000)		3,737,750
1				DUCKERING TOTAL:		3,737,750	3,737,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	HVAC System Repair/Repairs	5,800,000		9,537,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Photo Lab Repair/Repairs	250,000		9,787,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Walking Deck Waterproofing	75,000		9,862,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Exterior Envelope Repairs Emergency Power System and Electrical	950,000		10,812,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Repairs	550,000		11,362,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	875,000		12,237,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Interior Wall Finishes	750,000		12,987,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Suspended Ceiling System Repair	850,000		13,837,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Repair Water/Fire Lines	175,000		14,012,750
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Repair and Replace Lighting System	685,380		14,698,130
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	ADA Improvements incidental to DM work	350,000		15,048,130
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Electrical / Sewer / Water Repairs	375,000		15,423,130
2	FAI	RASMUSON LIB	29 - 34	Door and Hardware Replacement	116,000		15,539,130
2				RASMUSON LIBRARY TOTAL:		11,801,380	15,539,130
				Repair / replace Area and Theatre Lighting			
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Systems	375,000		15,914,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	HVAC System Repairs - Theater Exterior Insulation/VB Replacement -	1,500,000		17,414,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Theater	175,000		17,589,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Electrical System Repairs - Theater	150,000		17,739,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement - Theater	600,000		18,339,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Ceiling Repairs	600,000		18,939,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Door & Hardware Replacement - Theater Repair Area and Concert Hall Lighting	45,000		18,984,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Systems	360,000		19,344,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	HVAC System Repairs - Music	1,100,000		20,444,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Mechanical Room Floors Repairs - Music	36,000		20,480,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement - Music	400,000		20,880,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Interior Finishes Repairs - Music	170,000		21,050,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Ceiling Repairs	400,000		21,450,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Door & Hardware Replacement - Music	60,000		21,510,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Electrical System Repairs / reconfiguration	250,000		21,760,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	HVAC System Repairs - Art	1,500,000		23,260,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement - Art	300,000		23,560,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Ceiling Repairs	300,000		23,860,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Darkroom/HVAC Repair	80,000		23,940,130
3	FAI	FINE ARTS	29 - 34	Site Drainage Emergency Repairs	72,010		24,012,140
3				FINE ARTS TOTAL:		8,473,010	24,012,140
				Repair / Replace Plumbing systems (sewer,			
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	hot and cold water)	252,600		24,264,740
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Repair / Replace Electrical System	199,975		24,464,715
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Replace Lighting	199,975		24,664,690
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Exterior Restoration / Insulation / Windows	350,000		25,014,690
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Replace Roof	165,000		25,179,690
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	210,500		25,390,190

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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Facility Total	Cumul. Total
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Door and Hardware Replacement	110,000		25,500,190
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Ceiling Replacement	193,660		25,693,850
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Replace west side of building sidewalks	20,000		25,713,850
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Ventilation Distribution System	568,350		26,282,200
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Repair utilities	300,000		26,582,200
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	ADA Elevator / Restrooms	1,200,000		27,782,200
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Replace outdoor lighting fixtures	20,000		27,802,200
4	FAI	BROOKS	29 - 34	Code Corrections	390,480		28,192,680
4				BROOKS TOTAL:		4,180,540	28,192,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	HVAC Equipment Replacement	2,785,000		30,977,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Replace Fume Hoods	1,760,000		32,737,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Rehabilitate Bldg Drain Piping	200,000		32,937,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Sewer Main Distr. Repairs (MH K)	356,000		33,293,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Ventilation Distribution Repairs	334,200		33,627,880
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Hydronic System Repairs	334,200		33,962,080
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Replace Service Transformers	90,000		34,052,080
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Repair / replace Lighting	529,150		34,581,230
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Recaulk Penthouse Exterior Panels	90,000		34,671,230
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Replace Floor Coverings	1,114,000		35,785,230
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	ADA Improvements	192,450		35,977,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Repair services within laboratories	1,250,000		37,227,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Animal Quarters repairs	75,000		37,302,680
5	FAI	AHRC	29 - 34	Code Corrections	1,290,000		38,592,680
5				AHRC TOTAL:		10,400,000	38,592,680
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Restoration/Drainage and Surfacing	252,000		38,844,680
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Propane Storage Repairs	67,200		38,911,880
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	HVAC Equipment Repair	1,633,500		40,545,380
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Electrical Switchgear Renovation	96,000		40,641,380
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Repair /replace Lighting	287,375		40,928,755
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Exterior Repairs and additional insulation	250,000		41,178,755
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Ceiling Replacement	230,000		41,408,755
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	605,000		42,013,755
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	ADA Improvements	105,875		42,119,630
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Foundation Repairs	66,000		42,185,630
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Structural Roof Deck Repairs	360,000		42,545,630
6	FAI	O'NEILL	29 - 34	Code Corrections	157,300		42,702,930
6				O'NEILL TOTAL:		4,110,250	42,702,930
				Storm Drain Repairs (No. & East of O'Neill			
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	& Irving)	38,400		42,741,330
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	HVAC Equipment Replacement	600,000		43,341,330
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Lab Ventilation Repair	1,500,000		44,841,330
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Chiller System Repairs	500,000		45,341,330
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Plumbing System Repairs	75,000		45,416,330
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Electrical System Repairs	192,000		45,608,330
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Replace Lighting	315,068		45,923,398
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Replace Exterior Lighting	35,000		45,958,398
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Exterior Envelope Repairs	150,000		46,108,398
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Ceiling System Replacement	610,235		46,718,633
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	663,300		47,381,933
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	ADA Improvements	116,078		47,498,011
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Elevator Rehabilitation	150,000		47,648,011
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Upgrade Service Transformer	75,000		47,723,011
7	FAI	IRVING I	29 - 34	Code Corrections	1,836,768		49,559,779
7				IRVING I TOTAL:		6,856,849	49,559,779
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Lab Ventilation Repair	800,000		50,359,779
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	High Voltage Repair	180,000		50,539,779
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Secondary Voltage Repairs/Repair	300,000		50,839,779
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Replace lighting	108,300		50,948,079
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Fenestration Renovation	75,000		51,023,079
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Exterior Envelope Repairs	200,000		51,223,079
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Foundation Waterproofing	85,000		51,308,079
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Ceiling Replacement	209,760		51,517,839
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	228,000		51,745,839
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	ADA Improvements	39,900		51,785,739
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Elevator Repairs	75,000		51,860,739
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	HVAC System Repairs	200,000		52,060,739
8	FAI	IRVING II	29 - 34	Code Corrections	59,280		52,120,019

**FY98 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS**

Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Facility Total	Cumul. Total
8				IRVING II TOTAL:		2,560,240	52,120,019
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	HVAC System Repair	2,750,000		54,870,019
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Lighting Control System Repairs	310,000		55,180,019
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Door & Hardware Replacement	97,800		55,277,819
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Repair Walls	438,300		55,716,119
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Plumbing System Repairs	295,000		56,011,119
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Repair/Replace Electrical Systems	325,000		56,336,119
				Exterior Envelope Crack Repair/Window			
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Sealing	131,000		56,467,119
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Repair Water/Fire Lines	157,000		56,624,119
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Electrical Switchgear Renovation	220,000		56,844,119
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Storm Drain Repairs	122,050		56,966,169
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Replace Stairwell Incandescent to HPS	42,000		57,008,169
9	FAI	GRUENING	29 - 34	Elevator Repairs	225,000		57,233,169
9				GRUENING TOTAL:		5,113,150	57,233,169
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	HVAC System Repair	1,200,000		58,433,169
				Restore Exterior Wall Envelope/Vapor			
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Barrier	100,000		58,533,169
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Ceiling Replacement	200,000		58,733,169
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Repair Entrances	120,000		58,853,169
				Electrical Secondary Distribution			
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Renovation	175,000		59,028,169
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	105,950		59,134,119
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Door & Hardware Replacement	35,000		59,169,119
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Rifle Range Walking Deck Replacement	75,000		59,244,119
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Main Entrance Walking Deck Repairs	60,000		59,304,119
				Pool & Support Systems			
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Repair/Replacement	2,500,000		61,804,119
				Replace Service Conductors and Add			
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	cableway	50,000		61,854,119
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Site Drainage Emergency Repairs	69,000		61,923,119
10	FAI	PATTY CENTER	29 - 34	Sewer Main Distr. Repairs (collection)	242,000		62,165,119
10				PATTY CENTER TOTAL:		4,931,950	62,165,119
11	FAI	PATTY ICE ARENA	29 - 34	HVAC System Repair	750,000		62,915,119
11	FAI	PATTY ICE ARENA	29 - 34	Floor Covering Repairs	210,000		63,125,119
11	FAI	PATTY ICE ARENA	29 - 34	Wall Surface Repairs	136,000		63,261,119
11	FAI	PATTY ICE ARENA	29 - 34	Ice Refrigeration System Repairs	125,500		63,386,619
11	FAI	PATTY ICE ARENA	29 - 34	Door / Hardware Repairs	85,250		63,471,869
11				PATTY ICE ARENA TOTAL:		1,306,750	63,471,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Darkroom HVAC Repair	80,000		63,551,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	HVAC Controls repairs	250,000		63,801,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Repair Flashing	100,000		63,901,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Foundation Waterproofing	175,000		64,076,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Exterior Wall/Window Repairs	130,000		64,206,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Exterior Wall Vapor Barrier Repairs	300,000		64,506,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Repair/Replace Electrical Systems	100,000		64,606,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	200,000		64,806,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Repair/Replace Security System	110,000		64,916,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Fire Alarm Repairs	100,000		65,016,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Architectural Finishes repairs	167,000		65,183,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Skylight Repairs	150,000		65,333,869
12	FAI	GEIST MUSEUM	29 - 34	Lighting Repairs	152,000		65,485,869
12				GEIST MUSEUM TOTAL:		2,014,000	65,485,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Replace Roof Herder's Residence	10,000		65,495,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Repair Herder's Residence	16,000		65,511,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Replace Roof Barn	180,000		65,691,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Replace Roof Maintenance Shop	40,000		65,731,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Replace Roof Visitor Center	15,000		65,746,869
				Replace Roof & Soffitt Green House			
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Complex	162,000		65,908,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Replace Roof Feed Mills/Repair Walls	70,000		65,978,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Repair Envelope - Barn	75,000		66,053,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Repair Visitor Center	44,000		66,097,869
				Repair and replace Water Lines/Fire			
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Protection	250,000		66,347,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Rehab Animal Waste Collection. System	90,000		66,437,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Repair/Repair Overhead Dist. Wiring	79,000		66,516,869

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Priority	Campus	Building	Election District	Description	Cost Est. as of 11/01/97	Facility Total	Cumul. Total
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Repair deteriorating exterior lighting	25,000		66,541,869
				Sewer Main Distribution Repairs(Parks Hwy Crossing)			
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Sewer Main Distribution Repairs(W Tanana Dr/AK RR)	215,000		66,756,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	Storm Drain Repairs	204,000		66,960,869
13	FAI	AFES FARM	29 - 34	AFES FARM TOTAL:	28,000	1,503,000	66,988,869
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Window Replacement			66,988,869
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Exterior Surface Restoration	250,000		67,238,869
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Exterior Envelope Repairs	250,000		67,488,869
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	150,000		67,638,869
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Door Repairs / Replacement	78,000		67,716,869
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Wall surface repairs	167,000		67,883,869
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Heating System Repairs	54,500		67,938,369
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Electrical system repairs	210,000		68,148,369
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Plumbing system repairs	150,000		68,298,369
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	Ceiling repairs	79,450		68,377,819
14	FAI	CONSTIT. HALL	29 - 34	CONSTITUTION HALL TOTAL:	136,630	1,525,580	68,514,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	HVAC Repairs			69,264,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Exterior Window Repairs / replacement	750,000		69,514,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Electrical System Repairs	250,000		69,764,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	64,000		69,828,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Door & Hardware Replacement	40,000		69,868,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Plumbing System Repairs	45,000		69,913,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Fire Alarm repairs / modifications	81,000		69,994,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Hydronic System Repairs	150,000		70,144,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Modify and repair South Entry Lighting	25,000		70,169,449
15	FAI	EIELSON	29 - 34	Replace Deteriorating Exterior Lighting	30,000		70,199,449
15				EIELSON TOTAL:		1,685,000	70,199,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Lighting Controls Renovation/Replacement	500,000		70,699,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Electrical Control and Distribution Repairs	250,000		70,949,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Exterior Column Repairs	120,000		71,069,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	HVAC System Repairs	2,500,000		73,569,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Foyer/Annex Roof/Termination	100,000		73,669,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Exterior Envelope Repairs	450,000		74,119,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Foundation Waterproofing	100,000		74,219,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	900,000		75,119,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Ceiling Repairs	900,000		76,019,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Exterior Walkway Reconstruction	90,000		76,109,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Exterior Steps Reconstruction	50,000		76,159,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Replace service transformers	90,000		76,249,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Hydronic System Repairs	800,000		77,049,449
16	FAI	ELVEY	29 - 34	Sewer Main Distr. Repairs (MH K)	368,050		77,417,499
16				ELVEY TOTAL:		7,218,050	77,417,499
17	FAI	INTER CAMPUS-HARPER	29 - 34	Electrical Repair	145,000		77,562,499
17	FAI	INTER CAMPUS-HARPER	29 - 34	Repair/Replace ACM Panels	95,000		77,657,499
17	FAI	INTER CAMPUS-HARPER	29 - 34	Renovate HBO System	75,000		77,732,499
17	FAI	INTER CAMPUS-HARPER	29 - 34	Replace/Relocate Sewer Lift Station	15,000		77,747,499
17	FAI	INTER CAMPUS-HARPER	29 - 34	Renovate Exterior Window System	38,000		77,785,499
17	FAI	INTER CAMPUS-HARPER	29 - 34	Floor covering replacement / repairs	165,150		77,950,649
17	FAI	INTER CAMPUS-HARPER	29 - 34	INTERIOR CAMPUS-HARPER TOTAL:		533,150	77,950,649
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	HVAC Renovation	350,530		78,301,179
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	Electrical System Repair	185,000		78,486,179
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	Ceiling Repair	110,000		78,596,179
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	Floor Covering Replacement	180,000		78,776,179
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	Wall Repairs/Patch & Paint	87,000		78,863,179
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	Door & Hardware Replacement	22,000		78,885,179
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	Plumbing System Repairs	135,000		79,020,179
18	FAI	HEALTH/SAFETY	29 - 34	HEALTH/SAFETY TOTAL:		1,069,530	79,020,179
19	FAI	WOOD CENTER	29 - 34	HVAC System Repair	725,000		79,745,179